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Custom View Settings

Topic 1 - Question Set 1

Question #1

Topic 1

You are configuring project metrics for dashboards in Azure DevOps.

You need to configure a chart widget that measures the elapsed time to complete work items once they become active.

Which of the following is the widget you should use?

- A. Cumulative Flow Diagram
- B. Burnup
- C. Cycle time
- D. Burndown

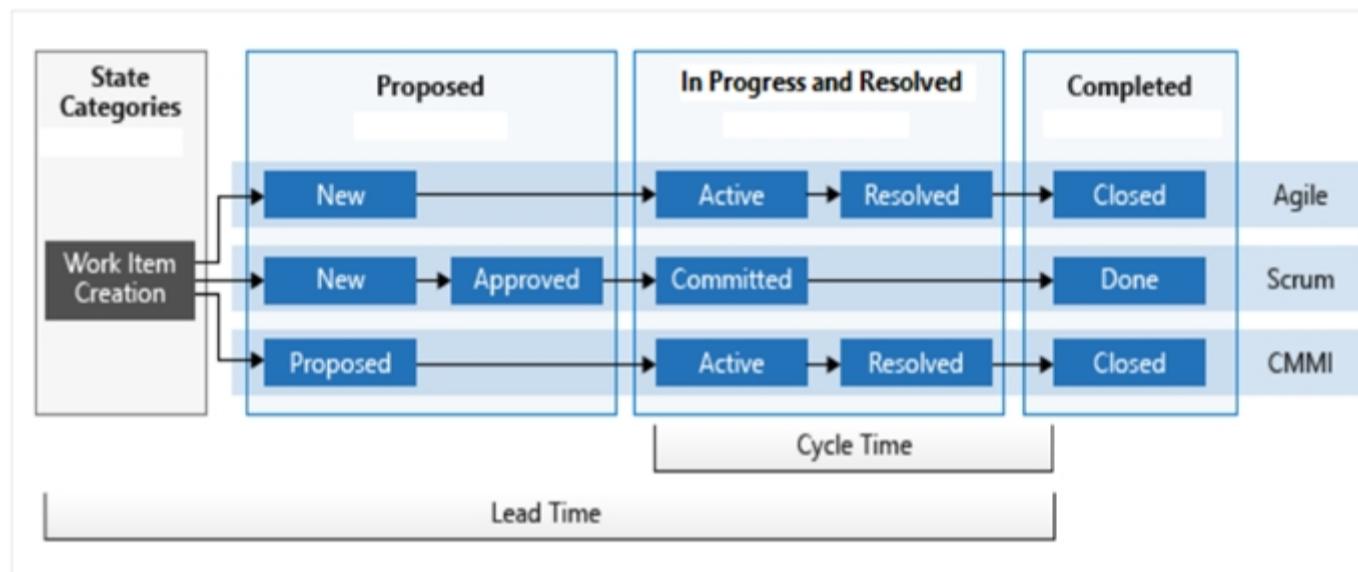
Correct Answer: C

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

Reference:

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

The following diagram illustrates how lead time differs from cycle time. Lead time is calculated from work item creation to entering a completed state. Cycle time is calculated from first entering an In Progress or Resolved state category to entering a Completed state category. To understand how workflow states map to state categories, see [How workflow states and state categories are used in Backlogs and Boards](#).



Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **kennynelcon** Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Cycle Time

Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/report/dashboards/cycle-time-and-lead-time?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 5 times

 **Rangnath** Most Recent 1 day, 18 hours ago

Cycle Time

upvoted 1 times

 **sampath918** 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Cycle Time measures the time it takes to complete work items
upvoted 1 times

 **Cubbywoo** 2 months ago

C. Cycle time

A. Cumulative Flow Diagram shows the number of work items in different states over time and can be used to monitor progress and identify bottlenecks, but it doesn't specifically measure elapsed time.

B. Burnup charts show the progress of completed work items over time and can be used to measure progress towards a goal, but it doesn't measure elapsed time once work items become active.

D. Burndown charts show the remaining work over time and can be used to measure progress towards completing a set of work items, but it doesn't measure elapsed time once work items become active.

Cycle time, on the other hand, specifically measures the elapsed time from when a work item becomes active to when it is completed, making it the best option to fulfill the requirement in the question.

#chatgpt
upvoted 4 times

✉ **Realnaijaguy** 2 months, 1 week ago

C-Cycle time/Keyword -ACTIVE

upvoted 2 times

✉ **[Removed]** 3 months, 1 week ago

B pdf page 55

upvoted 1 times

✉ **DarioReymag** 4 months, 1 week ago

B pdf page 55

upvoted 1 times

✉ **pandji** 5 months, 1 week ago

It's C - Cycle time.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **nhannn** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

It's C - Cycle time.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Hg6421** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C for sure

upvoted 3 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

This is 100% C

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Matkes** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct, C, Cycle Time

upvoted 2 times

✉ **DoctorCComputer** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct!

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Pandur1** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Cycle Time is correct

Overview of widgets:

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

upvoted 4 times

You need to consider the underlined segment to establish whether it is accurate.

The Burnup widget measures the elapsed time from creation of work items to their completion.

Select 'No adjustment required' if the underlined segment is accurate. If the underlined segment is inaccurate, select the accurate option.

- A. No adjustment required.
- B. Lead time
- C. Test results trend
- D. Burndown

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **megaejay** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

correct Answer

upvoted 15 times

 **HV82828282** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct answer

This is really a strange way to word the question

upvoted 9 times

 **sampath918** Most Recent 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

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

upvoted 1 times

 **sampath918** 1 week ago

GPT: The question is asking whether the underlined segment in the statement "The Burnup widget measures the elapsed time from creation of work items to their completion" is accurate or not.

The underlined segment in the statement is inaccurate because the Burnup widget does not measure the elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion. Instead, the Burnup widget displays the progress of a project or iteration by tracking the total amount of work versus the completed work. It shows the total amount of work as a line chart, and the completed work as a bar chart, with the goal being to have the completed work reach the total amount of work by the end of the project or iteration.

Therefore, the accurate option to replace the underlined segment is "No, the Burnup widget does not measure the elapsed time from creation of work items to their completion." Option A, "No adjustment required," is not the correct answer in this case.

upvoted 1 times

 **Fal991I** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

GPT: The underlined segment is inaccurate. The Burnup widget does not measure the elapsed time from creation of work items to their completion. Instead, it measures the progress towards completing a set of work items over time. Therefore, the accurate option is D, Burndown.

upvoted 1 times

 **Fal991I** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Bing: The selected text is asking you to consider whether the statement "The Burnup widget measures the elapsed time from creation of work items to their completion" is accurate. According to Microsoft's documentation, burnup charts focus on completed work 1. Therefore, the statement is accurate, and option A) No adjustment required would be the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Fal991I** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

GPT: While it is true that burnup charts focus on completed work, the statement "The Burnup widget measures the elapsed time from creation of work items to their completion" is not accurate. Burnup charts measure progress towards completing a set of work items over time, not the elapsed time from creation to completion. Therefore, option A) No adjustment required is not the correct answer. The correct answer is option D) Burndown, which measures the progress of work remaining to complete a set of work items over time.

upvoted 1 times

 **Fal991I** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

I am with GPT

upvoted 1 times

 **Cubbywoo** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is "No adjustment required" because the underlined segment accurately describes what the Burnup widget measures.
upvoted 1 times

 **DarioReymag** 4 months, 1 week ago

top command requires limit
upvoted 1 times

 **nhannn** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

It's B - Lead time.
upvoted 2 times

 **Hg6421** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B correct
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B for sure
upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct, B, lead time.
upvoted 1 times

 **kennynelcon** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Lead Time

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/report/dashboards/cycle-time-and-lead-time?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 3 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct
upvoted 2 times

 **AlMargo1** 1 year, 4 months ago

B. - should be correct
upvoted 1 times

You are making use of Azure DevOps manage build pipelines, and also deploy pipelines. The development team is quite large, and is regularly added to. You have been informed that the management of users and licenses must be automated when it can be. Which of the following is a task that can't be automated?

- A. Group membership changes
- B. License assignment
- C. Assigning entitlements
- D. License procurement

Correct Answer: D*Community vote distribution*

D (69%)

A (31%)

 **colly**  11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is D .Group membership can be dynamic hence are automated
upvoted 15 times

 **Eltooth**  11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
A, B and C can all be dynamic group membership.
D requires manual intervention.
upvoted 7 times

 **VlatkoS**  1 month, 3 weeks ago

Right answer is D. Procurement of license cannot be automated.
upvoted 1 times

 **Cubbywoo** 2 months ago

D
While the other tasks, such as group membership changes, license assignment, and assigning entitlements can potentially be automated using Azure DevOps and other tools, license procurement itself is a process that typically involves manual negotiations, agreements, and contracts with vendors.
upvoted 1 times

 **DarioReymag** 4 months, 1 week ago

Also think D is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **friendlyvlad** 4 months, 1 week ago

The answer is D; the rest can be automated either by Group Rules, PowerShell, or DevOps API.
upvoted 4 times

 **Hg6421** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
Answer is A
upvoted 1 times

Sorry for the mistake, it is D

upvoted 3 times

 **Riahlead** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D
Its D . As it cannot be automated required collaboration with vendors
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D
This is D for sure

Since when license procurement can be an automated thing anyway?
upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
Correct, D, procurement has to done manually.
upvoted 1 times

 **ccoutinho** 9 months, 4 weeks ago
What is license procurement?
upvoted 1 times

 **certstowinir** 9 months, 1 week ago
Purchasing on new licenses
upvoted 2 times

 **Kubernetes** 11 months ago
D is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **jay158** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
Modifying group memberships is a manual task. So A is the answer.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/billing/buy-basic-access-add-users?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 3 times

 **Cyrospawn** 7 months, 3 weeks ago
Group membership/ access can be automated. This information is on the same page of the link you provided. Simply scroll down farther. :-)
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/billing/buy-basic-access-add-users?view=azure-devops#automate-access-with-group-rules>
upvoted 2 times

 **basw77** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
You are right and the linked article explains it well
upvoted 1 times

 **DoctorC0mputer** 11 months, 3 weeks ago
IS it can or cannot ??!
upvoted 1 times

You have been tasked with strengthening the security of your team's development process.

You need to suggest a security tool type for the Continuous Integration (CI) phase of the development process.

Which of the following is the option you would suggest?

- A. Penetration testing
- B. Static code analysis
- C. Threat modeling
- D. Dynamic code analysis

Correct Answer: B

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.

Reference:

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

 Note

Azure Pipelines is one among a collection of Azure DevOps Services, all built on the same secure infrastructure in Azure. To understand the main concepts around security for all of Azure DevOps Services, see [Azure DevOps Data Protection Overview](#) and [Azure DevOps Security and Identity](#).

Traditionally, organizations implemented security through draconian lock-downs. Code, pipelines, and production environments had severe restrictions on access and use. In small organizations with a few users and projects, this stance was relatively easy to manage. However, that's not the case in larger organizations. Where many users have contributor access to code, one must "assume breach". Assuming breach means behaving as if an adversary has contributor access to some (if not all) of the repositories.

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **ccoutinho** Highly Voted 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer B is correct. However, the explanation is not! Static Code Analysis can be performed in the IDE, but that's not within the scope of the question... Static Code Analysis should be performed in the CI pipeline, so that vulnerabilities are not introduced in the main codebase. Penetration testing and Dynamic code analysis can only be performed over a live environment, and threat modeling is obviously wrong. That is why Static Code Analysis is the correct answer!

upvoted 20 times

 **DarioReymag** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

B pdf page 55
upvoted 1 times

 **Hg6421** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/develop/security-code-analysis-overview>

"With the Microsoft Security Code Analysis extension, teams can add security code analysis to their Azure DevOps continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) pipelines"

Answer is B
upvoted 4 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct, B, build pipeline static code analysis such as SonarQube.
upvoted 2 times

 **gt002** 11 months ago

ANSWER B:
The Best Static Code Analysis Tools
SonarQube. SonarQube sample debugging error message. ...
Checkmarx SAST CxSAST. Checkmarx SAST projects scan. ...
Synopsis Coverity. Synopsis Coverity sample dashboard. ...
Micro Focus Fortify Static Code Analyzer. ...
Veracode Static Analysis. ...
Snyk Code. ...
Reshift Security.

upvoted 2 times

Your company is currently making use of Team Foundation Server 2013 (TFS 2013), but intend to migrate to Azure DevOps.

You have been tasked with supplying a migration approach that allows for the preservation of Team Foundation Version Control changesets dates, as well as the changes dates of work items revisions. The approach should also allow for the migration of all TFS artifacts, while keeping migration effort to a minimum.

You have suggested upgrading TFS to the most recent RTW release.

Which of the following should also be suggested?

- A. Installing the TFS kava SDK
- B. Using the TFS Database Import Service to perform the upgrade.
- C. Upgrading PowerShell Core to the latest version.
- D. Using the TFS Integration Platform to perform the upgrade.

Correct Answer: B

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.

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Tranquillo1811** Highly Voted  7 months ago

With the release of Azure DevOps Server 2019, the TFS Database Import Service has been rebranded as the data migration tool for Azure DevOps. This change includes TfsMigrator (Migrator) becoming the data migration tool. This service works exactly the same as the former import service. If you're running an older version of on-premises Azure DevOps Server with the TFS branding, you can still use this feature to migrate to Azure DevOps as long as you've upgraded to one of the supported server versions.

upvoted 11 times

 **Puskar** Most Recent  1 month ago

This is right

upvoted 1 times

 **fkaracan** 2 months ago

Ignore my previous answer. The answer is B :)

upvoted 3 times

 **fkaracan** 2 months ago

Answer is D. Key part here is "keeping the migration effort to minimum and all TFS artifacts".

Using the TFS Integration Platform allows you to migrate all TFS artifacts, including version control history and work items.

upvoted 1 times

 **DarioReymag** 4 months, 1 week ago

D page 151 troubleshooting

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/migrate/azure-best-practices/contoso-migration-tfs-vsts>

"Upgrade the Team Foundation Server implementation to a supported level"

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct, B, upgrade TFS and then perform Database migration tool.

upvoted 1 times

 **Leandrocei** 9 months ago

Correct. Came today 22 july 9

upvoted 2 times

 **Bluepilot02** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/migrate/azure-best-practices/contoso-migration-tfs-vsts>
upvoted 3 times

 **Pravanjan** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct!

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an on-premises Bitbucket Server with a firewall configured to block inbound Internet traffic. The server is used for Git-based source control.

You intend to manage the build and release processes using Azure DevOps. This plan requires you to integrate Azure DevOps and Bitbucket.

Which of the following will allow for this integration? Answer by dragging the correct options from the list to the answer area.

Select and Place:

Options**Answer**

A self-hosted agent

A Microsoft-hosted agent

An External Git service connection

Service hooks

Options**Answer**

A self-hosted agent

A self-hosted agent

Correct Answer:

A Microsoft-hosted agent

An External Git service connection

An External Git service connection

Service hooks

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/pipeline-options-for-git>

Feature	Azure Pipelines	TFS 2017.2 and higher	TFS 2017 RTM	TFS 2015.4	TFS 2015 RTM
Branch	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clean	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tag or label sources	Project; Classic only	Team project	Team project	Team project	No
Report build status	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Checkout submodules	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

✉ **syu31svc** Highly Voted 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/on-premises-bitbucket?view=azure-devops>

"This is again probably caused by a firewall blocking traffic from these servers. You have two options in this case:

Switch to using self-hosted agents or scale-set agents"

"Is your Bitbucket server accessible from Azure Pipelines? Azure Pipelines periodically polls Bitbucket server for changes. If the Bitbucket server is behind a firewall, this traffic may not reach your server. See Azure DevOps IP Addresses and verify that you have granted exceptions to all the required IP addresses. These IP addresses may have changed since you have originally set up the exception rules. You can only start manual runs if you used an external Git connection and if your server is not accessible from Azure Pipelines."

Answer is correct

upvoted 6 times

✉ **Lucario95** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

As jay158's answer, Examtopics' answer is correct

upvoted 6 times

✉ **Mallena** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

yes, it's possible only with self-hosted agent

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/on-premises-bitbucket?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **DarioReymag** 4 months, 1 week ago

searches are wildcards

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Jenthika** 8 months ago

You can integrate your on-premises Bitbucket server or another Git server with Azure Pipelines. Your on-premises server may be exposed to the Internet or it may not be.

If your on-premises server is reachable from the servers that run Azure Pipelines service, then:

you can set up classic build and configure CI triggers

If your on-premises server is not reachable from the servers that run Azure Pipelines service, then:

you can set up classic build pipelines and start manual builds

you cannot configure CI triggers

If your on-premises server is reachable from the hosted agents, then you can use the hosted agents to run manual, scheduled, or CI builds. Otherwise, you must set up self-hosted agents that can access your on-premises server and fetch the code.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/on-premises-bitbucket?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **CS1980** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Why external Git Service Connection? Since Bitbucket blocks incoming connections, wouldn't setting that up fail (Azure Pipelines shouldn't be able to connect to the on-prem bitbucket which blocks inbound traffic). Just self-hosted agent (deployed on prem) should be sufficient?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct, self-hosted agent for on-premises and then Git service connection.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Dileep75** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

the inbound traffics are blocked , so the given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **jay158** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer

A Self-hosted agent

Service hooks

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/bitbucket?view=azure-devops&tabs=classic#access-to-bitbucket-repositories>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **jay158** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Ignore 'Service hooks' it for Bitbucket in cloud.

Examtopics answer is correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/on-premises-bitbucket?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 12 times

✉  **Omarook** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Inbound traffic is blocked, for me I will choose only self-managed agents

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mcelona** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I think the right answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

You are currently developing a project for a client that will be managing work items via Azure DevOps.

You want to make sure that the work item process you use for the client allows for requirements, change requests, risks, and reviews to be tracked.

Which of the following is the option you would choose?

- A. Basic
- B. Agile
- C. Scrum
- D. CMMI

Correct Answer: D

Choose CMMI when your team follows more formal project methods that require a framework for process improvement and an auditable record of decisions. With this process, you can track requirements, change requests, risks, and reviews.

Incorrect Answers:

- A. Choose Basic when your team wants the simplest model that uses Issues, Tasks, and Epics to track work.
- B. This process works great if you want to track user stories and (optionally) bugs on the Kanban board, or track bugs and tasks on the taskboard.
- C. This process works great if you want to track product backlog items (PBIs) and bugs on the Kanban board, or break PBIs and bugs down into tasks on the taskboard.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/work-items/guidance/choose-process?view=azure-devops>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **gt002** Highly Voted 11 months ago

ANSWER D:

CMMI stand for Capability Maturity Model Integration

The Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) is a model that helps organizations to: Effectuate process improvement. Develop behaviors that decrease risks in service, product, and software development.

upvoted 9 times

 **Ash111** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 8 times

 **nhanan** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer. You can easily see that when creating a project as CMMI process. There are 10 work items available: Bug, Change Request, Epic, Feature, Issue, Requirement, Review, Risk, Task, and Test Case.

upvoted 2 times

 **Hg6421** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/work-items/guidance/media/alm_pt_cmmi_wit_artifacts.png?view=azure-devops

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct, CMMI. Scrum is about product backlog and Agile is about the user stories.

upvoted 2 times

 **Pravanjan** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct!

upvoted 3 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **AlMargoI** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

You run the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode command in your company's environment.

You need to make sure that your company's test servers remain correctly configured, regardless of configuration drift.

Solution: You set the -ConfigurationMode parameter to ApplyOnly.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/register-azurermautomationdscnode?view=azurermps-6.13.0>

Register-AzureRmAutomationDsc Node

Module: [AzureRM.Automation](#)

Registers an Azure virtual machine as a DSC node for an Automation account.

Important

Because Az PowerShell modules now have all the capabilities of AzureRM PowerShell modules and more, we'll retire AzureRM PowerShell modules on 29 February 2024.

To avoid service interruptions, [update your scripts](#) that use AzureRM PowerShell modules to use Az PowerShell modules by 29 February 2024. To automatically update your scripts, follow the [quickstart guide](#).

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **syu31svc** Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/register-azurermautomationdscnode?view=azurermps-6.13.0>

Specifies the DSC configuration mode. Valid values are:

ApplyAndMonitor
ApplyAndAutocorrect
ApplyOnly

Answer is No; use ApplyAndAutocorrect for "correctly configured, regardless of configuration drift"

upvoted 12 times

 **nhannn** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

It's B - No. With ApplyOnly: After the initial application of a new configuration, DSC does not check for drift from a previously configured state.

It should be ApplyAndAutocorrect
upvoted 3 times

 **rods** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer!
upvoted 2 times

 **bishtr3** 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer B
This link beautifully explained DSC configuration mode

<https://www.red-gate.com/simple-talk/sysadmin/powershell/powershell-desired-state-configuration-the-basics/>
upvoted 1 times

 **reynaldo_aguiar** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B

<https://tkolber.medium.com/configuring-azure-dsc-automation-with-powershell-in-5-steps-454fbef9457b>

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No, ApplyAndAutocorrect is the right answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Right , the option is ApplyAndAutocorrect

upvoted 4 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

You run the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode command in your company's environment.

You need to make sure that your company's test servers remain correctly configured, regardless of configuration drift.

Solution: You set the -ConfigurationMode parameter to ApplyAndMonitor.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/register-azurermautomationdscnode?view=azurermps-6.13.0>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **DarioReymag** 4 months, 1 week ago

D page 151 troubleshooting

upvoted 1 times

 **nhanh** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

It's B - No. With ApplyAndMonitor: After the initial application of a new configuration, if the target node drifts from the desired state, DSC reports the discrepancy in logs.

It should be ApplyAndAutocorrect

upvoted 4 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/register-azurermautomationdscnode?view=azurermps-6.13.0>

Specifies the DSC configuration mode. Valid values are:

ApplyAndMonitor

ApplyAndAutocorrect

ApplyOnly

Answer is No; use ApplyAndAutocorrect for "correctly configured, regardless of configuration drift"

upvoted 4 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No, ApplyAndAutocorrect is the right answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknownMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

ApplyAndAutocorrect Do The job

upvoted 4 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer. ApplyAndMonitor doesn't change the state of the machine if there is a deviation from initial configuration. It only logs the activity

upvoted 4 times

 **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

ApplyAndAutocorrect option is all that we need there, just see get-help Register-AzAutomationDscNode

upvoted 3 times

 **fabulousethiopia** 1 year, 8 months ago

ApplyAndMonitor: ..After initial application of a new configuration, if the target node drifts from the desired state, DSC reports the discrepancy in logs. Note that DSC will attempt to apply the configuration until it is successful before ApplyAndMonitor takes effect.

upvoted 1 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 8 months ago

ApplyAndMonitor: The Local Configuration Manager applies any new configurations. After initial application of a new configuration, if the target node drifts from the desired state, DSC reports the discrepancy in logs.

upvoted 2 times

 **ZodiaC** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

You run the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode command in your company's environment.

You need to make sure that your company's test servers remain correctly configured, regardless of configuration drift.

Solution: You set the -ConfigurationMode parameter to ApplyAndAutocorrect.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/register-azurermautomationdscnode?view=azurermps-6.13.0>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉  **nhannn** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

It's A - Yes. With ApplyAndAutocorrect: DSC applies any new configurations. After initial application of a new configuration, if the target node drifts from the desired state, DSC reports the discrepancy in logs, and then re-applies the current configuration

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Hg6421** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Right answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/register-azurermautomationdscnode?view=azurermps-6.13.0>

Specifies the DSC configuration mode. Valid values are:

ApplyAndMonitor
ApplyAndAutocorrect
ApplyOnly

Answer is Yes; use ApplyAndAutocorrect for "correctly configured, regardless of configuration drift"

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes, ApplyAndAutocorrect is the right answer for the configuration drift.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **kennynelcon** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

ApplyandAutoCorrect is accurate

upvoted 2 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

upvoted 3 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer

upvoted 3 times

✉  **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

ApplyAndAutocorrect option is all that we need there, just see get-help Register-AzAutomationDscNode

upvoted 3 times

 **fabulousethiopia** 1 year, 8 months ago

ApplyAndAutoCorrect: DSC applies any new configurations. After initial application of a new configuration, if the target node drifts from the desired state, DSC reports the discrepancy in logs, and then re-applies the current configuration.

upvoted 1 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 8 months ago

ApplyAndAutocorrect is correct, - you can specify how often LCM checks the nodes

upvoted 1 times

 **jojom19980** 1 year, 8 months ago

you can specify that the state of the machine is to be applied only once by specifying ApplyOnly as the value of the ConfigurationMode property. State Configuration doesn't try to apply the configuration after the initial check.

upvoted 1 times

 **ZodiaC** 1 year, 9 months ago

Its satisfies the requirements, so its correct.

upvoted 2 times

You need to consider the underlined segment to establish whether it is accurate.

To compile an Internet Information Services (IIS) web application that runs docker, you should use a Default build agent pool.

Select `No adjustment required` if the underlined segment is accurate. If the underlined segment is inaccurate, select the accurate option.

- A. No adjustment required.
- B. Hosted Windows Container
- C. Hosted
- D. Hosted macOS

Correct Answer: C

Hosted pool (Azure Pipelines only): The Hosted pool is the built-in pool that is a collection of Microsoft-hosted agents.

Reference:

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

To build and deploy Xcode apps or Xamarin.iOS projects, you'll need at least one macOS agent. This agent can also build and deploy Java and Android apps.

Before you begin:

- If your pipelines are in [Azure Pipelines](#) and a [Microsoft-hosted agent](#) meets your needs, you can skip setting up a self-hosted macOS agent.
- Otherwise, you've come to the right place to set up an agent on macOS. Continue to the next section.

Learn about agents

If you already know what an agent is and how it works, feel free to jump right in to the following sections. But if you'd like some more background about what they do and how they work, see [Azure Pipelines agents](#).

Community vote distribution

B (52%) C (48%)

 **esend3**  11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Should be the answer
upvoted 20 times

 **Rams_84z06n** 1 month, 1 week ago

esend3, do you actually see the underlined text on the questions? For me it doesn't render correctly. I use chrome browser on a macbook pro.
Any advise?
upvoted 1 times

 **RamDJE**  11 months, 3 weeks ago

No, it should be Hosted Windows Container (B)
upvoted 8 times

 **dupakonia** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Haha you will fail the exam for sure
upvoted 1 times

 **Hieronimusov** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

dupakonia - wstydzę się za ciebie
upvoted 1 times

 **Baluci** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

what is the answer
upvoted 1 times

 **Squadra** 11 months, 1 week ago

You're a dangerous virus!
upvoted 1 times

 **Pandur1** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Hosted Windows Container is correct
upvoted 6 times

 **col2511kol** Most Recent 1 week, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. Hosted Windows Container.

When you need to compile an Internet Information Services (IIS) web application that runs on Docker, you should use a Hosted Windows Container build agent pool. This is because IIS is a web server created by Microsoft specifically for Windows-based systems. Since you want to run the application in a Docker container, a Hosted Windows Container build agent pool will provide the necessary Windows environment along with Docker support.

A build agent pool is a collection of agents used for running build and deployment tasks in a continuous integration and delivery pipeline. The Hosted Windows Container build agent pool is a pre-configured, managed pool provided by Azure DevOps or other CI/CD platforms, which supports running Docker containers on a Windows-based system. By using this pool, you can ensure that your IIS web application is built and run in the appropriate environment.

upvoted 2 times

 **omsingh** 1 month, 1 week ago

B. Hosted Windows Container is the accurate option.

The underlined segment states that to compile an IIS web application that runs docker, you should use a Default build agent pool. However, this statement is incomplete and does not provide enough information.

To compile an IIS web application that runs Docker, you need to use a hosted agent that supports Docker. The hosted agent should have Docker installed and running. The Default agent pool does not support Docker by default.

Option B, Hosted Windows Container, is accurate because it provides a hosted agent that supports Docker for Windows. This agent can compile an IIS web application that runs Docker. Options C and D are not relevant because they do not provide agents that support Docker.

upvoted 4 times

 **warchoon** 2 months, 1 week ago

The question is outdated. There are no such pools. There is always Default. Just select an image.

upvoted 6 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The question asks if you "should use a Default build agent pool", with the word "Default" highlighted. The word "Default" can be replaced with "Hosted", which gives us the answer C.

If the question asks for if you "should use a Default Build Agent Pool", the answer should be B (Hosted Windows Container)

upvoted 7 times

 **bnagajagadeesh** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/ecosystems/containers/build-image?view=azure-devops#what-agents-can-i-use-to-build-container-images>

upvoted 4 times

 **friendlyvlad** 4 months, 1 week ago

Microsoft-hosted agents can run jobs directly on the VM or in a container. Azure Pipelines provides a predefined agent pool named Azure Pipelines with Microsoft-hosted agents. For many teams, this is the simplest way to run your jobs. You can try it first and see if it works for your build or deployment. The answer is C.

upvoted 2 times

 **Jis247** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

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

Before you begin:

If your code is in Azure Pipelines and a Microsoft-hosted agent meets your needs, you can skip setting up a self-hosted Windows agent. If your code is in an on-premises Team Foundation Server (TFS) 2015 server, see Deploy an agent on Windows for on-premises TFS 2015. Otherwise, you've come to the right place to set up an agent on Windows. Continue to the next section.

upvoted 1 times

 **pdk88** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

I think the given answer is right. A self hosted agent (which is usually installed in the Default Pool) has most of the capabilities YOU have installed on the build server. Docker isn't an installed capability by default. A MS hosted agent on the other hand has the most capabilities already installed,

of which Docker is one. So a hosted agent would suffice, hence C must be the right answer.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-windows?view=azure-devops#download-and-configure-the-agent>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents?view=azure-devops&tabs=browser#configure-agent-capabilities>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/hosted?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#software>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **giuliohome** 7 months, 1 week ago

But I think it's correct to specify that you need a Windows container, hence B looks better than C to me: e.g. the default agent image for YAML build pipelines is ubuntu-latest, which would not be ok for the IIS asked in this question.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **pdk88** 7 months ago

It's really one of those "How do I read a Msoft question?" again. I focussed on the last sentence "you should use a Default build agent pool". If you replace this with the other answers, you'll get:

- B) you should use a Hosted Windows Container agent pool
- C) you should use a hosted agent pool

There is no such thing as a 'Windows Container agent pool', so that's why I would go for C. I have to admit it's not the strongest argumentation, but that's the question neither :D. You do have Microsoft containers, but they all end up running on a self hosted agent or a hosted agent.

example

```
pool:  
vmImage: 'windows-2019'
```

```
container: mcr.microsoft.com/windows/servercore:ltsc2019
```

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

upvoted 3 times

✉  **syu31svc** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

IIS so B is the answer

upvoted 2 times

✉  **nakedsun** 8 months, 1 week ago

Lets think about what the question is asking. We are building a docker image to run an IIS web app.

- A. The "Default build agent pool" (self-hosted) CAN build a Windows docker image.
- C. A "Hosted" pool CAN build a Windows docker image.

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/ecosystems/containers/build-image?view=azure-devops#build-a-linux-or-windows-image>

Based on "If the underlined segment is inaccurate" then it is A. Although "should use" makes the question ambiguous. Anyone know if there is a reason to prefer hosted vs self-hosted for docker builds?

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Darkeh** 9 months ago

Hosted Windows Container "pools": <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/service-containers?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#requirements>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **lyona** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

You just need a hosted windows agent (C). Building inside a container (B) is specific to using Container Jobs, which is running the agent with a hosted container, which is useful if you have specific pre-reqs since you can manage the image yourself, but it's not for building another container.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **raj456** 10 months ago

Which is correct answer ?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **shash_ank** 10 months, 1 week ago

Both B and C are relevant answers, they are the same.

C: Hosted Pools are collection of agents which are hosted from Microsoft.

B: The words used in this option is misleading IMO. Its not Hosted Windows Container, there's no such thing. It should be, Container with a Windows Image

upvoted 1 times

✉  **jvyas** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

```
pool:  
vmImage: 'windows-2019'
```

container: mcr.microsoft.com/windows/servercore:ltsc2019

"Since this example uses the Windows 2019 image, we will use the 2019 tag for the container."

B Hosted windows container is more specific to run containers, than just hosted.

upvoted 2 times

Your company has an Azure DevOps environment that can only be accessed by Azure Active Directory users.

You are instructed to make sure that the Azure DevOps environment can only be accessed from devices connected to the company's on-premises network.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. Assign the devices to a security group.
- B. Create a GPO.
- C. Configure Security in Project Settings from Azure DevOps.
- D. Configure conditional access in Azure Active Directory.

Correct Answer: D

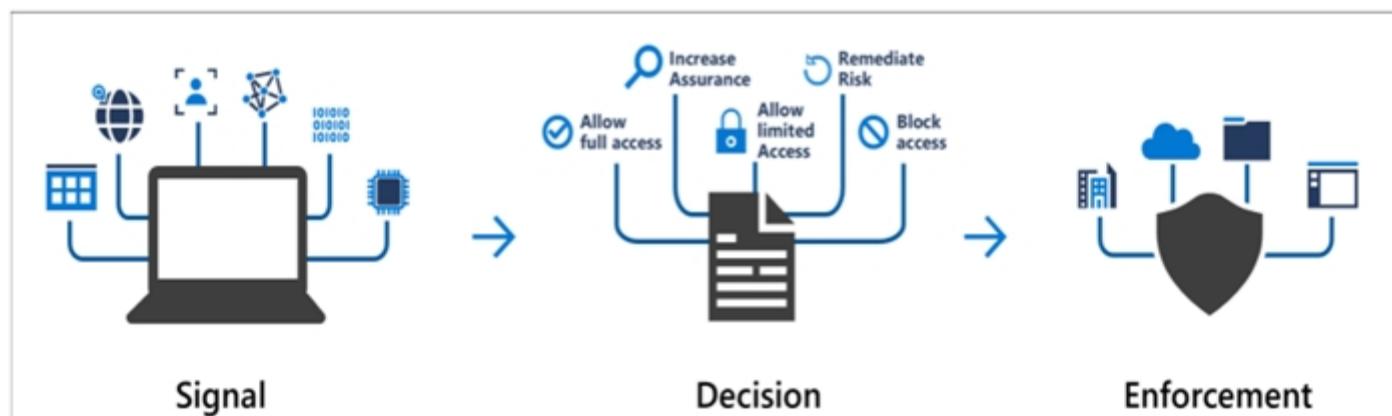
Conditional Access is a capability of Azure Active Directory. With Conditional Access, you can implement automated access control decisions for accessing your cloud apps that are based on conditions.

Conditional Access policies are enforced after the first-factor authentication has been completed.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/overview>

Conditional Access is the tool used by Azure Active Directory to bring signals together, to make decisions, and enforce organizational policies. Conditional Access is at the heart of the new identity driven control plane.



Conditional Access policies at their simplest are if-then statements, if a user wants to access a resource, then they must complete an action. Example: A payroll manager wants to access the payroll application and is required to perform multi-factor authentication to access it.

Administrators are faced with two primary goals:

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Hg6421 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer
upvoted 2 times

syu31svc 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

"can only be accessed from devices connected to the company's on-premises network"

Conditional access so D is the answer
upvoted 1 times

Govcomm 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure AD Conditional Access is the answer to block the access from the certain IP range.
upvoted 2 times

UnknowMan 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

correct

upvoted 3 times

 **Eltooth** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **dupakonia** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **esend3** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **DoctorC0mputer** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct!

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal?msclkid=1506015dc14c11eca871a7d1f7efcb35>

Important

We recommend that you use the Register or join devices user action in Conditional Access to enforce multifactor authentication for joining or registering a device.

You must configure this setting to No if you're using Conditional Access policy to require multifactor authentication.

upvoted 2 times

You are making use of Azure DevOps to configure Azure Pipelines for project, named PROJ-01.

You are preparing to use a version control system that allows for source code to be stored on a managed Windows server located on the company network.

Which of the following is the version control system you should use?

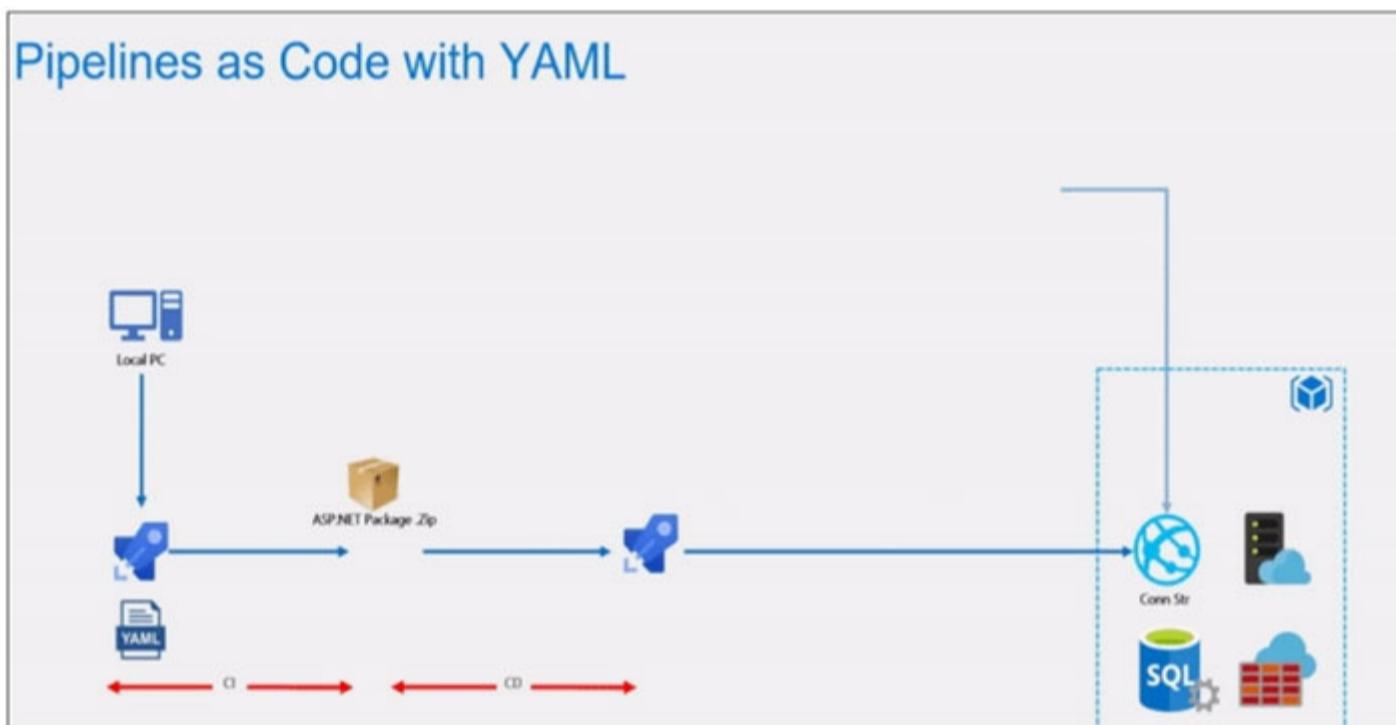
- A. Github Enterprise
- B. Bitbucket cloud
- C. Github Professional
- D. Git in Azure Repos

Correct Answer: A

GitHub Enterprise is the on-premises version of GitHub.com. GitHub Enterprise includes the same great set of features as GitHub.com but packaged for running on your organization's local network. All repository data is stored on machines that you control, and access is integrated with your organization's authentication system (LDAP, SAML, or CAS).

Reference:

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



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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **syu31svc** Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

GitHub Enterprise is the on-premises version of GitHub.com. GitHub Enterprise includes the same great set of features as GitHub.com but packaged for running on your organization's local network. All repository data is stored on machines that you control, and access is integrated with your organization's authentication system (LDAP, SAML, or CAS).

Answer is A

upvoted 7 times

 **charlilec** Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago

chatgpt:

The version control system you should use is D. Git in Azure Repos.

Git in Azure Repos is a version control system provided by Azure DevOps that allows you to store and manage source code on a managed Windows server located on the company network. It provides a secure and scalable solution for version control that can be integrated with Azure Pipelines for continuous integration and delivery.

Github Enterprise and Github Professional are versions of Github that are installed and hosted on-premises, but they are not provided by Azure DevOps. Bitbucket cloud is a hosted version control system provided by Atlassian, not by Azure DevOps. While these systems may be suitable for version control, they are not the recommended option for use with Azure Pipelines and Azure DevOps.

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Git Enterprise supports hosting source code on premises.

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

 **Pravanjan** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct!

upvoted 3 times

 **dupakonia** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

correct

upvoted 3 times

You need to consider the underlined segment to establish whether it is accurate.

When moving to Azure DevOps, JIRA must be replaced with the build pipelines Azure DevOps service.

Select `No adjustment required` if the underlined segment is accurate. If the underlined segment is inaccurate, select the accurate option.

- A. No adjustment required.
- B. repos
- C. release pipelines
- D. boards

Correct Answer: C

Atlassian's Jira Software is a popular application that helps teams to plan, track, and manage software releases, whereas Octopus Deploy helps teams automate their development and operations processes in a fast, repeatable, and reliable manner. Together, they enable teams to get better end-to-end visibility into their software pipelines from idea to production.

Reference:

<https://octopus.com/blog/octopus-jira-integration>

Building great software often requires using multiple tools and services, but finding the right ones and getting them to talk to each other can be a headache. Atlassian's **Jira Software** is a popular application that helps teams to plan, track, and manage software releases, whereas Octopus Deploy **helps** teams automate their development and operations processes in a fast, repeatable, and reliable manner. Together, they enable teams to get better end-to-end visibility into their software pipelines from idea to production.

Integrating Octopus and Jira Software unlocks three key scenarios:

- See when features or bug fixes are deployed to Prod. "Done" means deployed to production, and this is now visible directly in your Jira issues. See when your team finishes a new feature or bug fix and deploys it to production.

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

Community vote distribution

D (94%)	6%
---------	----

 **Riahlead** Highly Voted 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Jira is task management tool can be replaced with Azure boards which fulfills similar goals
upvoted 18 times

 **Singii** Most Recent 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The underline part should be "build pipelines" thus the answer should be "Boards"
upvoted 1 times

 **nealjobs** 3 weeks ago

it depends on which is the underlined part.
jira vs. board
upvoted 1 times

 **supercybersecopswarrior** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

JIRA is a task management tool.
A RELEASE is a construct that holds a versioned set of artifacts specified in a CI/CD pipeline.
upvoted 1 times

 **Hieronimusov** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

When moving to Azure DevOps, [JIRA] must be replaced with the [BOARDS] Azure DevOps service.

Jira is not responsible of the build pipelines or release pipelines. Its just a task management tool like Azure DevOps Boards.

D is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **buzzerboy** 2 months ago

So, I think it should be Release Pipelines. I know I am going against the grains, but if you read the statement it doesn't make sense with boards. While, I agree Boards is same as JIRA, but consider the statement:

When moving to Azure DevOps, [boards] must be replaced with the build pipelines Azure DevOps service.

vs

When moving to Azure DevOps, [release pipelines] must be replaced with the build pipelines Azure DevOps service.

Thoughts?

upvoted 3 times

 **buzzerboy** 2 months ago

nvm. I read the question wrong lol. It's boards. The statement is supposed to go as:

When moving to Azure DevOps, JIRA must be replaced with the [Azure Boards].

upvoted 3 times

 **badaboom** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D, boards.

JIRA is a tool for agile project management, while Azure DevOps is a set of development tools, services, and features that enable teams to plan, develop, deliver, and maintain software more efficiently. While Azure DevOps does include a build pipelines service, it is not a replacement for JIRA. Instead, Azure DevOps has a feature called Azure Boards, which is a tool for agile project management similar to JIRA.

Azure Repos is a version control system that is part of Azure DevOps, and Azure Release Pipelines is a service for creating and managing automated release pipelines for your applications. However, neither of these is a replacement for JIRA.

Therefore, the statement "When moving to Azure DevOps, JIRA must be replaced with the build pipelines Azure DevOps service" is not accurate, and the correct answer is D, boards.

upvoted 4 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

This is boards for sure

Answer is D

upvoted 3 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

JIRA can be replaced with Azure Boards.

upvoted 2 times

 **kennynelcon** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Azure Boards is equivalent to JIRA

upvoted 2 times

 **Arshaq** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Azure Boards

upvoted 2 times

 **ccoutinho** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I can't see what's underlined, but I can guess that only "service" is underlined. Hence "boards" would make no sense : it should be "release pipelines", and thus option C is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **coffecold** 5 months ago

I think 'build pipelines' is underlined. Jira is not for building pipelines but is a board.

- Building pipelines for Atlassian products is called "Bamboo"
- The repo solution of Atlassian is called "Bitbucket"

upvoted 2 times

 **Akilan95** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Azure Boards are the answer

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Jira is like a Boards system => correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Drummer** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Azure Boards are the answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Mcelona** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Azure Boards is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

You scan a Node.js application using WhiteSource Bolt.

The scan finds numerous libraries with invalid licenses, but are only used during development.

You have to make sure that only production dependencies are scanned by WhiteSource Bolt.

Which of the following is a command you should run?

- A. npm edit
- B. npm publish
- C. npm install
- D. npm update

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://whitesource.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/WD/pages/34209870/NPM+Plugin> <https://nodejs.org/en/knowledge/getting-started/npm/what-is-the-file-package-json>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

✉  **jojom19980** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

The npm install command will install the devDependencies along other dependencies when run inside a package directory, in a development environment (the default).

Use npm install --only=prod (or --only=production) to install only dependencies, and not devDependencies, regardless of the value of the NODE_ENV environment variable.

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/9268259/how-do-you-prevent-install-of-devdependencies-npm-modules-for-node-js-package>
upvoted 27 times

✉  **Sant25** 1 year, 6 months ago

GIVEN ANS CORRECT

npm install will install both "dependencies" and "devDependencies"

npm install --production will only install "dependencies"

npm install --dev will only install "devDependencies"

upvoted 9 times

✉  **rdemontis** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

correct

<https://docs.npmjs.com/cli/v8/commands/npm-install>

upvoted 5 times

✉  **somenick** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Just FYI WhiteSource Bolt is now Mend Bolt

upvoted 3 times

✉  **PravinDhote** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **SOMINAZURE** 4 months, 1 week ago

C is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C to me

You have to install it so that WhiteSource can scan right?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct, npm install -production.
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.
upvoted 3 times

 **AlMargoI** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct
upvoted 2 times

 **Aamir1234** 1 year, 8 months ago

correct !
upvoted 3 times

You are currently defining a release strategy for an app, named APP-01.

The strategy should allow you to keep the time it takes to deploy new releases of the app to a minimum. The strategy should also allow you to roll back in the shortest time required.

Which of the following is the release strategy you should use?

- A. Red/Black deployment
- B. Rolling deployment
- C. ⚡Big Bang⚡ deployment
- D. Canary deployment

Correct Answer: A

Canary deployment -

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

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

Reference:

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

These days, the biggest change to software development is the frequency of deployments. Product teams deploy releases to production earlier (and more often). Months or years-long release cycles are becoming rare—especially among those building pure software products.

Today, using a service-oriented architecture and microservices approach, developers can design a code base to be modular. This allows them to write and deploy changes to different parts of the code base simultaneously.

Community vote distribution

A (89%)	11%
---------	-----

✉️  **waqas** Highly Voted 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the right answer. Blue/green and Red/Black are same. Must be 2 ['colored' paths] to swap immediately between them. Read the line "The strategy should also allow you to roll back in the shortest time required". So answer is A.

upvoted 19 times

✉️  **mohiniu** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Canary should be right answer. As in case of red black deployment , application is deployed to black environment . Testing is done on black environment . Only after testing application is routed to black environment from red one. Canary can be faster but can have higher risk than red black

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Hieronimusov** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Red/black = Blue/Green = 0X111/ 0X000

Its done with deployment slots which takes the time to minimum, and can be reversed at the same pace using swap operation.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Hieronimusov** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

0X111/ 0X000 that's a joke... ok? dont hate.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **reynaldo_aguiar** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer section shows a description of Canary deployment instead of Blue/Green Deployment (Red/Black in this case) which is the right answer (A).

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A for sure
upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
Red/Black with the deployment slots.
upvoted 2 times

 **Etooth** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
A is correct answer however this is usually referred to as "Blue/Green".
upvoted 4 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
Correct (is like blue green)
upvoted 4 times

 **SlavMar** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

It takes more time to run full deployment using Canary strategy.
Red/Black is more risky but faster.
Rollback from both might be same time
upvoted 3 times

 **Mcelona** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
Correct Answer is A.
upvoted 2 times

 **dupakonia** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct, with this you can fast rollback changes,
upvoted 4 times

 **RoadRunner97** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

correct answer is D. Seems like a typo
upvoted 3 times

 **Hutger** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
D seems to be correct choice.
upvoted 4 times

Your company hosts a web application in Azure, and makes use of Azure Pipelines for managing the build and release of the application. When stakeholders report that system performance has been adversely affected by the most recent releases, you configure alerts in Azure Monitor.

You are informed that new releases must satisfy specified performance baseline conditions in the staging environment before they can be deployed to production.

You need to make sure that releases not satisfying the performance baseline are prevented from being deployed.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should make use of a branch control check.
- B. You should make use of an alert trigger.
- C. You should make use of a gate.
- D. You should make use of an approval check.

Correct Answer: C

Scenarios and use cases for gates include:

⇒ Quality validation. Query metrics from tests on the build artifacts such as pass rate or code coverage and deploy only if they are within required thresholds.

Use Quality Gates to integrate monitoring into your pre-deployment or post-deployment. This ensures that you are meeting the key health/performance metrics

(KPIs) as your applications move from dev to production and any differences in the infrastructure environment or scale is not negatively impacting your KPIs.

Note: 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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/continuous-monitoring> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/gates?view=azure-devops>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

✉  **AlMargo1** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

(Bill) Gates
upvoted 18 times

✉  **jojom19980** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct, Gate
upvoted 13 times

✉  **darko13** Most Recent 2 months ago

"Releases prevented from being deployed" makes C correct, rather than D.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **PravinDhote** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C
C - gate is correct ANS
upvoted 1 times

✉  **preethika1021** 4 months, 1 week ago

Gate is correct
upvoted 2 times

✉  **GokhanSenyuz** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C
This is C for sure

upvoted 2 times

 **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

On exam 20220727.

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct, use a gate.

upvoted 1 times

 **Dileep75** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

We use gates for automated setup .. I think D is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Dileep75** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

ignore.. Gate is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct, with a gate you can query logs and metrics to take decision

upvoted 5 times

 **Eltooth** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

correct answer

upvoted 2 times

You need to consider the underlined segment to establish whether it is accurate.

To deploy an application to a number of Azure virtual machines, you should create a universal group.

Select `No adjustment required` if the underlined segment is accurate. If the underlined segment is inaccurate, select the accurate option.

- A. No adjustment required.
- B. security
- C. deployment
- D. resource

Correct Answer: C

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.

Reference:

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

Azure Pipelines | Azure DevOps Server 2020 | Azure DevOps Server 2019 | TFS 2018

A deployment group is a logical set of deployment target machines that have agents installed on each one. Deployment groups represent the physical environments; for example, "Dev", "Test", or "Production" environment. In effect, a deployment group is just another grouping of agents, much like an agent pool.

Deployment groups are only available with Classic release pipelines and are different from deployment jobs. A deployment job is a collection of deployment-related steps defined in a YAML file to accomplish a specific task.

With deployment groups you can:

- Specify the security context and runtime targets for the agents. As you create a deployment group, you add users and give them appropriate permissions to administer, manage, view, and use the group.

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **syu31svc** Highly Voted  8 months, 1 week ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/deployment-groups/?view=azure-devops>:

"A deployment group is a logical set of deployment target machines that have agents installed on each one. Deployment groups represent the physical environments; for example, "Dev", "Test", or "Production" environment. In effect, a deployment group is just another grouping of agents, much like an agent pool."

Answer is C

upvoted 7 times

 **PravinDhote** Most Recent  3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C - Deployment is correct ANS

upvoted 1 times

 **Matharax** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Deployment groups is the correct answer

upvoted 4 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

It should be deployment groups.

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer - deployment group.
upvoted 3 times

 **Chiboy** 11 months ago

correct answer
upvoted 2 times

 **esend3** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Deployment group
upvoted 3 times

 **dupakonia** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

correct
upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You are preparing to deploy an Azure resource group via Terraform.

To achieve your goal, you have to install the necessary frameworks.

Which of the following are the frameworks you should use? Answer by dragging the correct options from the list to the answer area.

Select and Place:

Options

Answer

Yeoman

Vault

Terratest

Tiller

Options

Answer

Yeoman

Yeoman

Vault

Terratest

Terratest

Tiller

You can use the combination of Terraform and Yeoman. Terraform is a tool for creating infrastructure on Azure. Yeoman makes it easy to create Terraform modules.

Terratest provides a collection of helper functions and patterns for common infrastructure testing tasks, like making HTTP requests and using SSH to access a specific virtual machine. The following list describes some of the major advantages of using Terratest:

- ⇒ Convenient helpers to check infrastructure - This feature is useful when you want to verify your real infrastructure in the real environment.
- ⇒ Organized folder structure - Your test cases are organized clearly and follow the standard Terraform module folder structure.

Test cases are written in Go - Many developers who use Terraform are Go developers. If you're a Go developer, you don't have to learn another programming

- language to use Terratest.

⇒ Extensible infrastructure - You can extend additional functions on top of Terratest, including Azure-specific features.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/developer/terraform/create-base-template-using-yeoman> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/developer/terraform/test-modules-using-terratest>

 **certstowinirl**  9 months, 1 week ago

Very odd question... To reach the goal you don't need any of these frameworks. To deploy a resource group you would just need Terraform and the AzureRM provider

upvoted 14 times

✉  **syu31svc**  8 months ago
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/developer/terraform/test-modules-using-terratest>

Yeoman and Terratest are correct

upvoted 7 times

✉  **col2511kol**  1 week, 6 days ago

To deploy an Azure resource group via Terraform, you will need Terraform. This is the primary tool for defining, provisioning, and managing infrastructure as code. It supports multiple cloud providers, including Azure.

None of the options provided are required to deploy an Azure resource group via Terraform.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Fal9911** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

None of the options provided in the selected text are necessary frameworks for deploying an Azure resource group via Terraform. To deploy an Azure resource group using Terraform, you need to have Terraform installed and configured 1. You also need to have an Azure subscription 1. Once you have these prerequisites, you can create Terraform configuration files using HCL syntax to specify the cloud provider (such as Azure) and the elements that make up your cloud infrastructure 1.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **omsingh** 1 month, 1 week ago

yeoman, vault and terratest will be correct answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JeevanKumar** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Agree. Deployment doesn't require both of the framework. It just require Terraform and AzureRM provider blocks. They should elaborate requirement for both of the framework.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Divyayuvi** 10 months, 1 week ago

answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Anirbanfiem** 10 months, 1 week ago

what will be the correct answer ?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lucario95** 11 months ago

I'll say Vault and Terratest just because they're Hashicorp software...

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Training** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Terratest is not from Hashicorp. Vault is a different product than IAC. Its secrets mgmt solution from Hashicorp.

upvoted 3 times

You intend to make use of Azure Artifacts to share packages that you wrote, tested, validated, and deployed.

You want to use a solitary feed to release several builds of each package. You have to make sure that the release of packages that are in development is restricted.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should make use of static code analysis.
- B. You should make use of views.
- C. You should make use of dynamic code analysis.
- D. You should make use of upstream sources.

Correct Answer: D

Upstream sources enable you to manage all of your product's dependencies in a single feed. We recommend publishing all of the packages for a given product to that product's feed, and managing that product's dependencies from remote feeds in the same feed, via upstream sources.

This setup has a few benefits:

- ☞ Simplicity: your NuGet.config, .npmrc, or settings.xml contains exactly one feed (your feed).
- ☞ Determinism: your feed resolves package requests in order, so rebuilding the same codebase at the same commit or changeset uses the same set of packages
- ☞ Provenance: your feed knows the provenance of packages it saved via upstream sources, so you can verify that you're using the original package, not a custom or malicious copy published to your feed
- ☞ Peace of mind: packages used via upstream sources are guaranteed to be saved in the feed on first use; if the upstream source is disabled/removed, or the remote feed goes down or deletes a package you depend on, you can continue to develop and build

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/upstream-sources?view=vsts>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **megaejay**  1 year, 9 months ago

correct Answer is B

upvoted 28 times

✉  **kanompi** 1 year, 9 months ago

Agree with B, a view feed

upvoted 6 times

✉  **ThomasKong**  1 year, 8 months ago

Based on the link <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/views?view=azure-devops>,

use of feed - "is to share package versions that have been tested and validated but hold back on packages that are still under development and/or didn't meet your quality bar."

for Upsteam sources - "In order for other Azure Artifacts feeds to use your feed as an upstream source, you must set your feed's view visibility to members of your organization, or members of your Azure Active Directory, depending on your scenario."

I think, since it deployment phase/stage, the view should be start first after that only upstream sources to control who I would like to share.

I will go with - B.

upvoted 15 times

✉  **omsingh**  1 month, 1 week ago

B. You should make use of views.

To restrict the release of packages that are in development, you should use views in Azure Artifacts. Views are a way to manage the visibility of packages in a feed. You can create views that are specific to certain groups or teams in your organization, and control which packages are visible to those groups.

By creating a view for packages that are ready for release, you can restrict the visibility of packages that are still in development. Only the packages in the view will be available for use, while the packages that are still in development will remain hidden.

Static code analysis and dynamic code analysis are techniques for analyzing code to find errors or vulnerabilities, and are not directly related to managing package visibility in Azure Artifacts. Upstream sources are used to pull packages from external sources into your feed, and are not related to managing package visibility within your feed. Therefore, options A, C, and D are not relevant for this scenario.

upvoted 1 times

 **srine69** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Why doesn't someone fix this? It is clearly B.

upvoted 3 times

 **Tranquillo1811** 7 months ago

I'm not quite sure, whether B is correct, because while views allow to filter the packages of a feed, the packages can still be accessed (and released) from the @local view...?

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

What are feed views?

Feed views enable developers to share a subset of package-versions with their consumers. A common use of feed views is to share package versions that have been tested and validated but hold back on packages that are still under development and/or didn't meet a certain quality bar.

From <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/views?view=azure-devops>

Answer is B

upvoted 5 times

 **Tranquillo1811** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

ok, forget about my comment. Just read about upstream sources and since they do NOT allow package restriction, feed views are the only valid option...

upvoted 1 times

 **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

On exam 20220727.

upvoted 4 times

 **Manjubk** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Feed views enable developers to share a subset of package-versions with their consumers. A common use of feed views is to share package versions that have been tested and validated but hold back on packages that are still under development and/or didn't meet a certain quality bar.

docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/views?view=azure-devops

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Use views to restrict the permission.

upvoted 1 times

 **raguiar** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Akilan95** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

correct Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **somenkr** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Feed views enable developers to share a subset of package-versions with their consumers. A common use of feed views is to share package versions that have been tested and validated but hold back on packages that are still under development and/or didn't meet a certain quality bar. Feed views and upstream sources are designed to work together to provide an enterprise-level solution to share and consume packages. In order for other Azure Artifacts feeds to use your feed as an upstream source, you must set your feed's visibility to members of your organization, or members of your Azure Active Directory, depending on your scenario. If you choose the latter, all people in your organization will be able to access your feed, and all feeds in your organization and other organizations associated with the same Azure Active Directory tenant will be able to upstream to your feed.

upvoted 2 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.
B. You should make use of views.
upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B
"Feed views enable developers to share a subset of package-versions with their consumers. A common use of feed views is to share package versions that have been tested and validated but hold back on packages that are still under development and/or didn't meet a certain quality bar"
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/views?view=azure-devops>

I think Views is the correct answer
upvoted 2 times

 **Mev4953** 1 year, 1 month ago

IMO Views
Feed views enable developers to share a subset of package-versions with their consumers. A common use of feed views is to share package versions that have been tested and validated but hold back on packages that are still under development.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/views?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

You need to consider the underlined segment to establish whether it is accurate.

To find when common open source libraries are added to the code base, you should add Jenkins to the build pipeline.

Select `No adjustment required` if the underlined segment is accurate. If the underlined segment is inaccurate, select the accurate option.

- A. No adjustment required.
- B. SourceGear Vault
- C. WhiteSource
- D. OWASP ZAP

Correct Answer: C

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

Azure DevOps integration with WhiteSource Bolt will enable you to:

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

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **tinox63144** Highly Voted 5 months, 2 weeks ago

WhiteSource is now called Mend.

upvoted 11 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

This is C for sure

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Open source libraries using WhiteSources.

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

answer is correct. you can also use Black Duck

upvoted 3 times

 **AlMargo1** 1 year, 4 months ago

Whitsource

upvoted 3 times

 **jojom19980** 1 year, 8 months ago

yes, WhiteSource

upvoted 4 times

Your company has an Azure DevOps project, which includes a build pipeline that makes use of roughly fifty open source libraries. You have been tasked with making sure that you are able to scan project for common security weaknesses in the open source libraries. Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should create a build task and use the WhiteSource Bolt service.
- B. You should create a deployment task and use the WhiteSource Bolt service.
- C. You should create a build task and use the Chef service.
- D. You should create a deployment task and use the Chef service.

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://www.azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/whitesource/>*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

 **jojom19980** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

yes , in build stage
upvoted 7 times

 **hikhatri** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

The given answer is correct
upvoted 6 times

 **nasmieci** Most Recent 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
A is correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
C and D are out for sure

Between A and B, A is correct

Build task not deployment
upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Build task with WhilteSource Bolt
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
A is correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Mcelona** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A
correct, whitesource is the tool and it should be used on CI phase.
upvoted 2 times

You need to consider the underlined segment to establish whether it is accurate.

Black Duck can be used to make sure that all the open source libraries conform to your company's licensing criteria.

Select 'No adjustment required' if the underlined segment is accurate. If the underlined segment is inaccurate, select the accurate option.

- A. No adjustment required.
- B. Maven
- C. Bamboo
- D. CMAKE

Correct Answer: A

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.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A for sure

upvoted 2 times

 **kennynelcon** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Since BlackDuck is accurate, No adjustments needed

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

BlackDuck or WhilteSource.

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Chiboy** 11 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Mcelona** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

upvoted 2 times

 **dupakonia** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

You have created an Azure DevOps project for a new application that will be deployed to a number of Windows Server 2016 Azure virtual machines.

You are preparing a deployment solution that allows for the virtual machines to maintain a uniform configuration, and also keep administrative effort with regards to configuring the virtual machines to a minimum.

Which of the following should be part of your solution? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AD

The Custom Script Extension downloads and executes scripts on Azure virtual machines. This extension is useful for post deployment configuration, software installation, or any other configuration or management tasks. Scripts can be downloaded from Azure storage or GitHub, or provided to the Azure portal at extension run time. The Custom Script Extension integrates with Azure Resource Manager templates, and can be run using the Azure CLI, PowerShell, Azure portal, or the Azure Virtual Machine REST API.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/custom-script-windows>

Community vote distribution

AB (78%) BC (17%) 5%

 **balajim212** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct answer is A & B
upvoted 24 times

 **rdemontis** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Selected Answer: AB

Considering the requirements
- maintain a uniform configuration for virtual machines
- minimize administrative effort

I think correct answer is A & B.

To mantain the configuration status of a VM you must use DSC.

To minimize the effort of creating the VM you can use an ARM template so that you can reuse it for each VM. Deployment groups requires more effort.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-template>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/deployment-groups/?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 14 times

 **deltarj** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Yap, I agree.. seems "maintain" is the key word.
upvoted 4 times

 **MrKingpin** Most Recent 3 weeks, 4 days ago

Similar question where A&B vs. A&D are combined into a single answer
<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/16114-exam-az-400-topic-6-question-12-discussion/>
upvoted 1 times

 **jojorabbit2021** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AB
A & B correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Whatsamattr81** 2 months, 1 week ago

Changing my last answer... "keep administrative effort with regards to configuring the virtual machines to a minimum" - that's definitely NOT DSC.
ARM and Extensions.
upvoted 1 times

 **Whatsamattr81** 2 months, 1 week ago

Maintain a uniform configuration with minimal administrative effort... the answers is clearly DSC.. and if you were using DSC, you wouldn't need to use a custom script extension. So logically (IMHO) it can only be ARM and DSC

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Mcelona** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

DSC also helps to maintain the configuration of VM: A & B are the right answers

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Yatoom** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

This page describes a solution using DSC in combination with ARM:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-template>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nakikoo** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

the answer is correct when people in comment mostly comment AB as correct answer and some variation of their own theory or what not...the answer lies on the question, heres the key take:

1. the vm is already deployed, so DSC is not needed, it only for planning deploy vm
2. the question clearly repeat alot of times "configuration"

so its scripts and ARM template, DSC is for undeployed vm u plan to deploy with similar state..

AD as the default

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Tranquillo1811** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

I would actually go for BC. The first sentence says "to a NUMBER of VM", so it's definitely deployment groups. And DSC for the unique config. I wouldn't chose ARM templates, because the VMs are already set up and there's nothing mentioned about re-deploying the VMs...

upvoted 7 times

✉ **Sambhav** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Right, I was abt to comment the same,

two key points here,

1. Deploy a new application to a number of VMs (Deployment groups will help here)
2. Maintain the new config (Powershell DSC will be of help in this point)

As you said, these are existing VMs and no case of re-deployment so there is no point to look for ARM template option

upvoted 4 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

"uniform configuration"

"administrative effort with regards to configuring the virtual machines to a minimum"

This is A and B for sure

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

ARM with DSC

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Shaharaz** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

Correct answer is A & B

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ccoutinho** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

I guess that AD also works:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/custom-script-windows>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **NishKum** 10 months ago

AD is correct answer: <https://purple.telstra.com/blog/arm-custom-script-extension-vs-desired-state-configuration-exten>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **NishKum** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

Deployment groups are only available for classic pipelines. If release pipeline as code is required to perform this then deployment group is not a valid answer.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/deployment-groups/?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 3 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

A & B are correct answers.

upvoted 2 times

Your company has an application that contains a number of Azure App Service web apps and Azure functions.

You would like to view recommendations with regards to the security of the web apps and functions. You plan to navigate to Compute and Apps to achieve your goal.

Which of the following should you access to make use of Compute and Apps?

- A. Azure Log Analytics
- B. Azure Event Hubs
- C. Azure Advisor
- D. Azure Security Center

Correct Answer: D

Monitor compute and app services: Compute & apps include the App Services tab, which App services: list of your App service environments and current security state of each.

Recommendations -

This section has a set of recommendations for each VM and computer, web and worker roles, Azure App Service Web Apps, and Azure App Service Environment that Security Center monitors. The first column lists the recommendation. The second column shows the total number of resources that are affected by that recommendation. The third column shows the severity of the issue.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/proactive-diagnostics>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **simoziyadi** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Azure Security Center and Azure Defender are now called Microsoft Defender for Cloud.

upvoted 22 times

 **joancar2009** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct

upvoted 8 times

 **Hieronimusov** Most Recent 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D - Microsoft Defender for Cloud

upvoted 2 times

 **Jawad1462** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

"recommendations with regards to the security"

Answer is D (now called Microsoft Defender for Cloud)

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Defender for the Cloud

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Mcelona** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **vvkds** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Now it's Microsoft Defender for Cloud

upvoted 4 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **Kazillius** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

You need to consider the underlined segment to establish whether it is accurate.

Your company has a multi-tier application that has its front end hosted in Azure App Service.

To pinpoint the average load times of the application pages, you should make use of Azure Event Hubs.

Select `No adjustment required` if the underlined segment is accurate. If the underlined segment is inaccurate, select the accurate option.

- A. No adjustment required.
- B. Azure Application Insights
- C. Azure Log Analytics
- D. Azure Advisor

Correct Answer: B

Application Insights will tell you about any performance issues and exceptions, and help you find and diagnose the root causes.

Application Insights can monitor both Java and ASP.NET web applications and services, WCF services. They can be hosted on-premises, on virtual machines, or as Microsoft Azure websites.

On the client side, Application Insights can take telemetry from web pages and a wide variety of devices including iOS, Android, and Windows Store apps.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/web-monitor-performance>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Ash111** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 16 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

This is B for sure

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure application insights for the load time.

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Mcelona** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/app-insights-overview>

upvoted 2 times

 **gOKU** 1 year, 3 months ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

Your company makes use of Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights and Azure Application Insights for monitoring purposes.

You have been tasked with analyzing the monitoring using ad-hoc queries. You need to utilize the correct query language.

Solution: You use the Contextual Query Language (CQL).

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/azure-sql>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **saschgo** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer B. No

Presumably "Kusto Query Language (KQL)" would be the right answer.

upvoted 17 times

 **Matharax** Most Recent 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is 'No'. Should be KQL.

upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is No; it's KQL

upvoted 1 times

 **helloworlduc** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

The reference link should be: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/log-query-overview>

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No, KQL

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

KQL needed.

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct => Use KQL (Kusto)

upvoted 2 times

 **Mcelona** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Right answer is No.

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

both services (Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights and Application Insights) could send data to Azure Monitor Logs so you can use KQL to do queries.

upvoted 2 times

 **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 1 year, 5 months ago

KQL is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

Your company makes use of Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights and Azure Application Insights for monitoring purposes.

You have been tasked with analyzing the monitoring using ad-hoc queries. You need to utilize the correct query language.

Solution: You use the Transact-SQL.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/azure-sql>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **lesiris** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

I guess the right answer is Kusto Language
upvoted 11 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
Answer is No; KQL instead
upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No, KQL
upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct answer.
KQL is needed.
upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Mcelona** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
No is the right answer.
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B
correct answer. KQL is the language to use in this case
upvoted 1 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

No. its Kusto Language (KQL)
upvoted 1 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 8 months ago

To work with Log Analytics data, you need to use the Kusto Query Language (KQL)
upvoted 4 times

Your company makes use of Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights and Azure Application Insights for monitoring purposes.

You have been tasked with analyzing the monitoring using ad-hoc queries. You need to utilize the correct query language.

Solution: You use Azure Log Analytics.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Data analysis in Azure SQL Analytics is based on Log Analytics language for your custom querying and reporting.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/azure-sql>

Community vote distribution

B (69%)

A (31%)

 **fanq10** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

You need to utilize the correct query language.

Azure Log Analytics is NOT a query language. So Given answer is correct

upvoted 33 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

This is not correct. The question does not specifically ask which language you should use. It states that you need to utilize the correct query language, and you can do so by using Azure Log Analytics, which has KQL inside you can use.

upvoted 1 times

 **ZodiaC** 1 year, 9 months ago

10000% CORRECT fanq10... YOU RIGHT...! ITS NOOOOOOOOO!

upvoted 7 times

 **prabhjot** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

yes azure Log analytics

upvoted 1 times

 **pdk88** 7 months, 1 week ago

You are correct. Given answer is right.

upvoted 2 times

 **DSA_MSC** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

A - YES

Same question: <https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/25631-exam-az-400-topic-7-question-4-discussion/>

upvoted 11 times

 **basw77** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

You're right. Based on the other options from that question, we can conclude is should the correct answer is Log Analytics.

upvoted 2 times

 **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

hmm good point. From MS perspective it is Log Analytics but in reality its KQL

upvoted 4 times

 **col2511kol** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Log Analytics is a service that allows you to collect, store, and analyze log data from various sources, such as Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights and Azure Application Insights. The primary query language used in Log Analytics is called Kusto Query Language (KQL), which is designed for ad-hoc queries and data exploration.

By using Azure Log Analytics, you can consolidate the monitoring data from both Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights and Azure Application Insights in one place. This enables you to perform ad-hoc queries and analyze the data using KQL. This solution meets the goal of analyzing the monitoring data using the correct query language.

In summary, Azure Log Analytics allows you to collect and analyze log data from multiple sources, including Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights and Azure Application Insights, using the Kusto Query Language for ad-hoc queries and data exploration.

upvoted 1 times

 **MrKingpin** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

You can utilize the correct query language [e.g. Kusto Query Language (KQL)] by using Azure Log Analytics.
upvoted 1 times

 **Marge_Simpson** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Kusto Query Language (KQL)
upvoted 4 times

 **Marge_Simpson** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Lmao, it's Kusto Query Language (KQL)
upvoted 1 times

 **Hieronimusov** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

damn... Azure Log Analytics is NOT A QUERY LANGUAGE its a tool, its a feature, its a tab in a browser but its not a LANGUAGE. Question asks for a language checking if you can think...

KQL is a language that you can use inside Azure Log Analytics tool.

Answer B is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **surensaluka** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Asking for the right query language. Azure Log Analytics is NOT a query language.
upvoted 3 times

 **rahul51it** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/services-hub/health/log_analytics_query_language
upvoted 1 times

 **rikininetysix** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer would be Kusto Query Language (KQL). Scroll down to the landing page of the link given below, you would see KQL example alert queries for Azure SQL Database and Intelligent insights.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/azure-sql>
upvoted 2 times

 **dmytroslotv** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/services-hub/health/log_analytics_query_language
upvoted 2 times

 **dmytroslotv** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

A

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/services-hub/health/log_analytics_query_language
upvoted 1 times

 **GKar1** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Log Analytics is a query language according to Microsoft, the company that prepares the exam

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/services-hub/health/log_analytics_query_language
upvoted 4 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 3 months ago

When click the "query language cheat sheet" provided by this link, it actually goes to SQL to Kusto cheat sheet (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/sqlcheatsheet>). Azure Log Analytics clearly is not a language itself, and it uses KQL as the query language.
upvoted 1 times

Having said that, I vote for A, since Azure Log Analytics provides the right solution with KQL inside.

upvoted 1 times

 **WickedMJ** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

No
<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/58151-exam-az-400-topic-1-question-27-discussion/>
upvoted 2 times

 **ehurfheiz** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

We talk about "query language" so the No answer is correct
upvoted 3 times

 **ehurfheiz** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure Log Analytics is NOT a query language
upvoted 4 times

 **Matharax** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure Log Analytics is not a QUERY LANGUAGE. Should be KQL.
upvoted 4 times

 **Riahlead** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Using logs analytics we can query using KQL
upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP -

You have recently created a web application for your company.

You have been tasked with making sure that a summary of the exceptions that transpire in the application is automatically sent to Microsoft Teams on a daily basis.

Which of the following Azure services should you use? Answer by dragging the correct options from the list to the answer area.

Select and Place:

Options

Answer

Azure DevOps Project

Azure Logic Apps

Azure Pipelines

Azure Application Insights

Options

Answer

Azure DevOps Project

Azure Logic Apps

Correct Answer:

Azure Logic Apps

Azure Application Insights

Azure Pipelines

Azure Application Insights

Exceptions in your live web app are reported by Application Insights.

Note: Periodical reports help keep a team informed on how their business critical services are doing. Developers, DevOps/SRE teams, and their managers can be productive with automated reports reliably delivering insights without requiring everyone to sign in the portal. Such reports can also help identify gradual increases in latencies, load or failure rates that may not trigger any alert rules.

You can programmatically query Application Insights data to generate custom reports on a schedule. The following options can help you get started quickly:

Automate reports with Microsoft Flow

▪

▫ Automate reports with Logic Apps

Reference:

<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>

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

"Automate reports with Logic Apps"

Answer is correct

upvoted 9 times

✉️  **petitbilly** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

True, in here you can see that you need the logic app but also the connection to an App Insights resource: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/automate-with-logic-apps>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **shamim_exam** Most Recent ⓘ 2 months, 1 week ago

yup, given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure Logic App (with the request trigger) and Azure Monitor action group.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **ccoutinho** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Sending the exceptions to MS Teams could also be done via a pipeline...

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **memoor** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Stop misleading people please

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **jvyas** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answer is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/automate-with-logic-apps>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Logic apps

App Insights

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **U3** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I think the answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

You are in the process of building a mobile app aimed at Android and iOS devices.

All work items and release cycles are managed via Azure DevOps.

You want to make sure that crash reports for issue analysis is collected, and that beta releases are distributed to your testers. Also, you want to ensure that user feedback on the functionality of new apps is received.

Which of the following must be part of your solution?

- A. The Microsoft Test & Feedback extension.
- B. OWASP ZAP
- C. TFS Integration Platform
- D. Code Style

Correct Answer: A

The "Exploratory Testing" extension is now "Test & Feedback" and is now Generally Available.

Anyone can now test web apps and give feedback, all directly from the browser on any platform: Windows, Mac, or Linux. Available for Google Chrome and

Mozilla Firefox (required version 50.0 or above) currently. Support for Microsoft Edge is in the pipeline and will be enabled once Edge moves to a Chromium- compatible web platform.

Reference:

<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms.vss-exploratorytesting-web>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **kapetan** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

The question is regarding mobile apps, the answer should be Microsoft App Center, i.e. Visual Studio App Center.

upvoted 12 times

 **murat12345** 6 months, 1 week ago

I don't agree. With mobile development you can make use of emulators, which are applications on your pc that can be used with the test & feedback extension.

upvoted 1 times

 **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

agreed

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is only correct answer however if Visual Studio App Center is option then chose that one in exam.

upvoted 8 times

 **mauryagr** Most Recent 2 months ago

Did not notice this in AZ400 docs, but the answer looks correct : A

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/test/perform-exploratory-tests?view=azure-devops>:

"The Test & Feedback extension helps teams perform exploratory testing and provide feedback"

Answer is A

upvoted 5 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct, Microsoft Test and Feedback extension for IE or Chrome.

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct, it is A.

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

here the only possible solution with some sense is A, Microsoft Test & Feedback extension, even if for mobile apps you should use Visual Studio App Center.

upvoted 4 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

A. The Microsoft Test & Feedback extension.

upvoted 3 times

 **yaytemur** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 4 times

Topic 2 - Question Set 2

Question #1

Topic 2

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.

Select and Place:

Chart Widgets Answer Area

Burndown	The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion:	<input type="text"/>
Cycle Time		<input type="text"/>
Lead Time	The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active:	<input type="text"/>
Velocity	The remaining work:	<input type="text"/>

Chart Widgets Answer Area

<input type="checkbox"/> Burndown	The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion:	<input type="checkbox"/> Lead Time
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cycle Time		<input type="checkbox"/> Cycle Time
<input type="checkbox"/> Lead Time	The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active:	<input type="checkbox"/> Burndown

Box 1: Lead time -

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

Box 2: Cycle time -

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

Box 3: Burndown -

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

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

Reference:

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

 **AS007** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Verified - its correct

upvoted 39 times

 **PaulMD** 1 year, 11 months ago

Agreed. If you ever worked with JIRA, it's obvious ;)

upvoted 5 times

 **Sylph** Highly Voted 2 years ago

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

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

Burndown: Burndown charts focus on remaining work within a specific time period, while burnup charts focus on completed work.

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

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

upvoted 16 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent ⓘ 8 months ago

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

The Burndown widget lets you display a trend of remaining work

The Cycle Time widget will help you analyze the time it takes for your team to complete work items once they begin actively working on them

The Lead Time widget will help you analyze the time it takes to deliver work from your backlog

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Lead Time, Cycle Time and Velocity

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correction, Lead Time, Cycle and Burndown

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Lead

Cycle

Burn down

upvoted 3 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **S1111_** 1 year ago

was on exam today

upvoted 1 times

 **shermin1** 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....

upvoted 1 times

 **esrojasbg** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correcto!!

upvoted 1 times

 **durel** 1 year, 2 months ago

Was good n the test feb 22

upvoted 1 times

 **durel** 1 year, 2 months ago

Was good n the test feb 22

upvoted 2 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 (scored 910+). Given answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.

upvoted 1 times

 **swapmaverick** 1 year, 3 months ago

Came in the exam - Given answer by Examtopic is correct!!! Go through the definition of Lead Time, Cycle Time and Burn down for understanding.

upvoted 1 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 9 months ago

A burnup chart is a visual representation of your project's progress that highlights:

The work you've completed.

The total project work

It's an easy way for Agile project managers to track what's been completed against their total scope of work. This makes it easy to estimate if things are going according to plan or not.

upvoted 1 times

 **francis6170** 1 year, 9 months ago

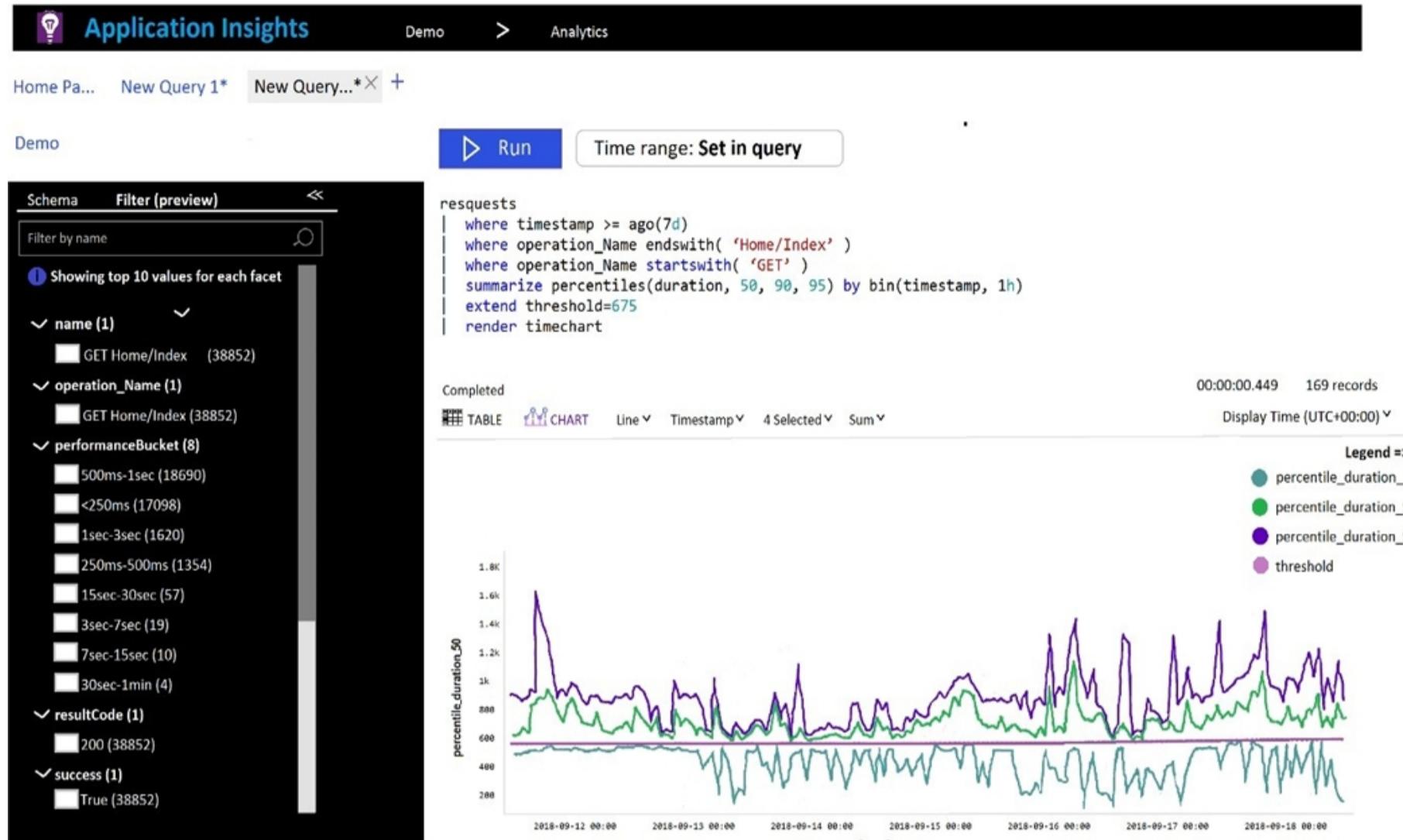
Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

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



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

percentile.duration_50
percentile.duration_90
percentile.duration_95
threshold

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

item Type
resultCode
source
success

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

percentile_duration_50
percentile_duration_90
percentile_duration_95
threshold

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

item Type
resultCode
source
success

Box 1: percentile_duration_95 -

Box 2: success -

For example ↗"

requests

| project name, url, success

| where success == "False"

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

Reference:

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

✉  **Krasst** Highly Voted 2 years ago

I agree with the first answer, but the second one is not considering all scenarios.

In App Insight you can check the Request resultCode property which will show '403' in case of authentication errors. The answer for the second question should be 'resultCode' instead of 'success', as this will ensure that the error is strictly related to authentication.

upvoted 58 times

✉  **nicksu** 1 year, 9 months ago

It is also tracking 301 and 302, which aren't errors, obviously. But filtering on result oder would include them as well

upvoted 2 times

✉  **d0bermannn** 1 year, 7 months ago

it depends how to write a filter

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Nilf** 1 year, 11 months ago

Not agree. On screenshot you can see only 1 Result Code - 200...

upvoted 6 times

✉  **prashanth364** 4 months, 1 week ago

Based on your logic, it cant be success also, screenshot is not showing false for Success. So my answer is ResultCode as it clearly filters Authentication related errors

upvoted 1 times

✉  **monniq** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

I think the second answer should be resultCode. To detect authentication issue we're interested in 401 and 403. Success could be set to false not only due to authentication issue, but other issues like unhandled exceptions 500, and so on.

The first one is correct.

upvoted 28 times

✉  **d0bermannn** 1 year, 7 months ago

agreed, you may filter out all what to wish

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

agree with you

upvoted 3 times

✉  **mohiniu** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer should be result code , as we need alert only for authentication error only

upvoted 2 times

 **CaptainJameson** 2 months ago

Percentile has a good explanation on this page:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/64928045/what-is-percentile-in-azure-metrics-web-app-slow#:~:text=They%20are%20the%20response%20time,take%201.5%20seconds%20or%20more.>

In short: You want to base your alert on the load experience of most users. Percentile 95 is based on 95% of the data, which is more than 90% or 50%

upvoted 3 times

 **mmdex** 3 months, 1 week ago

I see a lot of comments agreeing with the first answer, but no one cares to explain why. Is it really just a misunderstanding, as most (pun intended) people interpret the question as which query takes "the most" users into consideration (which is 95 of course)?

But the question is actually about "most" users, that is, more than 50%. And the percentile_duration_50 answer is also supported by the graph itself in my opinion - if you took either 90 or 95 percentile, you would be receiving alerts all the time as the duration is constantly above threshold.

upvoted 3 times

 **Fal991I** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

GPT: Percentile_duration_50 represents the median page load time, which is the value that separates the upper half from the lower half of the page load times. This means that 50% of the page loads are faster than the median value and 50% are slower. Therefore, using the median value as the basis for the alerting level would be a good indicator of the page load experience of most users.

On the other hand, percentile_duration_95 represents the page load time for the 95th percentile of the users, which is the threshold at which only 5% of the users are experiencing longer page load times. While this can also be a useful metric to monitor, it may not be representative of the page load experience of most users.

upvoted 1 times

 **Wengatz** 3 months, 1 week ago

50, 90, and 95 would all be acceptable answers for an interpretation of "most users" as "at least 50% of users". If you interpret it as "most all users", 95 would be the best answer here. If I say "most people agree that the Earth is round", chances are, I mean to say that most everyone agrees this. It's a poorly worded question.

upvoted 2 times

 **FNog** 3 weeks ago

We shall not overthink it. 95% it is.

upvoted 1 times

 **budha** 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.

upvoted 3 times

 **hart232** 4 months ago

Which answer did you select?

upvoted 1 times

 **Atos** 7 months ago

Could not understand this question until i realised the purple line is meant to be 95. So top answer is correct.

Bottom answer should be result code; then you can select codes such as 401.

upvoted 3 times

 **sindhu2693** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

For second option, question clearly states to filter for authentication error, and the apt option would be based on result codes, but not success
upvoted 3 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Alert based on most users is 95th percentile is for sure

Alert based on authentication is success; either pass or fail

Answer to me is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 20220727. Choose 95 percentile and resultCode.

upvoted 5 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

percentile_95 and resultCode are the right answer.

upvoted 3 times

 **raguiar** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer is correct, you can use the result success like where success == "False" and catch all errors

upvoted 2 times

 **ChewyLife** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Sorry, but the correct answer for the first part is percentile_duration_50.

The requirement is not the percentile duration of "the most users", as you guys seem to be interpreting it. The requirement is the percentile

duration of "most users".

50th percentile=most (it's 0-based). As a matter of fact, 95 wouldn't work for "the most users" either. That's just not how percentiles work.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **nakedsun** 8 months, 1 week ago

The 95th percentile includes the "bottom" 95% of the page load times, and excludes the top 5%. This is both "the most users" (out of the percentiles shown in the chart) and "most users", assuming most means more than half.

The 50th percentile starts at the median, but excludes the "top" half of results.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam. percentile_duration95 and resultCode

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Whirly** 1 year ago

Result code == 200 will not provide accurate results and success == false is better option.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **anasato** 1 year, 1 month ago

I think the answer is correct , looking at the screenshot as it only mentions status 200.

If it shows other errors then probably we could have selected resultCode.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Axz** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this one in the exam today, Mar 2022. I selected result code and I think I got 100% on this section.

upvoted 5 times

You manage an Azure web app that supports an e-commerce website.

You need to increase the logging level when the web app exceeds normal usage patterns. The solution must minimize administrative overhead.

Which two resources should you include in the solution? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. an Azure Automation runbook
- B. an Azure Monitor alert that has a dynamic threshold
- C. an Azure Monitor alert that has a static threshold
- D. the Azure Monitor autoscale settings
- E. an Azure Monitor alert that uses an action group that has an email action

Correct Answer: AB

B: Metric Alert with Dynamic Thresholds detection leverages advanced machine learning (ML) to learn metrics' historical behavior, identify patterns and anomalies that indicate possible service issues. It provides support of both a simple UI and operations at scale by allowing users to configure alert rules through the Azure

Resource Manager API, in a fully automated manner.

A: You can use Azure Monitor to monitor base-level metrics and logs for most services in Azure. You can call Azure Automation runbooks by using action groups or by using classic alerts to automate tasks based on alerts.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-dynamic-thresholds> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-create-alert-triggered-runbook>

Community vote distribution

AB (100%)

 **SriLen** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Given Answer is correct

upvoted 21 times

 **Dalias** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks. answer is right

upvoted 17 times

 **mauryagrv** Most Recent 2 months ago

AB is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **aadi369** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

Ans is AB

upvoted 1 times

 **AvinashVarma** 3 months, 1 week ago

Azure Automation runbook and Azure Monitor alert that has a dynamic threshold are correct answers.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

"minimize administrative overhead"

A is one of the answers for sure

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-dynamic-thresholds>;
"Metric Alert with Dynamic Thresholds detection leverages advanced machine learning (ML)"

B is the answer since ML would reduce overhead ain't it?

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure Monitor Dynamic threshold and Azure Automation Account to increase the logging level.

upvoted 1 times

 **Leandrocei** 9 months ago

Correct. Came today 22 July 9

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

A & B are correct answers.

upvoted 2 times

 **RoadRunner97** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Action groups can send an alert to a automation runbook via webhook, which will increase logging level of webapp via code. I believe AB are the correct answers.

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: AB

Correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **rajvelm** 1 year, 5 months ago

Came in today 5th Nov 2021

upvoted 2 times

 **sabrinaAm** 1 year, 8 months ago

can anyone explain to me how azure runbook is a correct answer ?

upvoted 5 times

 **ukkuru** 1 year, 8 months ago

To send alert why not we use manage action groups:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#:~:text=An%20action%20group%20is%20a,an%20alert%20has%20been%20triggered.>

upvoted 1 times

 **Sswapnil** 1 year, 6 months ago

as they said , administrative overhead must be minimized so this would not be preferred answer

upvoted 1 times

 **lesiris** 1 year, 9 months ago

I guess Azure monitor send an alert to Azure Runbook, which increase the logging level of the web app ?

upvoted 2 times

 **francis6170** 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 4 times

 **nvnrao57** 1 year, 11 months ago

Ans is Correst

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) pod.

You need to configure a probe to perform the following actions:

- Confirm that the pod is responding to service requests.
- Check the status of the pod four times a minute.
- Initiate a shutdown if the pod is unresponsive.

How should you complete the YAML configuration file? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  labels:
    test: readiness-and-liveness
    name: readiness-http
spec:
  containers:
  - name: container1
    image: k8s.gcr.io/readiness-and-liveness
    args:
    - /server
      livenessProbe:
      readinessProbe:
      ShutdownProbe:
      startupProbe:
        httpGet:
          path: /checknow
          port: 8123
          httpHeaders:
          - name: Custom-Header
            value: CheckNow
      initialDelaySeconds: 15
      periodSeconds: 15
      timeoutSeconds: 15
```

Answer Area

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  labels:
    test: readiness-and-liveness
    name: readiness-http
spec:
  containers:
  - name: container1
    image: k8s.gcr.io/readiness-and-liveness
    args:
    - /server

  livenessProbe:
  readinessProbe:
  ShutdownProbe:
  startupProbe:

    httpGet:
      path: /checknow
      port: 8123
      httpHeaders:
      - name: Custom-Header
        value: CheckNow

  initialDelaySeconds: 15
  periodSeconds: 15
  timeoutSeconds: 15
```

Correct Answer:

Box 1: readinessProbe:

For containerized applications that serve traffic, you might want to verify that your container is ready to handle incoming requests. Azure Container Instances supports readiness probes to include configurations so that your container can't be accessed under certain conditions.

Incorrect Answers:

livenessProbe: Containerized applications may run for extended periods of time, resulting in broken states that may need to be repaired by restarting the container. Azure Container Instances supports liveness probes so that you can configure your containers within your container group to restart if critical functionality is not working.

Box 2: periodSeconds: 15 -

The periodSeconds property designates the readiness command should execute every 15 seconds.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-readiness-probe>

✉  **k8smaster**  1 year, 9 months ago

The readinessProbe is wrong.

It clearly says "Initiate a shutdown if the pod is unresponsive."

How can you initiate a shutdown (restart) with readinessProbe.

It must have been livenessProbe.

upvoted 66 times

✉  **Tranquillo1811** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

The real question is, what "Shutdown" actually means:

- a) restart the container
- b) remove the pod from the SLB

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Agree with you. Here the question asks to initiate a shutdown if the pod is unresponsive. Shutdown means that the process will be killed and then restarted. It's different from a simple restart.

"If the process in your container is able to crash on its own whenever it encounters an issue or becomes unhealthy, you do not necessarily need a liveness probe; the kubelet will automatically perform the correct action in accordance with the Pod's restartPolicy.

If you'd like your container to be killed and restarted if a probe fails, then specify a liveness probe, and specify a restartPolicy of Always or OnFailure"

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/pods/pod-lifecycle/#container-probes>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **jperona**  1 year, 9 months ago

The correct answer is liveness because you want that your POD restart in case of failure.
Readiness remove the POD from Load Balancer, but doesn't restart it.

The kubelet uses liveness probes to know when to restart a container. For example, liveness probes could catch a deadlock, where an application is running, but unable to make progress. Restarting a container in such a state can help to make the application more available despite bugs.

The kubelet uses readiness probes to know when a container is ready to start accepting traffic. A Pod is considered ready when all of its containers are ready. One use of this signal is to control which Pods are used as backends for Services. When a Pod is not ready, it is removed from Service load balancers.

upvoted 47 times

✉  **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

best comment here

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Fal9911** [Most Recent] 2 weeks, 3 days ago

yaml code (GPT):

```
livenessProbe:  
httpGet:  
path: /Server  
port: <port number>  
initialDelaySeconds: 15  
periodSeconds: 15  
timeoutSeconds: 15  
failureThreshold: 4
```

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Vmwarevirtual** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

The provided answers are correct - check the definition regarding containers probe types -
<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/pods/pod-lifecycle/#container-probes>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-readiness-probe>

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/pods/pod-lifecycle/>

"readinessProbe

Indicates whether the container is ready to respond to requests"

"Confirm that the pod is responding to service requests" (From question)

I would agree with the given answer

upvoted 2 times

✉  **syu31svc** 7 months ago

Sorry disregard my earlier answer

Is liveness as per what the rest have mentioned

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

liveness to reboot when the system is unresponsive. Readness is when the system ready to accepts the requests.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Liveness

Period seconds 15

upvoted 5 times

✉  **ben_t** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I agree with liveness probe, it is described here <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/containers-kubernetes/kubernetes-best-practices-setting-up-health-checks-with-readiness-and-liveness-probes>

But it is Microsoft tests and all will be possible. One can observe metadata where you can find the name of pod => It is related to readyness.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

liveness is most appropriate (Kill the process)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

The correct answer

Box1: Liveness Probe

Box2: Period seconds 15

upvoted 5 times

✉  **gOKU** 1 year, 3 months ago

Liveness
upvoted 1 times

✉ **malikimran21** 1 year, 3 months ago
this came in today Az-400 exam i have selected readiness
upvoted 2 times

✉ **ChauPhan** 1 year, 6 months ago
PROBE
Liveness: restart the pod if it is fail
Readiness: DON'T restart pod BUT exclude it from Service Load Balancers
Startup: Disable above probes until pod started successfully.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **ChauPhan** 1 year, 6 months ago
<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-liveness-readiness-startup-probes/>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **AZ5cert** 1 year, 6 months ago
Liveness Probe
Period seconds 15

<https://kubernetes.io/fr/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-liveness-readiness-startup-probes/>
upvoted 3 times

✉ **fabulousethiopia** 1 year, 8 months ago
Configure liveness probes:
Azure Container Instances supports liveness probes so that you can configure your containers within your container group to restart if critical functionality is not working.

Configure readiness probes: For containerized applications that serve traffic, you might want to verify that your container is ready to handle incoming requests.
Azure Container Instances also supports liveness probes, which you can configure to cause an unhealthy container to automatically restart.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-readiness-probe>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-liveness-probe>
So, Liveness probe is correct
upvoted 2 times

✉ **sambaSivaReddy** 1 year, 8 months ago
The readinessProbe is Write.
☞ Confirm that the pod is responding to service requests---> livenessProbe cant handle incoming requests, only readinessProbe is able to do that.
☞ Initiate a shutdown if the pod is unresponsive. it doesnt mean its restarting the pod, it means it is not accessible whenever there is failure in pod.
upvoted 8 times

✉ **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago
Are you all sure a readiness probe cannot do this action? I think it can.
upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft ASP.NET Core web app in Azure that is accessed worldwide.

You need to run a URL ping test once every five minutes and create an alert when the web app is unavailable from specific Azure regions. The solution must minimize development time.

What should you do?

- A. Create an Azure Monitor Availability metric and alert.
- B. Create an Azure Application Insights availability test and alert.
- C. Write an Azure function and deploy the function to the specific regions.
- D. Create an Azure Service Health alert for the specific regions.

Correct Answer: B

There are three types of Application Insights availability tests:

URL ping test: a simple test that you can create in the Azure portal.

- - Multi-step web test
 - Custom Track Availability Tests

Note: After you've deployed your web app/website, you can set up recurring tests to monitor availability and responsiveness. Azure Application Insights sends web requests to your application at regular intervals from points around the world. It can alert you if your application isn't responding, or if it responds too slowly.

You can set up availability tests for any HTTP or HTTPS endpoint that is accessible from the public internet. You don't have to make any changes to the website you're testing. In fact, it doesn't even have to be a site you own. You can test the availability of a REST API that your service depends on.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/monitor-web-app-availability#create-a-url-ping-test>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **dimitartachev23**  2 years ago

Correctamundo dude
upvoted 20 times

✉  **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago

Yes, my dude.
upvoted 7 times

✉  **AlMargo1** 1 year, 4 months ago

Indeed dudes
upvoted 3 times

✉  **omw2wealth** 1 year, 4 months ago

Exactly DUDES
upvoted 2 times

✉  **PlumpyTumbler** 1 year, 3 months ago

Be excellent to each other dudes.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Dudes... is correct
upvoted 2 times

✉  **JSTech** 8 months ago

Appreciate it dude and dudets
upvoted 2 times

✉  **DoctorC0mputer** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Dudes be come dude
upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc**  8 months, 2 weeks ago

B for sure

"Monitor availability with URL ping tests"

"To create an availability test, you need to use an existing Application Insights resource or create an Application Insights resource."

Straight from the link given

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Application insights Availability test.

upvoted 1 times

 **AIM2H** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Etooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

upvoted 2 times

 **S1111_** 1 year ago

was on exam today

upvoted 2 times

 **christianMa** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

right answer

upvoted 2 times

 **sherman1** 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....

upvoted 2 times

 **durel** 1 year, 2 months ago

Was in the test feb 22

upvoted 2 times

 **durel** 1 year, 2 months ago

Was in the test feb 22

upvoted 1 times

 **ar407** 1 year, 2 months ago

Dude, where's my Azure Application Insights availability test?

upvoted 2 times

You have a multi-tier application. The front end of the application is hosted in Azure App Service.

You need to identify the average load times of the application pages.

What should you use?

- A. Azure Application Insights
- B. the activity log of the App Service
- C. the diagnostics logs of the App Service
- D. Azure Advisor

Correct Answer: A

Application Insights will tell you about any performance issues and exceptions, and help you find and diagnose the root causes.

Application Insights can monitor both Java and ASP.NET web applications and services, WCF services. They can be hosted on-premises, on virtual machines, or as Microsoft Azure websites.

On the client side, Application Insights can take telemetry from web pages and a wide variety of devices including iOS, Android, and Windows Store apps.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/web-monitor-performance>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **27close** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

you can get the performance data (duration) from Application insight..

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/test/load-test/get-performance-data-for-load-tests?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 14 times

 **geekdamsel** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

Got this question in exam. Right answer is Azure Application Insights.

upvoted 1 times

 **Jawad1462** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

A for sure; others are invalid

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure Application Insights for the load time.

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

upvoted 2 times

 **shermin1** 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....

upvoted 3 times

 **durel** 1 year, 2 months ago

Was in the test feb 22

upvoted 3 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022 - Insight (got 100% on that part)

upvoted 3 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Mage10** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

upvoted 2 times

 **AravindhGS** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **DrewL** 1 year, 8 months ago

correct answer, use application insights to view the load

upvoted 2 times

 **sheva370** 1 year, 8 months ago

The given answer is correct!

upvoted 4 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

Azure Advisor provides a consistent, consolidated view of recommendations for all your Azure resources. It integrates with SQL Database Advisor to bring you recommendations for improving the performance of your databases. SQL Database Advisor assesses the performance of your databases by analyzing your usage history. It then offers recommendations that are best suited for running the database's typical workload. answer should be Azure advisor

upvoted 1 times

this is wrong answer. right answer

Capture and view page load times in your Azure web app with Application Insights

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/capture-page-load-times-application-insights/>

upvoted 12 times

 **ZodiaC** 1 year, 9 months ago

100% Correct

upvoted 2 times

SIMULATION -

You need to create an instance of Azure Application Insights named az400-123456789-main and configure the instance to receive telemetry data from an Azure web app named az400-123456789-main.

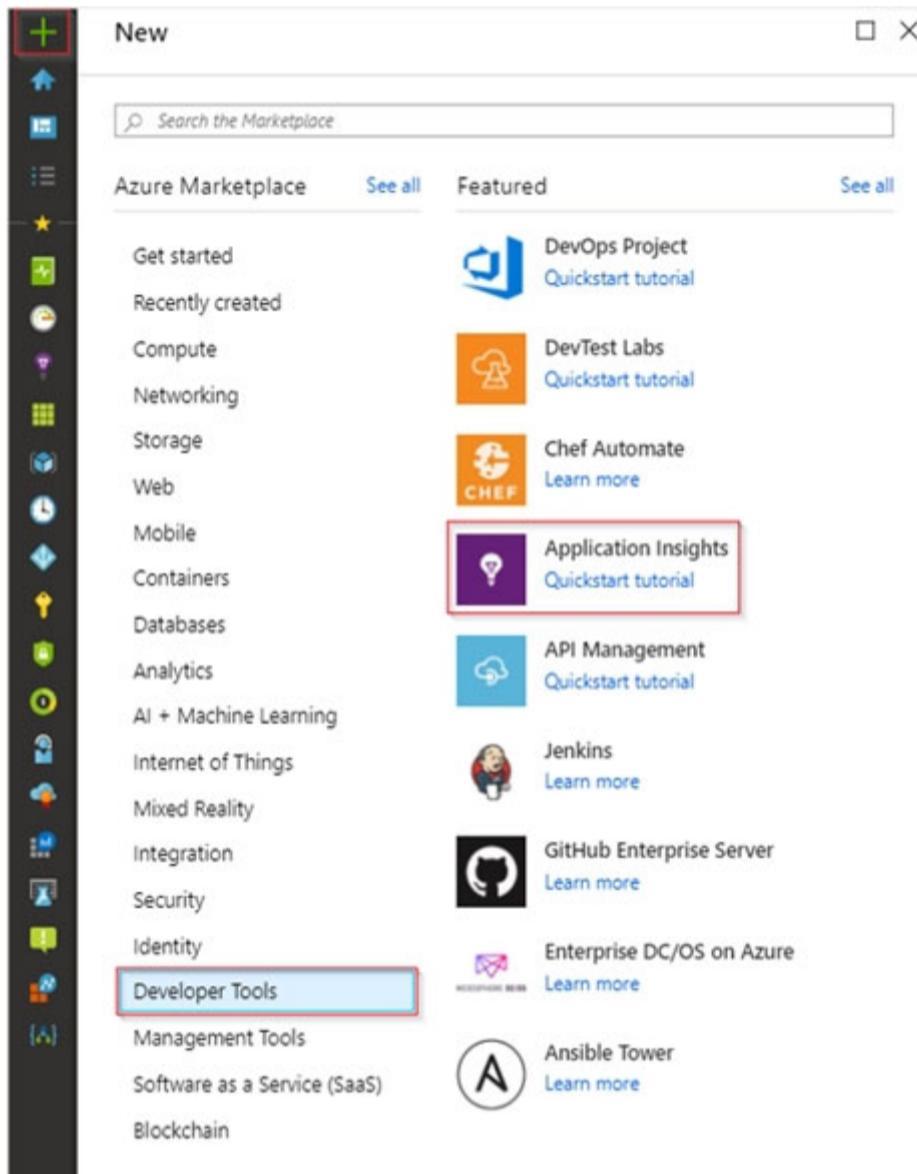
To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft Azure portal.

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

Step 1: Create an instance of Azure Application Insights

1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal

2. Log into your Azure account, Select Create a resource > Developer tools > Application Insights.



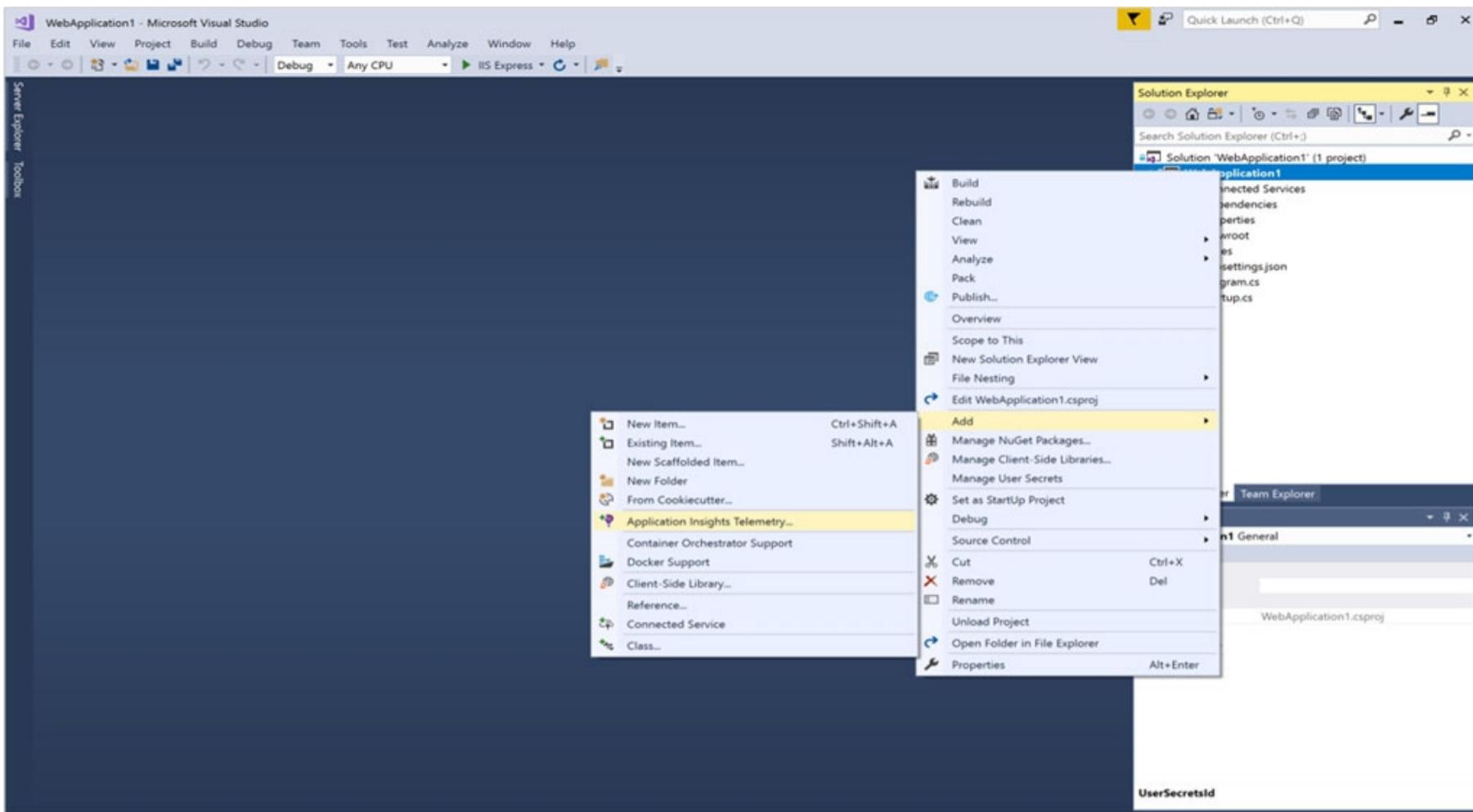
3. Enter the following settings, and then select Review + create.

Name: az400-123456789-main -

Step 2: Configure App Insights SDK

1. Open your ASP.NET Core Web App project in Visual Studio > Right-click on the AppName in the Solution Explorer > Select Add > Application Insights

Telemetry.



2. Click the Get Started button

3. Select your account and subscription > Select the Existing resource you created in the Azure portal > Click Register.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/dotnetcore-quick-start?view=vs-2017>

✉ **giuliohome** Highly Voted 7 months, 1 week ago

it's an azure web app so you go there in app services and Select Application Insights in the Azure control panel for your app service, then select Enable.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/azure-web-apps-nodejs?tabs=windows#auto-instrumentation-through-azure-portal>
BTW It's nowhere written it is a dotnet app

upvoted 14 times

✉ **buzzerboy** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I did the samething for azure web app also.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ShivaUdari** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Can use Azure portal and achieve the goal to enable insights for Azure Web App

upvoted 1 times

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

- A. Application Insights Connector
- B. Automation & Control
- C. IT Service Management Connector (ITSM)
- D. Insight & Analytics

Correct Answer: C

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:

- ☞ ServiceNow
- ☞ System Center Service Manager
- ☞ Provance
- ☞ Cherwell

With ITSMC, you can -

- ☞ Create work items in ITSM tool, based on your Azure alerts (metric alerts, Activity Log alerts and Log Analytics alerts).
- ☞ Optionally, you can sync your incident and change request data from your ITSM tool to an Azure Log Analytics workspace.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/itsmc-overview>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

✉  **Cluster007** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Correct

upvoted 12 times

✉  **budha** Most Recent 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

ServiceNow is ITSM so answer is C for sure

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

ITSM with ServiceNow

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **novac1111** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **CodePoet** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer
upvoted 4 times

 **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 1 year, 6 months ago

answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

Create work items in your ITSM tool, based on your Azure alerts (metric alerts, activity log alerts, and Log Analytics alerts). Optionally, you can sync your incident and change request data from your ITSM tool to an Azure Log Analytics workspace.
upvoted 2 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

IT Service Management Connector (ITSMC) allows you to connect Azure to a supported IT Service Management (ITSM) product or service.
upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

Your company is building a new web application.

You plan to collect feedback from pilot users on the features being delivered.

All the pilot users have a corporate computer that has Google Chrome and the Microsoft Test & Feedback extension installed. The pilot users will test the application by using Chrome.

You need to identify which access levels are required to ensure that developers can request and gather feedback from the pilot users. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which access levels in Azure DevOps should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

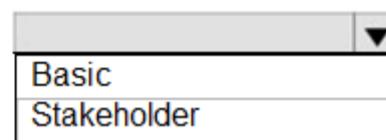
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Developers: 

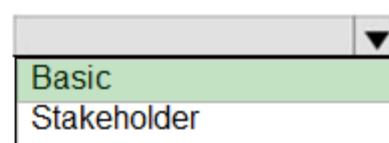
Basic
Stakeholder

Pilot users: 

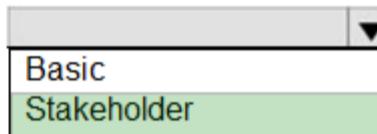
Basic
Stakeholder

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Developers: 

Basic
Stakeholder

Pilot users: 

Basic
Stakeholder

Box 1: Basic -

Assign Basic to users with a TFS CAL, with a Visual Studio Professional subscription, and to users for whom you are paying for Azure Boards & Repos in an organization.

Box 2: Stakeholder -

Assign Stakeholders to users with no license or subscriptions who need access to a limited set of features.

Note:

You assign users or groups of users to one of the following access levels:

Basic: provides access to most features

VS Enterprise: provides access to premium features

Stakeholders: provides partial access, can be assigned to unlimited users for free

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/access-levels?view=vsts>

 **faltu1985**  2 years, 11 months ago

Yes, I think answers are correct, please ignore my last message

upvoted 45 times

 **yayh**  2 years, 11 months ago

answers are correct

upvoted 32 times

 **iabhi10**  3 weeks, 5 days ago

Given answer is correct

Statement from azure doc :-

Only users with Basic access can request feedback. Basic users can provide feedback using the flow described in this topic.

upvoted 1 times

 **Mcpphy** 4 months ago

The Provided Answer is correct

Box 1 = Basic

Only users with Basic can request feedback and remember Basic access level is Higher than Stakeholder access level

Box 2: Stakeholders access level is enough to provide feedback Going by the principle of least privilege

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/access-levels?view=azure-devops#supported-access-levels>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/test/request-stakeholder-feedback?view=azure-devops>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/test/connected-mode-exploratory-testing?view=azure-devops#prerequisites>

upvoted 3 times

 **mrg998** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

yaas queen

upvoted 1 times

 **dotnet_dev** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Developer: Stakeholders

Pilot users: Basic

References here: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/access-levels?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

 **Anjana30** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes , the given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Tranquillo1811** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

I think it should be

Stakeholder

Stakeholder

see reference here:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/test/connected-mode-exploratory-testing?view=azure-devops>

Under "Prerequisites" section: "To request or provide feedback, you must have Stakeholder access or higher."

upvoted 4 times

 **murat12345** 6 months, 1 week ago

But on this page "<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/test/request-stakeholder-feedback?view=azure-devops>" it says "Only users with Basic access can request feedback.".. so not sure what the answer is. Anyone?

upvoted 1 times

 **murat12345** 6 months, 1 week ago

I agree with that. Not sure why other people claim that devs need to have basic access.

"To request or provide feedback, you must have Stakeholder access or higher."

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/test/connected-mode-exploratory-testing?view=azure-devops>

"Users with Basic access can use the extension to perform exploratory testing, as described below.

Users with Stakeholder access can use the extension to respond to feedback requests or to provide feedback voluntarily."

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Developer: Basic

Pilot users: Stakeholders

upvoted 1 times

 **Leandrocei** 9 months ago

Correct. Came today 22 july 9

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Basic

Stakeholder

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **S1111_** 1 year ago

was on exam today

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Given answers are correct!

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/test/request-stakeholder-feedback?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 2 times

 **shermin1** 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....

upvoted 2 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022 - Basic, Stake(got 100% on that part)

upvoted 6 times

 **swapmaverick** 1 year, 3 months ago

Exam topic answer is correct!!!

upvoted 1 times

You use Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights and Azure Application Insights for monitoring.

You need to write ad-hoc queries against the monitoring data.

Which query language should you use?

- A. Kusto Query Language (KQL)
- B. PL/pgSQL
- C. PL/SQL
- D. Transact-SQL

Correct Answer: A

Azure Monitor Logs is based on Azure Data Explorer, and log queries are written using the same Kusto query language (KQL). This is a rich language designed to be easy to read and author, and you should be able to start using it with minimal guidance.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **dtodorov** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct

upvoted 14 times

 **goatlord** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Big Correct

upvoted 6 times

 **Radul85** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct !

upvoted 1 times

 **EAGERTOLEARN** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct. Kusto Query Language (KQL)

upvoted 1 times

 **Matharax** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Kusto is the correct query language to be used.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Monitor Logs is based on Azure Data Explorer, and log queries are written using the same Kusto query language (KQL).

100% is A

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

KQL: Kusto Query Language

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Squadra** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Mev4953** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 3 times

 **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

upvoted 3 times

Your company creates a web application.

You need to recommend a solution that automatically sends to Microsoft Teams a daily summary of the exceptions that occur in 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. Azure Logic Apps
- B. Azure Pipelines
- C. Microsoft Visual Studio App Center
- D. Azure DevOps Project
- E. Azure Application Insights

Correct Answer: AE

E: Exceptions in your live web app are reported by Application Insights.

Note: Periodical reports help keep a team informed on how their business critical services are doing. Developers, DevOps/SRE teams, and their managers can be productive with automated reports reliably delivering insights without requiring everyone to sign in the portal. Such reports can also help identify gradual increases in latencies, load or failure rates that may not trigger any alert rules.

A: You can programmatically query Application Insights data to generate custom reports on a schedule. The following options can help you get started quickly:

- ⇒ Automate reports with Microsoft Flow
- ⇒ Automate reports with Logic Apps

Reference:

<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>

Community vote distribution

AE (100%)

✉  **jacyang** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

The given answer is correct.

upvoted 25 times

✉  **PM2** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct.Verified.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

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

"Automate reports with Logic Apps"

A and E are the answers

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure Logic Apps with Azure Application Insights

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

A & E are correct answers.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Mcelona** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

The given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Give answer is correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/automate-with-logic-apps>

upvoted 1 times

 **sherman1** 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....

upvoted 2 times

 **durel** 1 year, 2 months ago

Was in the test feb 22

upvoted 2 times

 **novac1111** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

the given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022

upvoted 1 times

 **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

The given answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

 **MartijnSchoemaker** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Correct

upvoted 3 times

 **AZ5cert** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct Answer

Azure Insight Reports can send by

- Power automate
- Logic apps

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

upvoted 2 times

 **villja** 1 year, 9 months ago

...and of course - Application insight too.

upvoted 2 times

 **villja** 1 year, 9 months ago

I think it will be a different variant of answers:

1. Power Automate (early - Microsoft Flow)
 2. Logic Apps
 3. Azure function ("Application Insight scheduled digest" template)
- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/automate-custom-reports>

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

Your company wants to use Azure Application Insights to understand how user behaviors affect an application.

Which Application Insights tool should you use to analyze each behavior? To answer, drag the appropriate tools to the correct behaviors. Each tool may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Tools	Answer Area
Impact	Feature usage:
User Flows	Number of people who used the actions and its features:
Users	The effect that the performance of the application has on the usage of a page or a feature:

Tools	Answer Area
Impact	Feature usage:
User Flows	Number of people who used the actions and its features:
Users	The effect that the performance of the application has on the usage of a page or a feature:

Box 1: User Flows -

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

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

What do users click on a page on your site?

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

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

Box 2: Users -

Counting Users: The user behavior analytics tools don't currently support counting users or sessions based on properties other than anonymous user ID, authenticated user ID, or session ID.

Box 3: Impact -

Impact analyzes how load times and other properties influence conversion rates for various parts of your app. To put it more precisely, it discovers how any dimension of a page view, custom event, or request affects the usage of a different page view or custom event.

Reference:

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

✉️  **TosO** Highly Voted  3 years ago

Feature usage -> Users
User action by day -> User Flows
The effect ... -> Impact
upvoted 113 times

✉️  **thetrap7** 3 years ago

@TosO is right.
Feature usage -> Users. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/usage-segmentation>
User action by day -> User Flows. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/usage-flows>
The effect ... -> Impact
upvoted 8 times

✉  **hubeau** 3 years ago

Feature usage -> User Flows
User action by day -> Users

Your link is not convinced @thetrapr

The User Flows tool visualizes how users navigate between the pages and features of your site. It's great for answering questions like:
How do users navigate away from a page on your site?
What do users click on a page on your site?
Where are the places that users churn most from your site?
Are there places where users repeat the same action over and over?

upvoted 23 times

✉  **chaudh** 2 years, 9 months ago

Feature usage -> User Flows. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/usage-flows> --> Special Session Started nodes show where the subsequent nodes began a session. Session Ended nodes show how many users sent no page views or custom events after the preceding node, highlighting where users probably left your site.
User action by day -> Users. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/usage-segmentation> --> allow "Querying for certain users"
The effect ... -> Impact
upvoted 7 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

totally agree with you. provided answer is correct
upvoted 2 times

✉  **hubeau** 3 years ago

Because your articles, i think the anwser is correct. I met a similar question in az-203.
User acion by day -> users

The User Flows tool visualizes how users navigate between the pages and features
upvoted 9 times

✉  **dan7777** 2 years, 7 months ago

Totally agree.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **TrangNguyen_6** 1 year, 6 months ago

You are correct!
Users tool: How many people used your app and its features. Users are counted by using anonymous IDs stored in browser cookies. A single person using different browsers or machines will be counted as more than one user.
upvoted 4 times

✉  **Atanu** Highly Voted  2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is correct
upvoted 24 times

✉  **surensaluka** Most Recent  1 month, 3 weeks ago

This came today for my exam on 2023-02-14. Selected the @TosO's answer.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **rahul51it** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Thanks
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Yatoom** 5 months, 1 week ago

The second item doesn't read "User action by day", it reads "Number of people who used the actions and its features". So the answer should be "Users", right?

In that case, it should be:

- Users
 - Users
 - Impact
- upvoted 2 times

✉  **Jis247** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Users tool:-
How many people used your app and its features. Users are counted by using anonymous IDs stored in browser cookies. A single person using different browsers or machines will be counted as more than one user.

The User Flows tool visualizes:---

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

How do users navigate away from a page on your site?
What do users click on a page on your site?
Where are the places that users churn most from your site?
Are there places where users repeat the same action over and over?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Darkeh** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

This is one of those "can you read" type of questions. I hope I get more of these on the test.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AmjadAli** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

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

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

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

I would agree with the answer given

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

User Flows, Users and Impact

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Divyayuvi** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

1. User Flows

2. User Flows

3. Impact

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Inland** 10 months ago

Given answers are correct.

<https://dailydotnettips.com/user-flows-in-application-insights/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/tutorial-users>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Obsolete question now as new Users, Sessions and Event Analysis segmentation tool covers these.

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

If pushed for an answer:

User Flow

Users

Impact

upvoted 2 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **PlumpyTumbler** 1 year, 3 months ago

A lot of people are getting user flows mixed up with the users segmentation tool.

The given answer is correct. Trust ONLY the official documentation. That is the source of truth.

First: Feature Usage --- User Flows. Microsoft is trying to help you understand how to use their products here <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/usage-flows>

You only have to read the first two lines on the page to know it's right.

Second: Number of Users ---- Users tool. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/usage-segmentation#the-users-sessions-and-events-segmentation-tool>

Very straight forward.

Third: The effect ---- Impact (Application Insights Usage Impact Analysis) Verbatim explanation from Microsoft right here:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/usage-impact>

The users tool counts users. It does not track how they navigate through your site.

upvoted 14 times

✉ **ixl2pass** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct. User Flow determines what a user is doing in a web page and that allows one to gauge if any feature is being used or not.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

The Users, Sessions, and Events segmentation tool

Three of the usage blades use the same tool to slice and dice telemetry from your web app from three perspectives. By filtering and splitting the data, you can uncover insights about the relative usage of different pages and features.

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

Feature usage - User

upvoted 1 times

 **AZ5cert** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

Your company is building a mobile app that targets Android and iOS devices.

Your team uses Azure DevOps to manage all work items and release cycles.

You need to recommend a solution to perform the following tasks:

- ⇒ Collect crash reports for issue analysis.
- ⇒ Distribute beta releases to your testers.
- ⇒ Get user feedback on the functionality of new apps.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. the Microsoft Test & Feedback extension
- B. Microsoft Visual Studio App Center integration
- C. Azure Application Insights widgets
- D. Jenkins integration

Correct Answer: A

The "Exploratory Testing" extension is now "Test & Feedback" and is now Generally Available.

Anyone can now test web apps and give feedback, all directly from the browser on any platform: Windows, Mac, or Linux. Available for Google Chrome and

Mozilla Firefox (required version 50.0 or above) currently. Support for Microsoft Edge is in the pipeline and will be enabled once Edge moves to a Chromium- compatible web platform.

Reference:

<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms.vss-exploratorytesting-web>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **TosO**  3 years ago

The answer is B.
For mobile, it is always Microsoft Visual Studio App Center
upvoted 108 times

✉  **thetrapT** 3 years ago

Right. <https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/app-center/>
upvoted 11 times

✉  **hubeau** 3 years ago

Yes

2. Start the SDK

Open AppDelegate.swift file and add the following lines below your own import statements.

```
import AppCenter
import AppCenterAnalytics
import AppCenterCrashes
```

In the same file, add the following in your didFinishLaunchingWithOptions delegate method.

```
MSAppCenter.start("2b17e7b3-f7d8-4f72-8245-48d873b9ed6e", withServices:[
    MSAnalytics.self,
    MSCrashes.self
])
```

upvoted 5 times

✉  **magdi** 2 years, 5 months ago

this is from MS docs
Manage your email preferences to sign up for automatic notifications for builds, distributions, and crashes.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **lolit**  2 years, 12 months ago

TosO is right -- answer is B. But WHY are there so many fake answers here??
upvoted 17 times

✉  **Alexevansigg** 2 years, 6 months ago

The guys supplying the questions are experts in stealing exam question... not experts in answering them.
upvoted 49 times

□  **[Removed]** 2 years, 4 months ago

LOOOOOOOL
upvoted 6 times

□  **MarsMoon** 2 years ago

Yes, But atleast they are providing for free. So you should be thankful to examtopics.
upvoted 27 times

□  **LouisD** 2 years, 1 month ago

I think this is so that people don't just go in and brain dump the questions, but actually have to figure it out.
upvoted 3 times

□  **coffecold** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Right, my impression as well..
upvoted 1 times

□  **jimmyym1** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

From ChatGpt,
The recommended solution for collecting crash reports, distributing beta releases, and getting user feedback for a mobile app targeting Android and iOS devices using Azure DevOps is Microsoft Visual Studio App Center integration.

B. Microsoft Visual Studio App Center provides a suite of services and tools for mobile app development and management, including crash reporting, beta distribution, and user feedback. It integrates seamlessly with Azure DevOps, allowing teams to manage their mobile app development and releases in one place.

A. The Microsoft Test & Feedback extension is a tool for exploratory testing and feedback collection, but it does not provide crash reporting or beta distribution features.

C. Azure Application Insights widgets are used for monitoring web applications and do not provide crash reporting or beta distribution features for mobile apps.

D. Jenkins is a tool for continuous integration and delivery and does not provide features for crash reporting, beta distribution, or user feedback collection for mobile apps.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

B. Microsoft Visual Studio App Center integration

upvoted 4 times

□  **Yagna_Dev** 2 months ago

Microsoft test and feedback extension is for browsers. App center is for Ios,Android etc
upvoted 1 times

□  **richat** 2 months, 1 week ago

not able to access page 40 in exam topic as free?
upvoted 1 times

□  **AlexLiourtas** 2 months ago

it used to be free, for the past year or so you gotta pay for the rest. imho it is worth it.
upvoted 1 times

□  **sradev** 3 months, 1 week ago

Topic 1 Question #31, same question , answer 100% - A. The Microsoft Test & Feedback extension.
?????

upvoted 4 times

□  **surensaluka** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

You're correct. In that question, AppCenter wasn't in the answer choices.
upvoted 1 times

□  **Asad_23** 5 months ago

The ans A is correct
upvoted 3 times

□  **srine69** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

With App Center's other services, you can further automate your workflow:

Automatically release builds to testers and public app stores with App Center Distribute.
Run automated UI tests on thousands of real device and OS configurations in the cloud with App Center Test.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/build/>

upvoted 1 times

□  **syu31svc** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Visual Studio App Center allows Crash reporting, Distribution groups, and the ability to get feedback on your app.

Answer is B
upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
Microsoft Visual Studio App Center
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
B is correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: B
Visual Studio App Center
upvoted 1 times

 **Franpb90** 1 year ago
Selected Answer: B
Right. <https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/app-center/>
upvoted 1 times

 **shormor** 1 year ago
Selected Answer: B
App Center
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago
Selected Answer: B
correct answer is B
<https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/app-center/>
<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/appcenter/guest-post-your-guide-to-getting-feedback-fast-and-building-better-apps/>
Test & Feedback is a browser extension. Not applicable for a mobile apps
upvoted 2 times

 **shermin1** 1 year ago
Came in exam march 13....
upvoted 2 times

 **I_like_tacos** 1 year, 1 month ago
Selected Answer: B
TosO is right. It's on the front page. <https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/app-center/>
upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure DevOps project named Project1 and an Azure subscription named Sub1. Sub1 contains an Azure virtual machine scale set named VMSS1.

VMSS1 hosts a web application named WebApp1. WebApp1 uses stateful sessions.

The WebApp1 installation is managed by using the Custom Script extension. The script resides in an Azure Storage account named sa1.

You plan to make a minor change to a UI element of WebApp1 and to gather user feedback about the change.

You need to implement limited user testing for the new version of WebApp1 on VMSS1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Modify the load balancer settings of VMSS1.
- B. Redeploy VMSS1.
- C. Upload a custom script file to sa1.
- D. Modify the Custom Script extension settings of VMSS1.
- E. Update the configuration of a virtual machine in VMSS1.

Correct Answer: BCD

Community vote distribution

CDE (91%)	9%
-----------	----

✉️  **Tos0**  3 years ago

Answer: CDE

Not Correct:

A - Statefull sessions are already configured

B - If you redeploy the VMSS1, the new configuration will apply to all virtual machines. "The requirement is: You need to implement limited user testing for the new version of WebApp1 on VMSS1."

upvoted 79 times

✉️  **OhBee** 2 years, 11 months ago

Certain modifications may be applied to specific VMs instead of the global scale set properties. Currently, the only VM-specific update that is supported is to attach/detach data disks to/from VMs in the scale set. This feature is in preview. For more information, see the preview documentation.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-upgrade-scale-set>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **OhBee** 2 years, 11 months ago

What I meant by this is that I am not sure if E is correct here...

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **kcinofni** 2 years, 10 months ago

Completely agree. We cannot modify appropriately settings of the scale set load balancer, as well as we cannot install extensions directly to particular scale set instance.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Alexevansigg** 2 years, 6 months ago

If you change the settings for the VMSS (ie set a new custom script extension) That script can be applied to a subset of instances if you have auto-upgrade disabled. Applying an Upgrade to a VMSS Instance is the same as 'Update the Configuration of a VM' So Answer is CDE.

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **temporal111** 2 years, 7 months ago

In my opinion you are correct, to reinforce your answer:

<https://medium.com/charot/custom-script-extention-on-azure-vmss-e010a8c87904> Here we can find a simple explanation of why isn't necessary the redeploy step

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **nagendra25may**  2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is ACD.

Explanation:-

Upload the changes to Storage Account.

Change The extension script to deploy the changes only to few VMs.

Change Load Balancer to distribute the traffic to new changes vs old changes and see the feedback.

upvoted 33 times

□ **omw2wealth** 1 year, 4 months ago

No, i trust TosO.

Answer: CDE

upvoted 4 times

□ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Cant be A because of Stateful session

upvoted 1 times

□ **mohiniu** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

It seems it can be done in 2 ways:

Option1 :

C. Upload a custom script file to sa1.

Upload new script with newer version of code.

D. Modify the Custom Script extension settings of VMSS1.

Point Scaleset to new script in storage account

E. Update the configuration of a virtual machine in VMSS1.

Increase number of VMS in scaleset from say 3 to 4. With this change , new VM VM-4 will be having newer code. And first 3 VMS will continue to run with older version of code.

Option2:

C. Upload a custom script file to sa1.

Upload new script with newer version of code.

[F] Create a new scaleset and point this scaleset to new script

A. Modify the load balancer settings of VMSS1.

Update loadbalancer settings such that traffic is distributed between new and older scaleset.

As , we are not having option [F] in the answer. CDE should be right answer.

upvoted 1 times

□ **Ak1009** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ACD

Chat GPT Says ACD

E : Option E ("Update the configuration of a virtual machine in VMSS1") is not a necessary step to implement limited user testing for the new version of WebApp1 on VMSS1, so it is not a correct answer in this case.

Updating the configuration of a virtual machine in the scale set would only be necessary if you wanted to make specific changes to that virtual machine, such as changing its size, its network configuration, or its OS disk image. However, if you want to implement limited user testing on the web application running on all virtual machines in the scale set, you would typically use the Custom Script extension or another deployment method to update the code running on all the virtual machines at once, rather than modifying the configuration of each virtual machine individually.

I believe A is necessary for Canary testing as we want to test it for just limited number of Users.

upvoted 1 times

□ **Fal9911** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

another version from gpt:

To implement limited user testing for the new version of WebApp1 on VMSS1, you should perform the following three actions:

B. Redeploy VMSS1: To deploy the new version of WebApp1, you need to update the VMSS with the new code. This can be achieved by redeploying VMSS1.

C. Upload a custom script file to sa1: To make the minor UI changes to WebApp1, you need to modify the custom script file that is used to manage the installation of WebApp1. You can upload the updated script file to the Azure Storage account named sa1.

D. Modify the Custom Script extension settings of VMSS1: After updating the custom script file, you need to modify the settings of the Custom Script extension of VMSS1 to use the updated script file during the redeployment process.

Therefore, the correct options are:

B. Redeploy VMSS1.

C. Upload a custom script file to sa1.

D. Modify the Custom Script extension settings of VMSS1.

upvoted 1 times

□ **friendlyvlad** 4 months ago

The answer is CDE. A and B are simply not related. We do not need to make any changes to the scaleset to deploy a small UI change. The rest was explained in Update App deployment section of <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-powershell>.

upvoted 2 times

□ **stevenzo** 4 months, 1 week ago

You can still load balance with stateful sessions.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CDE

<https://cloudblogs.microsoft.com/opensource/2018/06/18/tutorial-canary-deployment-for-azure-virtual-machine-scale-sets/>

Answer is CDE

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

CDE

Canary deployment -> Update the configuration of a virtual machine in VMSS1 - emphasis on "a virtual machine"

upvoted 1 times

✉ **srine69** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Great reference

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Update the configuration

Custom Script Extension

Update the VMSS

upvoted 1 times

✉ **marras** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CDE

CDE based on this link: After research I've found this link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-powershell> (section "Update app deployment") where they show update steps:

```
$vmss = Get-AzVmss`  
-ResourceGroupName "myResourceGroup" `  
-VMScaleSetName "myScaleSet"
```

```
$vmss.VirtualMachineProfile.ExtensionProfile[0].Extensions[0].Settings = $customConfigv2
```

```
Update-AzVmss`  
-ResourceGroupName "myResourceGroup" `  
-Name "myScaleSet" `  
-VirtualMachineScaleSet $vmss
```

upvoted 1 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CDE

CDE do the job

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: CDE

IMHO canary deployment could be a good solution for this scenario because we have to implement limited user testing for the new version of WebApp1 on VMSS1. So correct answer should be C,D,E

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AM11** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: CDE

Refer this post.

<https://cloudblogs.microsoft.com/opensource/2018/06/18/tutorial-canary-deployment-for-azure-virtual-machine-scale-sets/>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **jay158** 1 year ago

Best reference to clarify the answer CDE

upvoted 1 times

✉ **debanjan10** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: CDE

Correct answer is CDE

upvoted 1 times

✉ **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

if use a logic must be a\c\c

upvoted 4 times

✉ **d0bermannn** 1 year, 7 months ago

ACE looks logical, with A as a must part of solution for affected vm isolation

upvoted 3 times

✉ **DeepMoon** 2 years ago

C- Upload the custom script file to SA1 - (So the newly modified file is found in sa1).

D- Modify the Custom Script extension Settings on VMSS1 -(This loads the app with the new modifications to some VMs in the VMSS1).

A- Modify the load balancer settings of VMSS1 - (This gets x% of clients to old app y% to newly modified app)

upvoted 11 times

 **aromanrod** 2 years, 1 month ago

why do we need to upload the script to a Storage Account? just modify the script and run the script into the Vm from the portal, that's it. configure you LB to send request as you wish.

upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

You need to create a notification if the peak average response time of an Azure web app named az400-123456789-main is more than five seconds when evaluated during a five-minute period. The notification must trigger the `https://contoso.com/notify` webhook.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal
2. Log into your Azure account and go to App Service and look under Monitoring then you will see Alert.
3. Select Add an alert rule
4. Configure the alert rule as per below and click Ok.

Source: Alert on Metrics -

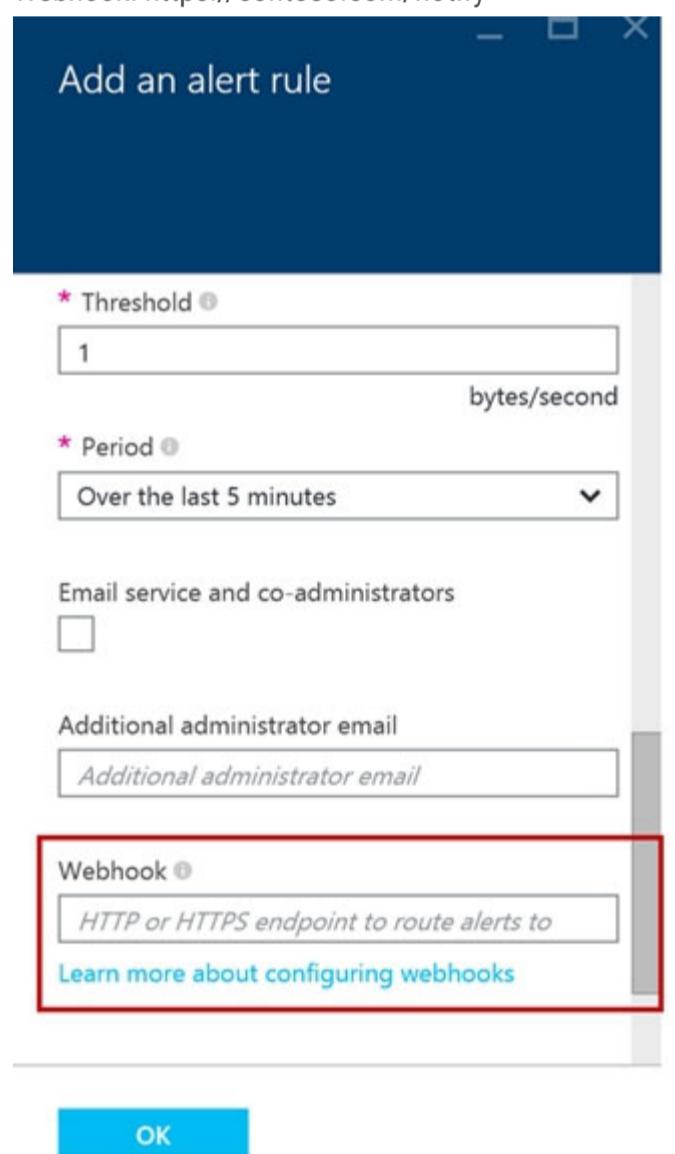
Resource Group: az400-123456789-main

Resource: az400-123456789-main -

Threshold: 5 -

Period: Over the last 5 minutes -

Webhook: https://contoso.com/notify



Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/blog/webhooks-for-azure-alerts/>

rejisundar 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Webhook need to be created with action group. please refer below link.

<https://medium.com/c-sharp-progarmming/azure-alerts-define-alert-rule-in-your-application-service-to-catch-failed-requests-by-webhook-ad987bda1188>

upvoted 1 times

Govcomm 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure web app --> Webhook --> Input the URL

upvoted 1 times

 **dupakonia** 11 months ago

I think the webhook need to be created in action group and not directly under alert as in the answer
upvoted 4 times

 **testing** 7 months ago

I think that is correct as per below,

<https://www.dynatrace.com/support/help/shortlink/azure-alerts#configure-azure-alerts-via-webhook>
upvoted 5 times

SIMULATION -

You need to create and configure an Azure Storage account named az400lod123456789stor in a resource group named RG1lod123456789 to store the boot diagnostics for a virtual machine named VM1.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

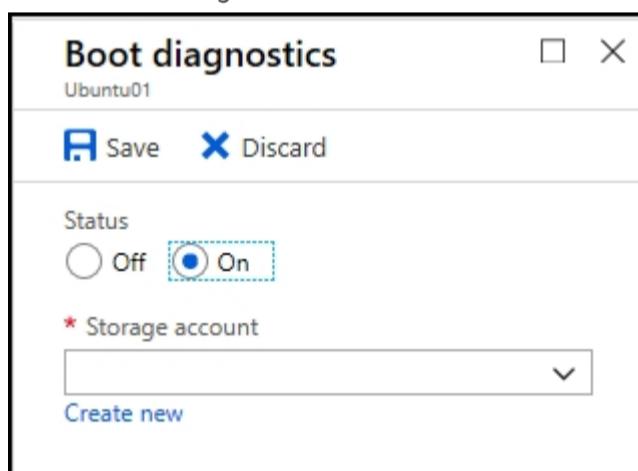
Step 1: To create a general-purpose v2 storage account in the Azure portal, follow these steps:

1. On the Azure portal menu, select All services. In the list of resources, type Storage Accounts. As you begin typing, the list filters based on your input. Select Storage Accounts.
2. On the Storage Accounts window that appears, choose Add.
3. Select the subscription in which to create the storage account.
4. Under the Resource group field, select RG1lod123456789
5. Next, enter a name for your storage account named: az400lod123456789stor
6. Select Create.

Step 2: Enable boot diagnostics on existing virtual machine

To enable Boot diagnostics on an existing virtual machine, follow these steps:

1. Sign in to the Azure portal, and then select the virtual machine VM1.
2. In the Support + troubleshooting section, select Boot diagnostics, then select the Settings tab.
3. In Boot diagnostics settings, change the status to On, and from the Storage account drop-down list, select the storage account az400lod123456789stor.
4. Save the change.



You must restart the virtual machine for the change to take effect.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/boot-diagnostics>

 **Ranzzan** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Under Help section > select boot diagnostics > under setting tab select "Enable with custom storage account" > select storage account and save
upvoted 2 times

 **Raimyzzz** 4 months ago

Solution is correct.
upvoted 1 times

 **emijawdo** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

What solution ? Are you a bot ?
upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

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

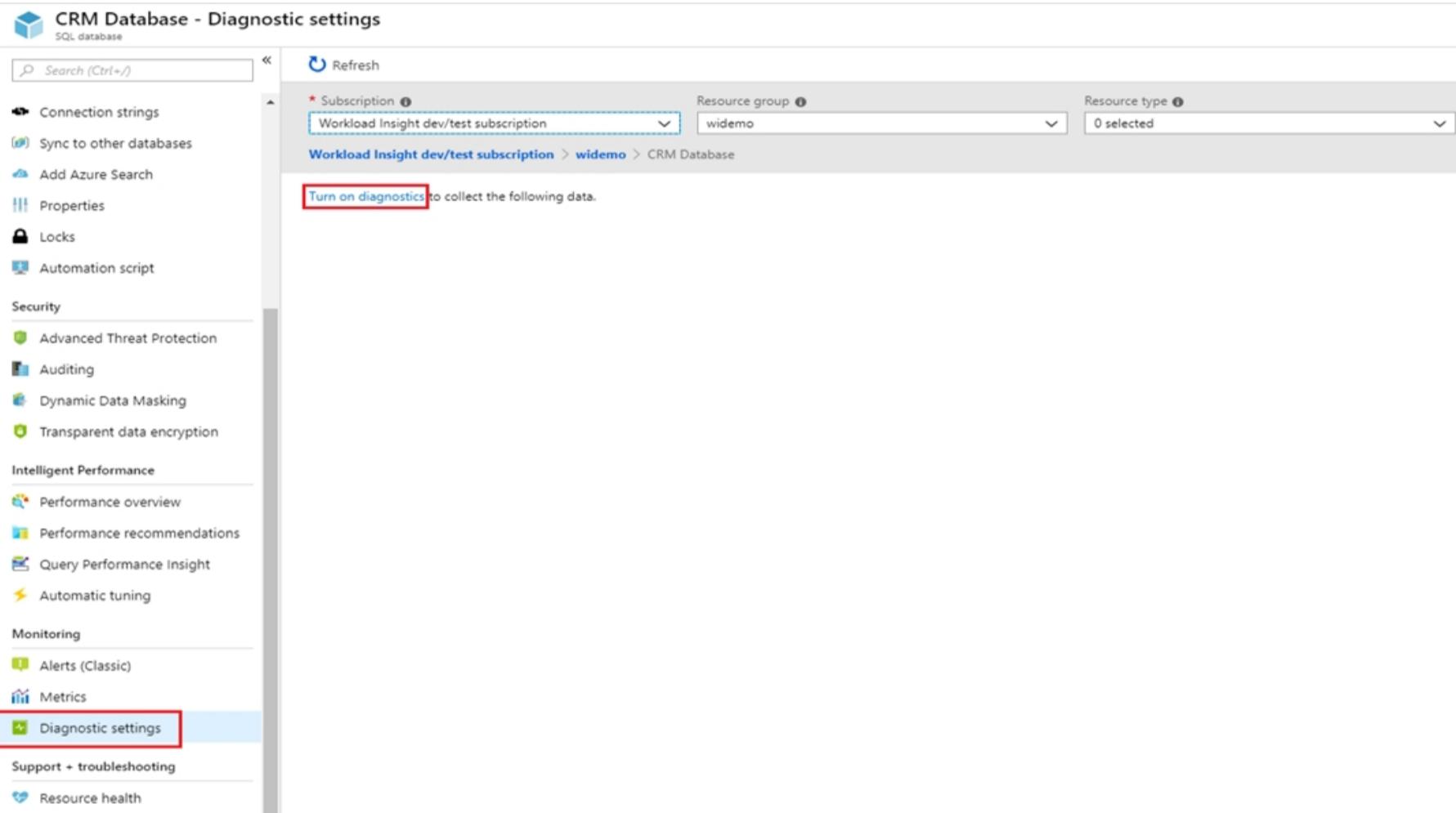
You need to configure db1 to send Query Store runtime statistics to Azure Log Analytics.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

To enable streaming of diagnostic telemetry for a single or a pooled database, follow these steps:

1. Go to Azure SQL database resource.
2. Select Diagnostics settings.
3. Select Turn on diagnostics if no previous settings exist, or select Edit setting to edit a previous setting. You can create up to three parallel connections to stream diagnostic telemetry.
4. Select Add diagnostic setting to configure parallel streaming of diagnostics data to multiple resources.



5. Enter a setting name for your own reference.
6. Select a destination resource for the streaming diagnostics data: Archive to storage account, Stream to an event hub, or Send to Log Analytics.
7. For the standard, event-based monitoring experience, select the following check boxes for database diagnostics log telemetry:
QueryStoreRuntimeStatistics

Diagnostics settings

Save Discard Delete

* Name ✓

Archive to a storage account

Stream to an event hub

Send to Log Analytics

Subscription

Log Analytics Workspace

LOG

SQLInsights

AutomaticTuning

QueryStoreRuntimeStatistics

QueryStoreWaitStatistics

Errors

DatabaseWaitStatistics

Timeouts

Blocks

Deadlocks

METRIC

Basic

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

9. Select Save.

Reference:

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

✉️  **STH** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

there is no more labs in exam, so question is deprecated
upvoted 5 times

✉️  **deltarj** 1 year ago

not sure if you're correct. Examtopics Members comment on AZ-400 general discussion differently.. see:
<https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-400/>
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **Govcomm** Most Recent 8 months, 3 weeks ago

DB --> Diagnostic settings
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **apek88** 1 year, 6 months ago

Configure this from the Diagnostic settings of the SQL database

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/metrics-diagnostic-telemetry-logging-streaming-export-configure?tabs=azure-portal#configure-the-streaming-export-of-diagnostic-telemetry>

upvoted 3 times

 **bimbokeem** 1 year, 8 months ago

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

upvoted 2 times

 **k8smaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

The question asks only for Query Store runtime statistics. Why would you select other options?

upvoted 4 times

 **STH** 1 year, 1 month ago

no need but the exam does not blame you if you do

upvoted 2 times

 **ham56141** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Yeah, because Microsoft make more money if you do :)

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You have several Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019.

You need to identify the distinct event IDs of each virtual machine as shown in the following table.

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

How should you complete the Azure Monitor query? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct locations. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Values	Answer Area
count()	Event
makelist(EventID)	where TimeGenerated > ago(12h)
makeset(EventID)	order by TimeGenerated desc
mv-expand	[] [] by Computer
project	
render	
summarize	

Values	Answer Area
count()	Event
makelist(EventID)	where TimeGenerated > ago(12h)
makeset(EventID)	order by TimeGenerated desc
mv-expand	[] [] summarise makelist(EventID) by Computer
project	
render	
summarize	

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

Example:

Event -

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

Reference:

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

  **an26** Highly Voted  2 years ago

You might find it useful to create a list only of distinct values. This list is called a set, and you can generate it by using the makeset command:
Event

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

upvoted 78 times

  **monniq** 1 year, 11 months ago

makeset looks like best option

<https://docs.microsoft.com/fi-fi/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/samples?pivots=azuremonitor>

upvoted 5 times

✉ **Albelev** 1 year, 10 months ago

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/fi-fi/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/samples?pivots=azuremonitor>
upvoted 5 times

✉ **AlMargo1** 1 year, 4 months ago

It is makeset(EventID) because the output contains unique values.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Zonq** Highly Voted 2 years ago

I think that correct solution is to use summarize makeset(EventId) as makeset select distinct values. In question there is written: "You need to identify the distinct event IDs of each virtual machine as shown in the following table." and I think we cannot assume that eventId won't repeat in multiple logs.

upvoted 21 times

✉ **Whatsamattr81** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

says 'distinct' ... i'd use makeset

upvoted 1 times

✉ **networkmaniac01** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Both queries will return distinct event IDs for each virtual machine, but the way the event IDs are presented is different.

The first query, "Event - | where TimeGenerated > ago(12h) | order by TimeGenerated desc | summarize makeset(EventID) by Computer" will return a set of distinct event IDs for each virtual machine, so it will eliminate the duplicate event IDs and will present the event IDs in an unordered format.

The second query, "Event - | where TimeGenerated > ago(12h) | order by TimeGenerated desc | summarize makelist(EventID) by Computer" will return a list of all the event IDs for each virtual machine, including duplicates and will present the event IDs in an ordered format.

So, it depends on the use case, if you want to identify the distinct events and eliminate the duplicates, it is better to use the first query. If you want to see all the events including the duplicates, it's better to use the second query.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **srine69** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

make_set() (aggregation function)
Creates a dynamic JSON array of the set of distinct values that Expr takes in the group.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/makeset-aggfunction>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **srine69** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

makelist() has been deprecated in favor of make_list. The legacy version has a default MaxSize limit of 128.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/fi-fi/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/samples?pivots=azuremonitor>

answer is summarize makeset()

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

summary --> Makelist
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Leandrocei** 9 months ago

Summarize / makeset(EventId). Came today 22 july 9
upvoted 4 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Summarise
Makeset
upvoted 2 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

summarize + makeset (for distinct)
<https://docs.microsoft.com/fr-fr/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/makeset-aggfunction>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Exam_pas** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

|summarize makeset(EventID) by Computer ==> is correct answer as demonstrated Microsoft document :
makelist generates a list in the order that data was passed into it. To sort events from oldest to newest, use asc in the order statement instead of desc.

You might find it useful to create a list only of distinct values. This list is called a set, and you can generate it by using the makeset command:

Kusto

```
Kopio
Event
| where TimeGenerated > ago(12h)
| order by TimeGenerated desc
| summarize makeset(EventID) by Computer
    upvoted 2 times
```

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Summarize makeset(EventID) is the correct answer because we need to distinct the output values.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AdamCzepiel** 1 year, 1 month ago

-> Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all
so i think it is makelist()

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Mev4953** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is ==> | summarize makeset(EventID) by Computer
make_list : Returns a list of all the values within the group
make_set: Returns a set of DISTINCT values within the group

<https://github.com/microsoft/Kusto-Query-Language/blob/master/doc/summarizeoperator.md>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **NishKum** 1 year, 2 months ago

makeset(eventid) is right

upvoted 1 times

✉ **RT007** 1 year, 3 months ago

Summarize makeset(EventID) is correct.

See below link :

(You might find it useful to create a list only of distinct values. This list is called a set, and you can generate it by using the makeset command):
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/samples?pivots=azuremonitor#generate-lists-and-sets>

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure web app named Webapp1.

You need to use an Azure Monitor query to create a report that details the top 10 pages of Webapp1 that failed.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```

| where
    duration == 0
    itemType == "availabilityResult"
    resultCode == "200"
    success == false

| summarize failedCount=sum(itemCount) by name, resultCode
| top 10 by failedCount desc
| render barchart
  
```

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

```

| where
    duration == 0
    itemType == "availabilityResult"
    resultCode == "200"
    success == false

| summarize failedCount=sum(itemCount) by name, resultCode
| top 10 by failedCount desc
| render barchart
  
```

Box 1: requests -

Failed requests (requests/failed):

The count of tracked server requests that were marked as failed.

Kusto code:

requests

| where success == 'False'

Box 2: success == false -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/app-insights-metrics>

ScreamingHand Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer looks good to me <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/app-insights-metrics>
upvoted 21 times

rdeontis 1 year ago

you are right!
upvoted 2 times

budha Highly Voted 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.

upvoted 6 times

 **MrKingpin** Most Recent ⓘ 1 month ago

Answer is Correct

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/app-insights-metrics#failed-requests-requestsfailed>

upvoted 1 times

 **GokhanSenyuz** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is Correct

requests

```
| where success == 'False'  
| summarize sum(itemCount) by bin(timestamp, 5m)  
| render barchart
```

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/app-insights-metrics>

upvoted 3 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Given answer is correct and link provided supports it

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

request --> success == false

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct (pageviews dont have success or resultcode to query)

upvoted 2 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam. requests and success==false.

upvoted 2 times

 **Axz** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question today March 2022

upvoted 2 times

 **RajatSahani** 1 year, 4 months ago

given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **rajvelm** 1 year, 5 months ago

Came in today 5th Nov 2021

upvoted 1 times

 **AZ5cert** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: requests and success == 'False'

requests

```
| where success == 'False'  
| summarize sum(itemCount) by bin(timestamp, 5m)  
| render barchart
```

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/app-insights-metrics>

upvoted 3 times

 **celciuz** 1 year, 7 months ago

This question came out, August 2021

upvoted 2 times

 **sheva370** 1 year, 8 months ago

Tested in my lab. The given answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago

Seems correct to me after doing Microsoft Learn

upvoted 1 times

You are monitoring the health and performance of an Azure web app by using Azure Application Insights.

You need to ensure that an alert is sent when the web app has a sudden rise in performance issues and failures.

What should you use?

- A. custom events
- B. Application Insights Profiler
- C. usage analysis
- D. Smart Detection
- E. Continuous export

Correct Answer: D

Smart Detection automatically warns you of potential performance problems and failure anomalies in your web application. It performs proactive analysis of the telemetry that your app sends to Application Insights. If there is a sudden rise in failure rates, or abnormal patterns in client or server performance, you get an alert.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/proactive-diagnostics>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **davidy2020** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Smart detection automatically warns you of potential performance problems and failure anomalies in your web application. It performs proactive analysis of the telemetry that your app sends to Application Insights. If there is a sudden rise in failure rates, or abnormal patterns in client or server performance, you get an alert. This feature needs no configuration. It operates if your application sends enough telemetry.

upvoted 12 times

 **SteveChai** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

given answer is correct

upvoted 11 times

 **Matharax** Most Recent 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Smart detection. Smart detection is bound to Application Insights.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct as supported by given link

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Application insights Smart Detection.

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct D. Smart Detection

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/proactive-diagnostics>

upvoted 3 times

 **shermen1** 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....

upvoted 1 times

 **durel** 1 year, 2 months ago

On test feb 22

upvoted 2 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022

upvoted 2 times

 **swapmaverick** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is SmartDetection!!!

upvoted 3 times

 **RajatSahani** 1 year, 4 months ago

given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **AZ5cert** 1 year, 6 months ago

A: Smart detection

Smart detection detects and notifies about various issues, such as:

Smart detection - Failure Anomalies. We use machine learning to set the expected rate of failed requests for your app, correlating with load, and other factors. Notifies if the failure rate goes outside the expected envelope.

Smart detection - Performance Anomalies. Notifies if response time of an operation or dependency duration is slowing down, compared to historical baseline. It also notifies if we identify an anomalous pattern in response time, or page load time.

General degradations and issues, like Trace degradation, Memory leak, Abnormal rise in Exception volume and Security anti-patterns.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/proactive-diagnostics>

upvoted 3 times

 **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct!

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Contoso App that contains pipelines in Azure Pipelines for GitHub repositories.

You need to ensure that developers receive Microsoft Teams notifications when there are failures in a pipeline of Contoso App.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

@azure pipelines	<input type="checkbox"/> feedback <input type="checkbox"/> signin <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> subscribe <input type="checkbox"/> subscriptions	<input type="checkbox"/> https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/ <input type="checkbox"/> https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_build <input type="checkbox"/> https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_packaging <input type="checkbox"/> https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_work-items
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Answer Area

@azure pipelines	<input type="checkbox"/> feedback <input type="checkbox"/> signin <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> subscribe <input type="checkbox"/> subscriptions	<input type="checkbox"/> https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/ <input type="checkbox"/> https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_build <input type="checkbox"/> https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_packaging <input type="checkbox"/> https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_work-items
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Box 1: subscribe -

To start monitoring all pipelines in a project, use the following command inside a channel:

@azure pipelines subscribe [project url]

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

Subscribe to a pipeline or all pipelines in a project to receive notifications:

@azure pipelines subscribe [pipeline url/ project url]

 **haxaffee** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Given answer is correct: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams?view=azure-devops#connect-the-azure-pipelines-app-to-your-pipelines>

@azure pipelines subscribe [project url]
upvoted 41 times

 **TrangNguyen_6** 1 year, 6 months ago

You are correct!
upvoted 4 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago
agree with you
upvoted 1 times

 **nvnrao57** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Subscribe
https://dev.azure.com/myorg/myproject/_build
upvoted 16 times

 **Marge_Simpson** Most Recent 1 month, 4 weeks ago

@haxaffee The question brings up "a pipeline" instead of all the pipelines. According to the doc you provided:

"Monitor a specific pipeline: The pipeline URL can be to any page within your pipeline that has a definitionId or buildId/releaseId present in the URL. For example, @azure pipelines subscribe https://dev.azure.com/myorg/myproject/_build?definitionId=123."

So

@azure pipelines subscribe [pipeline url]

not the project URL which would monitor all pipelines instead of a pipeline failure
upvoted 2 times

 **budha** 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.
upvoted 2 times

 **pkg007** 7 months ago

Given answer is correct.
Monitor all pipelines in a project " @azure pipelines subscribe [project url] "
Monitor a specific pipeline: "@azure pipelines subscribe [pipeline url]"
upvoted 3 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams?view=azure-devops#connect-the-azure-pipelines-app-to-your-pipelines>

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

@azure pipelines subscribe [project url]
upvoted 1 times

 **Leandrocei** 9 months ago

Correct. Came today 22 july 9
upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

subscribe https://dev.azure.com/myorg/myproject/_build?definitionId=123 is only for a SPECIFIC pipeline, but here we want all pipeline alert
Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

selected during exam. subscribe and <https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/>
upvoted 1 times

 **somenkr** 1 year ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct.
upvoted 5 times

 **ixl2pass** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct. @azure pipelines subscribe <https://dev.azure.com/myorg/myproject/> from <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 1 times

 **vgr7777** 1 year, 4 months ago

@azure pipelines subscribe [project url]
upvoted 1 times

 **Stark_tony42** 1 year, 4 months ago

Wrong
Box1: subscribe
Box2: https://dev.azure.com/whizlabsorg/whizlabs/_build?definitionId=123
upvoted 3 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 5 months ago

Came in today 5th Nov 2021
upvoted 2 times

 **wooyourdaddy** 1 year, 5 months ago

If you look at Question 23 - Topic 1: It presents the (similar) scenario asked in this question:

Answer:

C. From Microsoft Teams, run @azure pipelines subscriptions.

upvoted 2 times

You have a private GitHub repository.

You need to display the commit status of the repository on Azure Boards.

What should you do first?

- A. Configure multi-factor authentication (MFA) for your GitHub account.
- B. Add the Azure Pipelines app to the GitHub repository.
- C. Add the Azure Boards app to the repository.
- D. Create a GitHub action in GitHub.

Correct Answer: C

To connect Azure Boards to GitHub.com, connect and configure from Azure Boards. Or, alternatively, install and configure the Azure Boards app from GitHub.

Both methods have been streamlined and support authenticating and operating via the app rather than an individual.

Note (see step 4 below):

Add a GitHub connection:

1. Sign into Azure Boards.
2. Choose (1) Project Settings, choose (2) GitHub connections and then (3) Connect your GitHub account.
3. If this is your first time connecting to GitHub from Azure Boards, you will be asked to sign in using your GitHub credentials. Choose an account for which you are an administrator for the repositories you want to connect to.
4. The Add GitHub Repositories dialog automatically displays and selects all GitHub.com repositories for which you are an administrator. Unselect any repositories that you don't want to participate in the integration.

Add GitHub repositories



Add the GitHub repositories you want to use with your Azure Boards.

Filter by keywords X

Viewing 4, 4 selected

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  JamalHart/fabrikam-apps-2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  JamalHart/fabrikam-demo
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  JamalHart/fabrikam-open-source
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  JamalHart/fabrikam-suite

Save

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

  **ZodiaC** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct:

You will get the results:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/github/install-github-app?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 16 times

  **Sant25** 1 year, 6 months ago

CORRECT

upvoted 3 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent ⓘ 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct as supported by explanation given

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure board apps for the commit status

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Axz** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question today March 2022

upvoted 3 times

 **Whirly** 1 year, 1 month ago

Hi Axz, thanks for commenting on Questions appeared in exam, please do add more.

Thanks

upvoted 2 times

 **gonza89** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **gekal** 1 year, 6 months ago

Installing the Azure Boards app for GitHub is the first step in connecting Azure Boards to your GitHub repositories.

upvoted 1 times

 **erico** 1 year, 9 months ago

One of the ways to configure Azure Boards and GitHub is to add the Azure Boards Application to the GitHub repository.

upvoted 3 times

 **igorole** 1 year, 9 months ago

All wrong: should be

1. Add a GitHub connection

upvoted 2 times

 **leonelferrari** 1 year, 10 months ago

is Correct!

upvoted 1 times

You are integrating Azure Pipelines and Microsoft Teams.
You install the Azure Pipelines app in Microsoft Teams.
You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso that contains a project name Project1.
You subscribe to Project1 in Microsoft Teams.
You need to ensure that you only receive events about failed builds in Microsoft Teams.
What should you do first?

- A. From Microsoft Teams, run @azure pipelines subscribe https://dev.azure.com/Contoso/Project1.
- B. From Azure Pipelines, add a Publish Build Artifacts task to Project1.
- C. From Microsoft Teams, run @azure pipelines subscriptions.
- D. From Azure Pipelines, enable continuous integration for Project1.

Correct Answer: A

To start monitoring all pipelines in a project, use the following command inside a channel:

@azure pipelines subscribe [project url]

The project URL can be to any page within your project (except URLs to pipelines).

For example:

@azure pipelines subscribe https://dev.azure.com/myorg/myproject/

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams>

Community vote distribution

C (91%)

9%

✉️  **Appsurī** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 57 times

✉️  **jay158** 1 year ago

Yes C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams?view=azure-devops#manage-subscriptions>

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **warchoon** 4 months, 1 week ago

No A

Just see section "Use commands"

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **warchoon** 4 months, 1 week ago

Ok C

Missed the filter option. It's bad for teams not to provide the command

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **babiend20** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Answer is C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams?view=azure-devops>

Using filters effectively to customize subscriptions

When a user subscribes to any pipeline, a few subscriptions are created by default without any filters being applied. Often, users have the need to customize these subscriptions. For example, users may want to get notified only when builds fail or when deployments are pushed to a production environment. The Azure Pipelines app supports filters to customize what you see in your channel.

Run the @Azure Pipelines subscriptions command

Select View all subscriptions. In the list of subscriptions, if there is a subscription that is unwanted or should be modified (Example: creating noise in the channel), select Remove

Scroll down and select the Add subscription button

Select the required pipeline and the event

Select the appropriate filters and save

upvoted 24 times

✉️  **icedog** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

It's C

From the preamble in the question option A has already been done (You Subscript to Project1 in Microsoft Team")

To ensure you only receive failure events you need to run @azure pipelines subscriptions and from there you can manage filters

upvoted 1 times

□ **AvinashVarma** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Given requirement: Receive events about failed builds. This can be achieved by running "Azure Pipelines subscriptions" in Teams Conversation and click on "Add Subscription" for more filter options like choosing "Build Status: Failed".

The answer is C.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams?view=azure-devops#manage-subscriptions>
upvoted 2 times

□ **SingularityLady** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I think A is the correct option because the question is: "What should you do first?"

upvoted 1 times

□ **Amutha_25** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

You have already subscribed to Project1 in Microsoft Teams. Read the question again

upvoted 2 times

□ **rikininetysix** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer seems to be 'C'. Refer to 'Manage Subscription' section of the document - <https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-devops-docs/blob/main/docs/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams.md>

"For example, you might want to get notified only when builds fail or when deployments get pushed to a production environment. The Azure Pipelines app supports filters to customize what you see in your channel. To manage your subscriptions, complete the following steps.

Run the @azure pipelines subscriptions command."

upvoted 1 times

□ **budha** 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.

upvoted 1 times

□ **yarvis** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

When you subscribe to a pipeline, a few subscriptions get created by default without any filters applied. You might want to customize these subscriptions. For example, you might want to get notified only when builds fail or when deployments get pushed to a production environment. The Azure Pipelines app supports filters to customize what you see in your channel. To manage your subscriptions, complete the following steps.

1. Run the @azure pipelines subscriptions command.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams?view=azure-devops#manage-subscriptions>

upvoted 1 times

□ **syu31svc** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

In the question, it says that you are already subscribed to the project:

"You subscribe to Project1 in Microsoft Teams"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams?view=azure-devops#using-filters-effectively-to-customize-subscriptions>:

Run the @azure pipelines subscriptions command

Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

□ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

@azure pipelines subscriptions

upvoted 2 times

□ **supernovas** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C IS COORECT

upvoted 2 times

□ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

□ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

We have already subscribe.

With @azure pipelines subscriptions we can filter the build status.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/fr-fr/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **AnshMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer is "C". First step in "Manage subscription"

Since it is already subscribed, It is referring to Manage Subscription for "failed" builds.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Whirly** 1 year ago

Exam Question April 1st 2022

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **eledu1985** 1 year ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams?view=azure-devops#use-commands>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Whirly** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

I will have to go with C

According to MS Docs

Monitor a specific pipeline: The pipeline URL can be to any page within your pipeline that has a definitionId or buildId/releaseId present in the URL. For example, @azure pipelines subscribe https://dev.azure.com/myorg/myproject/_build?definitionId=123.

So A is incorrect since it is only subscribing to project.

Question should be what is the next step as stated by others in the discussion.

The next step is C

Run the @azure pipelines subscriptions command
and the select the appropriate filter.

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso.

You need to receive Microsoft Teams notifications when work items are updated.

What should you do?

- A. From Azure DevOps, configure a service hook subscription
- B. From Microsoft Teams, configure a connector
- C. From the Microsoft Teams admin center, configure external access
- D. From Microsoft Teams, add a channel
- E. From Azure DevOps, install an extension

Correct Answer: A

Service hooks let you run tasks on other services when events happen in your Azure DevOps projects. For example, create a card in Trello when a work item is created or send a push notification to your team's mobile devices when a build fails. You can also use service hooks in custom apps and services as a more efficient way to drive activities when events happen in your projects.

Note: Service hook publishers define a set of events. Subscriptions listen for the events and define actions to take based on the event.

Subscriptions also target consumers, which are external services that can run their own actions, when an event occurs.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (65%)	A (29%)	6%
---------	---------	----

 **SriLen** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

B. From Microsoft Teams, Configure a connector.

if you try from Azure DevOps, you getting the following message:

Subscriptions for this service are managed by the consumer service. To create a new subscription visit Microsoft Teams.

So it is not possible from DevOps Any more, just verified

upvoted 52 times

 **jay158** 1 year ago

Why not D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/integrations/boards-teams?view=azure-devops>

Can anyone explain please

upvoted 2 times

 **sylviea** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

B. From Microsoft Teams, configure a connector

<https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/teams/>

upvoted 21 times

 **col2511kol** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

While configuring a service hook subscription in Azure DevOps (Option A) is one way to set up notifications for events like work item updates, it doesn't directly send notifications to Microsoft Teams. You would still need to create a custom integration between the service hook and Microsoft Teams to receive notifications, which can be complex and time-consuming.

On the other hand, Option B - configuring a connector in Microsoft Teams - is a more straightforward approach. Microsoft Teams provides a built-in connector for Azure DevOps, which allows you to easily receive notifications for work item updates directly within a Teams channel. This simplifies the setup process, making it a more suitable solution for your requirement.

In summary, while both options could ultimately achieve the desired outcome, configuring a connector in Microsoft Teams (Option B) is a more direct and convenient method for receiving notifications when work items are updated in Azure DevOps.

upvoted 2 times

 **Pipek** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: A

the question specify "...work items are updated". This setting can be setup from service hooks so A

upvoted 2 times

 **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Add AzureDevops connector, then configure - select org, project, team, EventType=WorkItemUpdated, click Save

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Ak1009** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Isn't A and B both correct?

Configuring integration between Azure DevOps Server and Teams is a two-step process. First set up a connector in Teams, then set up one or more service hook subscriptions in your Azure DevOps Server project.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **jimmyym1** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

From chatgpt,

A. From Azure DevOps, configure a service hook subscription. You can configure a service hook subscription to send notifications to Microsoft Teams when work items are updated. This can be done by selecting Microsoft Teams as the service hook receiver and setting up the appropriate trigger and payload for the subscription.

Option B is not the best answer because configuring a connector in Microsoft Teams is used to integrate with external services such as Trello or GitHub, whereas in this scenario, you are integrating Azure DevOps with Microsoft Teams.

Option A, on the other hand, is the correct answer because it involves configuring a service hook subscription in Azure DevOps, which enables you to send notifications from Azure DevOps to external services such as Microsoft Teams.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **imanonion** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Step by step guide here: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/services/teams?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **fkaracan** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

To receive Microsoft Teams notifications when work items are updated in an Azure DevOps organization, you need to set up a service hook subscription in Azure DevOps. Here are the steps to do so:

In Azure DevOps, go to the organization's settings page.

Select "Service Hooks" under "Integrations."

Click "New Subscription."

Select "Microsoft Teams" as the "Action" and "Work item updated" as the "Trigger."

Configure the connection to your Microsoft Teams channel, such as by providing the webhook URL.

Save the subscription.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **AKhalid** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You need to configure connector first from Teams then set up service hook subscription in DevOps.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **icedog** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

B: From MS Teams, configure a connector.

Clearly the first action

"Configuring integration between Azure DevOps Server and Teams is a two-step process. First set up a connector in Teams, then set up one or more service hook subscriptions in your Azure DevOps Server project."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/services/teams?view=azure-devops#configure-a-new-connector-for-azure-devops-server>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **surensaluka** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

In the article "<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/services/teams?view=azure-devops>"

it says "Paste the webhook URL from the Teams connector configuration step and select Finish". So it seems you need to have the "service hook" ready in order to complete the "connector".

upvoted 3 times

✉ **surensaluka** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

First you need to create a service hook subscription and then need the connector from the teams app's end.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/services/teams?view=azure-devops#from-azure-devops-server>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AvinashVarma** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

As per <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/services/teams?view=azure-devops#configure-a-new-connector-for-azure-devops-server>

Statement: "Configuring integration between Azure DevOps Server and Teams is a two-step process. First set up a connector in Teams, then set up one or more service hook subscriptions in your Azure DevOps Server project."

So, the first step is "B. From Microsoft Teams, configure a connector".

upvoted 2 times

✉  **surensaluka** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Hi, But later it says you need to have the service hook ready in order to complete the connector. I have added an answer. Check. Thank you.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RajivR321** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **budha** 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **dmeld** 5 months, 1 week ago

This question is not a good question?

IF it asks What you should do first? It should be B.

IF it asks What should you do? A is also important step which you should do but B is a standard operating process for MS teams acquiring other functions from Azure DevOps.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/services/teams?view=azure-devops>

Configuring integration between Azure DevOps Server and Teams is a two-step process. First set up a connector in Teams, then set up one or more service hook subscriptions in your Azure DevOps Server project.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **illumielle** 5 months, 1 week ago

So the answer would be A, but B is a prerequisite? I guess it should be correct if B is also used for other things.

upvoted 1 times

You create an alert rule in Azure Monitor as shown in the following exhibit.

Create rule
Rules management

*** RESOURCE**
ASP-9bb7
Select

*** CONDITION**
✓ Whenever the Activity Log has an event with Category='Administrative', Signal name='All Administrative operations', Status='failed'
Add

ACTIONS GROUPS (optional)
Action group name: Application Insights Smart Detection
Contain actions: 2 Email Azure Resource Manager Role(s)
Add Create

Note: Azure Alerts are currently limited to either 2 metric, 1 log, or 1 activity log signal per alert rule. To alert on more signals, please create additional alert rules.

Which action will trigger an alert?

- A. a failed attempt to delete the ASP-9bb7 resource
- B. a change to a role assignment for the ASP-9bb7 resource
- C. a successful attempt to delete the ASP-9bb7 resource
- D. a failed attempt to scale up the ASP-9bb7 resource

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Nilf Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct...

Condition - Failed. So it's should be A or D... But Administrative it's Contains the record of all create, update, delete, and action operations performed through Resource Manager.

So answer is A

upvoted 18 times

syu31svc Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Status failed so this rules out B and C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log-schema>:

"Administrative Contains the record of all create, update, delete, and action operations performed through Resource Manager. Examples of Administrative events include create virtual machine and delete network security group."

A is the answer

upvoted 2 times

Govcomm 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Category is administrative so it is related to the resource creation, update and deletion.

upvoted 2 times

debleenac85 1 year ago

One doubt. The scope of the resource is app service plan. I believe D is the correct answer as if we scale a resource the app service plan gets updated.

upvoted 2 times

 **debleenac85** 1 year ago

Sorry pls ignore my comment. This will be A
upvoted 2 times

 **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

because d is an autoscale event, not an administrative event
upvoted 3 times

 **basw77** 9 months, 1 week ago

autoscale only does scale-out not scale-up, as mentioned in the answer
upvoted 1 times

 **basw77** 9 months, 1 week ago

I think so too. There is a similar question in the official practice exam. Removal of the resource was a wrong answer. So scale-UP (so not autoscale OUT) is the only option left.
upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log-schema>

upvoted 3 times

 **gonza89** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

answer A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **AZ5cert** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct Answer A

Activity log events record stop, start, delete resource.

upvoted 3 times

 **sheva370** 1 year, 8 months ago

Tested in my lab. The given answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **kovas6** 2 years ago

is it correct?

upvoted 3 times

 **vasonic** 2 years ago

Looking at the conditions, I think it's correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **Miles19** 1 year, 11 months ago

It's correct. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log-schema>

upvoted 3 times

You have a web app hosted on Azure App Service. The web app stores data in an Azure SQL database.

You need to generate an alert when there are 10,000 simultaneous connections to the database. The solution must minimize development effort.

Which option should you select in the Diagnostics settings of the database?

- A. Send to Log Analytics
- B. Stream to an event hub
- C. Archive to a storage account

Correct Answer: A

ENABLE DIAGNOSTICS TO LOG ANALYTICS

This configuration is done PER DATABASE

1. Click on Diagnostics Settings and then Turn On Diagnostics

The screenshot shows the 'Diagnostic settings' page for the 'AdventureWorks' database. The left sidebar includes options like Connection strings, Sync to other databases, Add Azure Search, Properties, Locks, Export template, Security (Advanced Data Security, Auditing, Dynamic Data Masking, Transparent data encryption), Intelligent Performance (Performance overview, Performance recommendations, Query Performance Insight, Automatic tuning), Monitoring (Alerts (Classic), Metrics), and Support + troubleshooting. The 'Metrics' option is highlighted with a red box. The main area shows a list of metrics to collect, including SQLInsights, AutomaticTuning, QueryStoreRuntimeStatistics, QueryStoreWaitStatistics, Errors, DatabaseWaitStatistics, Timeouts, Blocks, Deadlocks, Audit, SQLSecurityAuditEvents, and AllMetrics. The 'Subscription' dropdown is set to 'SEFONSEC Microsoft Azure Internal Consumption' and the 'Resource group' dropdown is set to 'CSSAzureDB'. The 'Log Analytics Workspace' dropdown is set to 'fONSECLogAnalytics (westeurope)'.

2. Select to Send to Log Analytics and select the Log Analytics workspace. For this sample I will selected only Errors

The screenshot shows the 'Diagnostics settings' blade. It has sections for 'Save', 'Discard', and 'Delete'. Under 'Name', 'Diagnostics' is selected. There are three checkboxes: 'Archive to a storage account', 'Stream to an event hub', and 'Send to Log Analytics', which is checked. The 'Subscription' dropdown is set to 'SEFONSEC Microsoft Azure Internal Consumption'. The 'Log Analytics Workspace' dropdown is set to 'fONSECLogAnalytics (westeurope)'. In the 'LOG' section, several checkboxes are available: SQLInsights, AutomaticTuning, QueryStoreRuntimeStatistics, QueryStoreWaitStatistics, Errors, DatabaseWaitStatistics, Timeouts, and Blocks. The 'Errors' checkbox is checked and highlighted with a red box.

Reference:

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-database-support-blog/azure-sql-db-and-log-analytics-better-together-part-1/ba-p/794833>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

luclasses Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

CorrectJacints

upvoted 13 times

Dalias Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in 30 June 2021 exam. Scored 800+ the provided answer is correct - A

upvoted 10 times

 **mohiniu** Most Recent ⓘ 1 month, 2 weeks ago

According to chatgpt answer is eventhub

upvoted 1 times

 **ABC666** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct!

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

100% is A

upvoted 3 times

 **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

On exam 20220727.

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure log analytics query using KQL

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct, A to create an alert

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct. the simplest way to archive data and to generate the alert

upvoted 1 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct. Log Analytics.

upvoted 2 times

 **subrata83** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this question on 27th sep, 2020, answered A

upvoted 3 times

 **volturyon** 1 year, 10 months ago

correct!

upvoted 8 times

HOTSPOT -

You use Azure DevOps to manage the build and deployment of an app named App1.

You have a release pipeline that deploys a virtual machine named VM1.

You plan to monitor the release pipeline by using Azure Monitor.

You need to create an alert to monitor the performance of VM1. The alert must be triggered when the average CPU usage exceeds 70 percent for five minutes.

The alert must calculate the average once every minute.

How should you configure the alert rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Aggregation granularity (Period):

1 minute
5 minutes

Threshold value:

Static
Dynamic

Operator:

Greater than
Greater than or equal to
Less than or equal to
Less than

Answer Area

Aggregation granularity (Period):

1 minute
5 minutes

Correct Answer:

Threshold value:

Static
Dynamic

Operator:

Greater than
Greater than or equal to
Less than or equal to
Less than

Box 1: 5 minutes -

The alert must calculate the average once every minute.

Note: We [Microsoft] recommend choosing an Aggregation granularity (Period) that is larger than the Frequency of evaluation, to reduce the likelihood of missing the first evaluation of added time series

Box 2: Static -

Box 3: Greater than -

Example, say you have an App Service plan for your website. You want to monitor CPU usage on multiple instances running your web site/app.

You can do that using a metric alert rule as follows:

- ⇒ Target resource: myAppServicePlan
- ⇒ Metric: Percentage CPU
- ⇒ Condition Type: Static
- ⇒ Dimensions
- ⇒ Instance = InstanceName1, InstanceName2
- ⇒ Time Aggregation: Average
- ⇒ Period: Over the last 5 mins

☞ Frequency: 1 min
☞ Operator: GreaterThan
☞ Threshold: 70
☞ Like before, this rule monitors if the average CPU usage for the last 5 minutes exceeds 70%.
☞ Aggregation granularity
Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-metric-overview>

✉  **JerryGolais** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct answer:

5 Min

Static

Greater than

upvoted 45 times

✉  **vxl** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Correct, came up in my exam (2023)

upvoted 4 times

✉  **ukohae39** 1 year, 9 months ago

Verified!

upvoted 3 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

you are right

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nvnrao57** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

1 Min

Static

Greater than

upvoted 9 times

✉  **coffecold** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Aggregation is 1 minute. "Time granularity or time grain – The time period used to aggregate values together to allow display on a chart. Only specific ranges are available. Current minimum is 1 minute. The time granularity value should be smaller than the selected time range to be useful, otherwise just one value is shown for the entire chart."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/metrics-aggregation-explained>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **BalderkVeit** 1 year, 11 months ago

"The alert must be triggered when the average CPU usage exceeds 70 percent for five minutes", so Aggregation granularity (period) is 5 minutes. Frequency would be 1 minute.

Static - agree

greater than - agree

There's exact example in provided documentation.

upvoted 31 times

✉  **AlexeyG** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **nikipediaa** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Got this Feb 2023

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

"The alert must be triggered when the average CPU usage exceeds 70 percent for five minutes."

Given answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Static alert when CPU is greater than 70% for 5 minutes.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AnshMan** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-metric-overview>

5 Min (aggregation types are Minimum, Maximum, Average, Total, Count)

Static and

Greater than

Refer to the above link, if in exam it is frequency instead of Agregation/Period we should select 1 min

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

5 Min

Static

Greater than

upvoted 2 times

✉ **RajatSahani** 1 year, 4 months ago

Given Answer is correct - 5 Min, Static, Greater than

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 5 months ago

Came in today 5th Nov 2021

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 1 year, 5 months ago

5min

Dynamic

Greater than

upvoted 1 times

✉ **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

5min-static-ge

obvious for az104

upvoted 1 times

✉ **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 9 months ago

Static threshold uses a user-defined threshold value to evaluate rule, while Dynamic Thresholds uses machine learning algorithms to continuously learn the metric behavior pattern and calculate the thresholds automatically.

Metric Alerts with Dynamic Thresholds in Azure Monitor

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-dynamic-thresholds>

upvoted 5 times

You have an Azure virtual machine that is monitored by using Azure Monitor.
The virtual machine has the Azure Log Analytics agent installed.
You plan to deploy the Service Map solution from the Azure Marketplace.
What should you deploy to the virtual machine to support the Service Map solution?

- A. the Dependency agent
- B. the Telegraf agent
- C. the Windows Azure diagnostics extension (WAD)
- D. the Azure monitor agent

Correct Answer: A

Use the Dependency agent if you need to use the Map feature VM insights or the Service Map solution.

Note: Consider the following when using the Dependency agent:

The Dependency agent requires the Log Analytics agent to be installed on the same machine.

On Linux computers, the Log Analytics agent must be installed before the Azure Diagnostic Extension.

On both the Windows and Linux versions of the Dependency Agent, data collection is done using a user-space service and a kernel driver.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉  **Matharax**  6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Verified, had this on the exam.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **surensaluka**  1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

This came today for my exam on 2023-02-14. Selected A as the answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **budha** 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **coffecold** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

"If you have machines already deployed with legacy Log Analytics agents, we recommend you migrate to Azure Monitor Agent as soon as possible. The legacy Log Analytics agent will not be supported after August 2024."

Isn't Azure Monitor Agent replacing all the agents?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **coffecold** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Dependency agent

upvoted 1 times

✉  **coffecold** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **pkg007** 7 months ago

Answer is A

The prerequisites of the Service Map solution are the following:

1. A Log Analytics workspace in a supported region.
2. The Log Analytics agent installed on the Windows computer or Linux server connected to the same workspace that you enabled the solution with.
3. The Dependency agent installed on the Windows computer or Linux server.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/vm/service-map>

"The prerequisites of the solution are the following:

A Log Analytics workspace in a supported region.

The Log Analytics agent installed on the Windows computer or Linux server connected to the same workspace that you enabled the solution with.

The Dependency agent installed on the Windows computer or Linux server."

Answer is A

upvoted 2 times

 **rinjohn** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/vm/service-map>

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a project in Azure DevOps that contains a Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) pipeline.

You need to enable detailed logging by defining a pipeline variable.

How should you configure the variable? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area**Name:**

Debug
Log
System.Debug
System.Log

Value:

1
detailed
true

Answer Area**Name:**

Debug
Log
System.Debug
System.Log

Correct Answer:**Value:**

1
detailed
true

Box 1: system.debug -

To configure verbose logs for all runs, you can add a variable named system.debug and set its value to true.

Note: Verbose logging is the practice of recording to a persistent medium as much information as you possibly can about events that occur while the software runs.

Box 2: true -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/troubleshooting/review-logs>

✉️  **markp** Highly Voted 7 months ago

Correct. To enable verbose log you have to add the following variable:
System.Debug = true

upvoted 8 times

✉️  **budha** Highly Voted 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.
upvoted 7 times

✉️  **JohanRojas7** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

It was on my exam on Febrero 16, 2023.
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **Ak1009** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Were there any labs?
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **meoukg** 5 months ago

saw it yesterday in my exam
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **Tidi** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

did you get Labs?
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Jaymile_1409** 4 months, 1 week ago

did you get any labs ?
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct and link provided supports it
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **hebert pena88** 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct!, System.Debug = true
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **rinjohn** 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/troubleshooting/review-logs?view=azure-devops#configure-verbose-logs>
upvoted 1 times

You build an iOS app.

You receive crash reports from Crashlytics.

You need to capture the following data:

- Crash-free users
- Custom events
- Breadcrumbs

What should you do?

- A. Configure the xcworkspace file in the project
- B. Add the GoogleAnalytics pod to the app.
- C. Configure the Crashlytics pod in the app.
- D. Import the Firebase module to UIApplicationDelegate.

Correct Answer: D

Step 1: Add the Firebase Crashlytics SDK to your app.

Configure the Firebase module:

Import the Firebase module in your App struct or UIApplicationDelegate

Reference:

<https://firebase.google.com/docs/crashlytics/get-started?platform=ios>

Community vote distribution

D (68%)	B (20%)	12%
---------	---------	-----

 **pdk88** Highly Voted  7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

If you're not seeing crash-free users, breadcrumb logs, and/or velocity alerts, we recommend checking your app's configuration for Google Analytics. [...] In addition to the Firebase Crashlytics SDK, make sure that you've added the Firebase SDK for Google Analytics to your app (iOS+ | Android).

(<https://firebase.google.com/docs/crashlytics/troubleshooting?platform=ios#missing-analytics-related-features>)

To configure the Firebase Crashlytics SDK:

[...]Next, configure the Firebase module [...] Import the Firebase module in your App struct or UIApplicationDelegate
(<https://firebase.google.com/docs/crashlytics/get-started?platform=ios#add-sdk>)

Given answer D is correct.

upvoted 9 times

 **jimmyym1** Most Recent  1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

From chatgpt,

Option C is the correct answer because Crashlytics is a crash reporting tool that also provides features such as tracking the number of crash-free users, capturing custom events, and collecting breadcrumbs. By configuring the Crashlytics pod in the app, these features can be easily implemented and used. Option B (adding the GoogleAnalytics pod) is incorrect because it does not provide the specific features mentioned in the question. Option A (configuring the xcworkspace file) is not relevant to the question as it is a file that is automatically generated by Xcode and does not relate to the specific features required. Option D (importing the Firebase module) is also incorrect as it is not directly related to Crashlytics and does not provide the specific features mentioned in the question.

upvoted 3 times

 **Fal9911** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

C is confirmed by Bing too.

upvoted 1 times

 **Emil_Topics** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://firebase.google.com/docs/crashlytics/troubleshooting?platform=ios#apple-platform>

Make sure to include v8.9.0+ of the Firebase SDK for Google Analytics so that crashes will have access to metrics collected by Google Analytics (crash-free users, latest release, velocity alerts, and breadcrumb logs).

upvoted 3 times

 **budha** 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **eliisiita1** 4 months ago

did you have labs? was it at home?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **mike_x_** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

There is not Kubernetes and pods here, so D is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Def21** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

"you need to enable Google Analytics in your Firebase project", but it is not related to pods

upvoted 2 times

✉  **giuliohome** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

using CocoaPods (B mentions a pod) is no longer the recommended installation method. D is well supported by the official documentation link that is provided

upvoted 2 times

✉  **giuliohome** 7 months ago

The answer D is correct and confirmed by the provided link. Pods have nothing to do with this mobile project described in the question.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **MohmmadFayez** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B answer is B

upvoted 2 times

✉  **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://firebase.google.com/docs/crashlytics/get-started?platform=ios>

"Recommended: To get features like crash-free users, breadcrumb logs, and velocity alerts, you need to enable Google Analytics in your Firebase project."

I would take B as the answer

upvoted 3 times

✉  **giuliohome** 7 months ago

But the answer B says "pod" - pod has to do with kubernetes - there is no pod and no kubernetes here... I'm not fully convinced about B...

upvoted 3 times

✉  **giuliohome** 7 months ago

"Starting with v8.0.0 of the Firebase Apple SDK, Firebase's Swift Package Manager support is out of beta and is generally available for use. CocoaPods is not required for Swift Package Manager users.

For Firebase versions 8 and higher, Swift Package Manager is the recommended installation method."

<https://firebase.google.com/docs/ios/installation-methods?hl=en>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **giuliohome** 7 months ago

I wrongly upvoted the above comment, sorry, the correct answer is D.

upvoted 5 times

You have multiple teams that work on multiple projects in Azure DevOps.

You need to plan and manage the consumers and producers for each project. The solution must provide an overview of all the projects.

What should you do?

- A. Add a Predecessor or Successor link to the feature or user story for the items of each project.
- B. Add a Parent or Child link to the feature or user story for the items of each project.
- C. Install the Dependency Tracker extension and create dependencies for each project.
- D. Create a custom query to show the consumers and producers and add a widget to a dashboard.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** Highly Voted  2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

You use the Dependency Tracker to plan dependencies at the beginning of an iteration or release, and to track the status during development. For any given dependency, there are two parties involved:

Consumer: Feature team who has a need and starts a request for work

Producer: Feature team who makes a commitment to deliver work

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/extensions/dependency-tracker?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 11 times

 **mohiniu** Most Recent  1 month, 2 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/extensions/dependency-tracker/create-new-dependency>

Answer C looks correct

upvoted 1 times

 **surensaluka** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

This came today for my exam on 2023-02-14.

upvoted 3 times

 **somenick** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

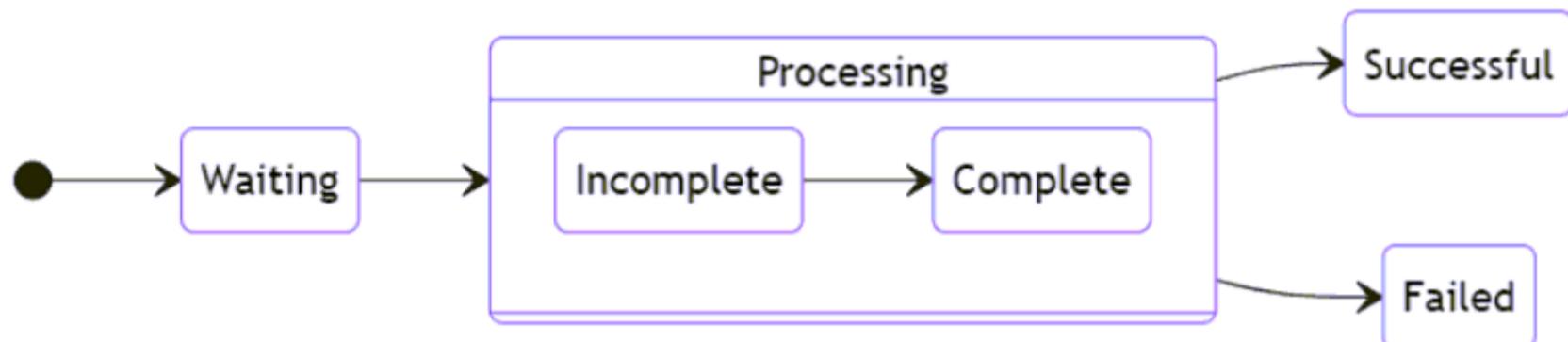
Looks like this question is outdated. Update from MS: "We recommend that you use Delivery Plans to track dependencies instead of Dependency Tracker. The Dependency Tracker extension is not a supported feature of Azure Boards and isn't supported by any product team."

upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP

You have a GitHub repository that contains the source code for an app named App1.

You need to create process documentation for App1. The solution must include a diagram that displays the relationships between the phases of App1 as shown in the following exhibit.



How should you complete the markdown code? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Values

- Failed
- flowChart
- Incomplete
- Processing
- sequenceDiagram
- stateDiagram
- Waiting

Answer Area

```
```mermaid
graph LR
[*] --> Waiting
Waiting --> Processing
Processing --> Successful
state Processing {
 direction LR
 Incomplete --> Complete
}
Processing --> Failed
````
```

Answer Area

```
```mermaid
graph LR
[*] --> Waiting
Waiting --> Processing
Processing --> Successful
state Processing {
 direction LR
 Incomplete --> Complete
}
Processing --> Failed
````
```

Correct Answer:

```
```mermaid
graph LR
[*] --> Waiting
Waiting --> Processing
Processing --> Successful
state Processing {
 direction LR
 Incomplete --> Complete
}
Processing --> Failed
````
```

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** Highly Voted  2 months, 3 weeks ago

Look for the word "state" in the syntax. This is clearly a state diagram.

"A state diagram is a type of diagram used in computer science and related fields to describe the behavior of systems. State diagrams require that the system described is composed of a finite number of states; sometimes, this is indeed the case, while at other times this is a reasonable abstraction."

"A Sequence diagram is an interaction diagram that shows how processes operate with one another and in what order."

upvoted 5 times

 **imanonion** Most Recent  2 months ago

Answer is correct. See mermaid documentation on state diagrams with composite states: <https://mermaid.js.org/syntax/stateDiagram.html>

upvoted 3 times

 **MrKingpin** 1 month ago

Thanks imanonion for the link. Exactly the same diagram as in question (<https://mermaid.js.org/syntax/stateDiagram.html#setting-the-direction-of-the-diagram>).

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure web app named webapp1 that uses the .NET Core runtime stack. You have an Azure Application Insights resource named Applnights1 that collects telemetry data generated by webapp1.

You plan to deploy webapp1 by using an Azure DevOps pipeline.

You need to modify the sampling rate of the telemetry data processed by Applnights1 without having to redeploy webapp1 after each modification.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

From the code repository of webapp1:

- Disable adaptive sampling.
- Enable fixed-rate sampling.
- Modify ApplicationInsights.config.

From Applnights1:

- Configure Continuous export.
- Configure the Smart Detection settings.
- Modify the Usage and estimated costs settings.

From the code repository of webapp1:

- Disable adaptive sampling.
- Enable fixed-rate sampling.
- Modify ApplicationInsights.config.

Correct Answer:

From Applnights1:

- Configure Continuous export.
- Configure the Smart Detection settings.
- Modify the Usage and estimated costs settings.

 **lugia4000** Highly Voted 1 month, 3 weeks ago

applicationinsights.config is not available on .NET Core, as this link says:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/configuration-with-applicationinsights-config>

"The ApplicationInsights.config and .xml instructions don't apply to the .NET Core SDK. To configure .NET Core applications, follow the instructions in Application Insights for ASP.NET Core applications."

If you follow the link on the text above, the next article says:

"The Application Insights SDK for ASP.NET Core supports both fixed-rate and adaptive sampling. By default, adaptive sampling is enabled."

Therefore you need to disable adaptive sampling, so the first box is incorrect

upvoted 5 times

 **adityagoel26** Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Modify ApplicationInsights.config: You can modify the ApplicationInsights.config file to adjust the sampling rate as needed without having to redeploy webapp1.

Modify the Usage and estimated costs settings: You can modify the sampling rate of the telemetry data processed by Applnights1 from the Usage and estimated costs settings. This will allow you to adjust the sampling rate without having to redeploy webapp1

upvoted 1 times

 **AlexeyG** 1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.

upvoted 1 times

- ✉ **Liriano** 3 weeks, 1 day ago
Do you got any Lab question?
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **mohiniu** 1 month, 2 weeks ago
ApplicationInsights.config is a xml file. This file can be used to configure sampling rate.
One of the reason of sampling is reducing cost involved in storing metrics data.By sampling instead of storing large data that can be costly, we are actually storing samples of data , which can be a cheaper option. And when we want to sample data , it means we are reducing usage and estimated cost
upvoted 2 times
- ✉ **Ak1009** 1 month, 2 weeks ago
Pretty confusing question,
Ingestion sampling can help us modify sampling rate without modifying/redeploying app.
So we can disable adaptive sampling which will in turn enable ingestion sampling,
Moreover, .NET Core does not have ApplicationInsights.config, it has appsettings.json-->Startup.cs
- But I believe most of us would disable adaptive sampling through the portal and not through web app repo, correct me if I'm wrong
upvoted 2 times
- ✉ **nikipediaa** 1 month, 3 weeks ago
Got this Feb 2023
upvoted 3 times
- ✉ **armvch** 1 month, 1 week ago
what should we do with this information? we're very happy that you got this question
upvoted 6 times
- ✉ **Henrylgch2** 1 month ago
I found very useful this information, now you know that you need to pay attention to this question
upvoted 2 times
- ✉ **armvch** 1 month ago
I think all the questions are here because they were on someone's exam. So this comment is pointless
upvoted 3 times
- ✉ **vxl** 1 month, 4 weeks ago
came up in my exam (febr 2023)
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **kay000001** 1 month, 3 weeks ago
Most of the question from here would appear in the exam. It would be more beneficial if you can tell us if the answer is correct or not!?
upvoted 3 times
- ✉ **Yunus** 1 month, 4 weeks ago
whats the right answer ?
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **imanonion** 2 months ago
As this is a .NET Core app, all the options for the first blank seems to be invalid because .NET Core apps do not have ApplicationInsights.config files. Instead, the settings have to be changed in Program.cs file or appsettings.json.
- Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling?tabs=net-core-new#types-of-sampling>
upvoted 2 times
- ✉ **warchoon** 2 months ago
+
Ingestion sampling should be configured in the Azure Portal (others need to change and redeploy the code)
<https://bartwullems.blogspot.com/2022/06/azure-application-insights-how-to-keep.html>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling#types-of-sampling>
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **JanetC** 2 months, 3 weeks ago
I agree with AzureJobsTillRetire. If you want to change the sampling rate without having to redeploy the app, then you have to enable Ingestion Sampling (see <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling?tabs=net-core-new#types-of-sampling>), and to enable Ingestion Sampling you must disable all other forms of sampling (see the chart at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling?tabs=net-core-new#brief-summary>). Hence you must disable Adaptive Sampling.
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago
Data sampling is to be configured in Usage and estimated costs in Application Insights.
upvoted 4 times
- ✉ **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago
I think the first box is Disable adaptive sampling. Adaptive sampling must be disabled for sampling ingestion in Application Insights to happen.

You can also modify ApplicationInsights.config on the fixed sampling rate.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/azure-monitor/app/configuration-with-applicationinsights-config>

But there is requirement as below.

You need to modify the sampling rate of the telemetry data processed by AppInsights1 without having to redeploy webapp1 after each modification.

Hence Disable adaptive sampling in the code repository is the way to go.

upvoted 3 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Select the fraction of data received from your app that the Application Insights service will retain using ingestion sampling.

There may be additional sampling also happening by the SDK before data is sent to the Application Insights servers. If your SDK has adaptive sampling enabled or you have manually added code to enable sampling, no ingestion sampling will be applied regardless of the setting above.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling?tabs=net-core-new>

upvoted 1 times

Your company has multiple microservices-based apps that use the following tracing libraries:

- OpenTelemetry
- OpenCensus
- OpenTracing
- Honeycomb
- Jaeger

The company purchases an Azure subscription and implements Application Insights in Azure Monitor.

You plan to centralize distributed tracing for the apps.

You need to identify which libraries can integrate directly with Application Insights.

Which two libraries should you identify? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct solution is worth one point.

- A. Honeycomb
- B. OpenTracing
- C. Jaeger
- D. OpenTelemetry
- E. OpenCensus

Correct Answer: DE

Community vote distribution

DE (100%)

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

Application Insights now supports distributed tracing through OpenTelemetry. OpenTelemetry provides a vendor-neutral instrumentation to send traces, metrics, and logs to Application Insights. Initially, the OpenTelemetry community took on distributed tracing.

In addition to the Application Insights SDKs, Application Insights also supports distributed tracing through OpenCensus. OpenCensus is an open-source, vendor-agnostic, single distribution of libraries to provide metrics collection and distributed tracing for services.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/distributed-tracing>
upvoted 8 times

 **imanonion** Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

The two libraries that can integrate directly with Application Insights are:

- D. OpenTelemetry
- E. OpenCensus

Both OpenTelemetry and OpenCensus provide libraries and integrations for sending tracing data to Application Insights, allowing you to centralize and analyze your distributed tracing data in one place.

OpenTracing and Jaeger are also open-source tracing libraries, but they do not integrate directly with Application Insights. Honeycomb is a commercial tracing and observability platform that provides its own tracing and analysis capabilities, but it does not integrate directly with Application Insights.

upvoted 4 times

 **fkaracan** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

pretty sure this is generated by chatgpt right lol
upvoted 3 times

 **nims** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

if you have full access to this course, do you mind sharing with me?

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure web app named webapp1 that uses the .NET Core runtime stack. You have an Azure Application Insights resource named ApplInsights1. Webapp1 sends telemetry data to ApplInsights1.

You need to ensure that webapp1 sends the telemetry data at a fixed sampling rate.

What should you do?

- A. From the code repository of webapp1, modify the ApplicationInsights.config file.
- B. From the code repository of webapp1, modify the Startup.cs file.
- C. From ApplInsights1, modify the Usage and estimated costs settings.
- D. From ApplInsights1, configure the Continuous export settings.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (63%) A (31%) 6%

 **lugia4000** Highly Voted 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Right now 36% voted A and that is completely wrong. .NET Core does not have applicationinsights.config, as it says here:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/configuration-with-applicationinsights-config>

"The ApplicationInsights.config and .xml instructions don't apply to the .NET Core SDK. To configure .NET Core applications, follow the instructions in Application Insights for ASP.NET Core applications."

The answer is either B or as Net Core 6, Program.cs

upvoted 7 times

 **jojorabbit2021** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B. From the code repository of webapp1, modify the Startup.cs file.

upvoted 2 times

 **Hieronimusov** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

that uses the .NET Core runtime stack.

.NET Core 6 uses Program.cs not Startup.cs.

BUT

.NET Core 5 and earlier uses Startup.cs

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling?tabs=net-core-old#tabpanel_1_net-core-old

Answer B is correct one.

upvoted 1 times

 **imanonion** 2 months ago

I was unable to find "Startup.cs" in the documentation. However, I found Program.cs. If option B is changed to Program.cs, then B would be the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **jojorabbit2021** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B correct

upvoted 1 times

 **surensaluka** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **AKhalid** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B . Two things to consider .NET Core and Fixed Rate Sampling.

Because it's asked for .NET Core applications so it can only be done programmatically(startup.cs) .

For ASP.NET applications it can be done via config or code in startup.cs.

Check here : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling?tabs=net-core-new#types-of-sampling>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **kkop** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer A:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling?tabs=net-core-new#configuring-adaptive-sampling-for-aspnet-applications>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **desmondfernando** 2 months ago

Answer A is wrong:

This section applies to ASP.NET applications, not to ASP.NET Core applications. Learn about configuring adaptive sampling for ASP.NET Core applications later in this document.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **laminall** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I think it's A

upvoted 2 times

✉ **mrg998** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Its A.

"Configuring fixed-rate sampling for ASP.NET applications

Disable adaptive sampling: In ApplicationInsights.config, remove or comment out the AdaptiveSamplingTelemetryProcessor node."
from <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling?tabs=net-core-new>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **lugia4000** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

This is wrong, as the question is based on a NET Core stack and NET Core does not have applicationinsights.config

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/configuration-with-applicationinsights-config>

"The ApplicationInsights.config and .xml instructions don't apply to the .NET Core SDK. To configure .NET Core applications, follow the instructions in Application Insights for ASP.NET Core applications."

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Emil_Topics** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

It's about sending data from the application at a fixed sampling rate so this is B

upvoted 1 times

✉ **JanetC** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The question is not asking how you can change the rate at which Application Insights consumes the telemetry data - therefore, C and D cannot be correct. We are left with A and B as possible answers, but (as AzureJobsTillRetire points out) answer A can't be correct, so B must be the correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Data sampling is to be configured in Usage and estimated costs in Application Insights.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

B is not correct as well. You can add AddApplicationInsightsTelemetry() to your startup.cs or program.cs class, but you have to set fixed sampling rate in the ApplicationInsights.config file.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/asp-net-core?tabs=netcorenew%2Cnetcore6>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Wengatz** 2 months, 1 week ago

You can set fixed sampling rate in the Configure method of the Startup.cs file. B is correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling?tabs=net-core-old#configuring-fixed-rate-sampling-for-aspnet-core-applications>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **petitbilly** 2 months ago

Right answer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I found more reason to not to go A as below.

The keywords here are ".NET core". There is no ApplicationInsights.config file in ASP.NET Core applications (it exists only in ASP.NET) and any

setting needs to be done through code itself.

Also, Adaptive sampling is enabled by default for all ASP.NET core and ASP.NET applications.

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

You can also modify ApplicationInsights.config on the fixed sampling rate.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/azure-monitor/app/configuration-with-applicationinsights-config>

Either A or C would work. I choose C because it is more convenient. A would require deployment of Webapp1. One can argue that only doing A is not going to be sufficient.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Select the fraction of data received from your app that the Application Insights service will retain using ingestion sampling.

There may be additional sampling also happening by the SDK before data is sent to the Application Insights servers. If your SDK has adaptive sampling enabled or you have manually added code to enable sampling, no ingestion sampling will be applied regardless of the setting above.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling?tabs=net-core-new>

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP

You have an app named App1. You have a Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1 that contains two tables named Events and Logs. App1 manages events in multiple locations and writes logs to Workspace1.

You need to query Workspace1 for all log entries related to Asia that occurred during the last two days.

In which order should you arrange the query statements? To answer, move all statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Statements

```
| where continent == 'Asia'  
| join ( Events  
Logs  
| where timestamp > ago(2d)  
) on RequestId
```

Answer Area**Answer Area**

```
Logs  
| where continent == 'Asia'  
| join ( Events  
| where timestamp > ago(2d)  
) on RequestId
```

Correct Answer:

Marek79 Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

timestamp is for Logs and continent for Events (App 1 manages events in multiple locations)
So must be:

```
Logs  
| where Timestamp > ago(1d)  
| join  
(  
Events  
| where continent == 'Europe'  
) on RequestId
```

<https://hybriddbablog.com/2022/03/31/kql-series-understanding-kql-queries-part-2/>
upvoted 14 times

Kasurot 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Agreeing and adding an example straight from Microsoft: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/tabular-expression-statements#example>
upvoted 1 times

mrg998 Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

tried this in KQL workspace seems not to error on syntax so might be ok
upvoted 2 times

Topic 3 - Question Set 3

Question #1

Topic 3

You have an Azure subscription that contains multiple Azure services.

You need to send an SMS alert when scheduled maintenance is planned for the Azure services.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Enable Azure Security Center.
- B. Create and configure an Azure Monitor alert rule.
- C. Create an Azure Service Health alert.
- D. Create and configure an action group.

Correct Answer: CD

Creating planned maintenance alerts using Azure Service Health

1. Login into the Azure portal and select Service Health.
2. Select Health alerts followed by + Create service health alert from the top of the window on the right.
3. In the Edit Alert blade, give the alert a Name, Description, check the subscription is correct and choose a resource group.
4. The next step is to work through the Criteria section choosing which services, regions and types of event alerts should be monitored. For the purpose of this article all services and regions have been checked but only planned maintenance events.
5. Select or create an Action group. (An Action group is a group of actions to be taken, should an event be logged.)
6. Configure the actions to be taken. We are only configuring an email alert, so we first name the action, then chose Email/SMS/Push/Voice from the drop down list.

Note: Azure Service Health can be used to view problems with Azure services that may impact any of your cloud services. Service Health monitors three types of health event:

Service issues — Azure services that are currently experiencing problems

Planned maintenance — Any known future maintenance that may affect the availability of your services

Health advisories — Changes in services, for example, deprecated features or exceeded quota usage.

Reference:

<https://www.techkb.onl/azure-using-service-health-to-alert-against-planned-maintenance/>

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

 **syu31svc** Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CD

You get the alert from an action group and service health will let you know of Azure service maintenance

Answers are C and D

upvoted 6 times

 **Govcomm** Most Recent 8 months, 3 weeks ago

azure service health alert and azure monitor action group (to send the SMS message)

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

 **Mcelona** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CD

It's correct

upvoted 4 times

 **U3** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer!

upvoted 3 times

 **U3** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I think B&D?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **U3** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

My fault, please ignore

upvoted 3 times

Question #2

Topic 3

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: From Azure Monitor, configure the autoscale settings.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead create an action group.

Note: An action group is a collection of notification preferences defined by the owner of an Azure subscription. Azure Monitor, Service Health and Azure Advisor alerts use action groups to notify users that an alert has been triggered.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups>

Community vote distribution

B (88%)

13%

✉  **PravinDhote** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

ANS B - Action group is needed.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Sam90765** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I think it is Yes; <https://www.trendmicro.com/cloudoneconformity/knowledge-base/azure/VirtualMachines/enable-autoscale-notifications.html>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

No for sure

Action group is needed

upvoted 1 times

✉  **kennynelcon** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Email alert means you need an action group

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lucky_me** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Action group is the correct solution

upvoted 4 times

You configure Azure Application Insights and the shared service plan tier for a web app.

You enable Smart Detection.

You confirm that standard metrics are visible in the logs, but when you test a failure, you do not receive a Smart Detection notification.

What prevents the Smart Detection notification from being sent?

- A. You must enable the Snapshot Debugger for the web app.
- B. Smart Detection uses the first 24 hours to establish the normal behavior of the web app.
- C. The web app is configured to use the shared service plan tier.
- D. You must restart the web app before Smart Detection is enabled.

Correct Answer: B

After setting up Application Insights for your project, and if your app generates a certain minimum amount of data, Smart Detection of failure anomalies takes 24 hours to learn the normal behavior of your app, before it is switched on and can send alerts.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/proactive-failure-diagnostics>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Matharax** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Takes 24 to collect data.

upvoted 3 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct as supported by given explanation and link

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

It requires 24 hours to collect the data.

upvoted 1 times

 **Mcelona** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

It's Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **ppo12** 11 months, 1 week ago

Looks good to me

upvoted 1 times

 **mclovin** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

makes sense

upvoted 1 times

 **U3** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct!

upvoted 1 times

 **yassine125** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

B : Après avoir configuré Application Insights pour votre projet , et si votre application génère un certain minimum de données, la détection intelligente des anomalies de défaillance prend 24 heures pour apprendre le comportement normal de votre application, avant qu'elle ne soit allumée et puisse envoyer des alertes.

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You are planning projects for three customers. Each customer's preferred process for work items is shown in the following table.

| Customer name | Preferred process |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Litware, Inc. | Track product backlog items (PBIs) and bugs on the Kanban board. Break the PBIs down into tasks on the task board. |
| Contoso, Ltd. | Track user stories and bugs on the Kanban board. Track the bugs and tasks on the task board. |
| A. Datum Corporation | Track requirements, change requests, risks, and reviews. |

The customers all plan to use Azure DevOps for work item management.

Which work item process should you use for each customer? To answer, drag the appropriate work item processes to the correct customers. Each work item process 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.

Select and Place:

| Processes | Answer Area |
|-----------|-------------|
| Agile | Litware |
| CMMI | Contoso: |
| Scrum | A. Datum: |
| XP | |

| Processes | Answer Area |
|-----------|-------------|
| Agile | Litware |
| CMMI | Contoso: |
| Scrum | A. Datum: |
| XP | |

Box 1: Scrum -

Choose Scrum when your team practices Scrum. This process works great if you want to track product backlog items (PBIs) and bugs on the Kanban board, or break PBIs and bugs down into tasks on the taskboard.

Box 2: Agile -

Choose Agile when your team uses Agile planning methods, including Scrum, and tracks development and test activities separately. This process works great if you want to track user stories and (optionally) bugs on the Kanban board, or track bugs and tasks on the taskboard.

Box 3: CMMI -

Choose CMMI when your team follows more formal project methods that require a framework for process improvement and an auditable record of decisions. With this process, you can track requirements, change requests, risks, and reviews.

Incorrect Answers:

XP:

The work tracking objects contained within the default DevOps processes and DevOps process templates are Basic, Agile, CMMI, and Scrum XP (Extreme Programming) and DevOps are different things. They don't contradict with each other, they can be used together, but they have different base concepts inside them.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/work-items/guidance/choose-process?view=azure-devops>

 **AS007**  2 years, 11 months ago

Verified - its correct

upvoted 41 times

 **swati17** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Correct per below link:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/work-items/guidance/choose-process?view=azure-devops&tabs=basic-process>

upvoted 10 times

 **meoukg** Most Recent 5 months ago

saw it yesterday in my exam

upvoted 5 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Answer is correct and provided link supports it

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

product backlog --> scrum

user stories --> Agile

track changes --> CMMI

upvoted 9 times

 **Leandrocei** 9 months ago

Correct. Came today 22 July 9

upvoted 1 times

 **Mcelona** 11 months, 1 week ago

It's correct

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam. Scrum, Agile, CMMI

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

Some how it looks like Scrum can fit for contoso ?

upvoted 1 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 5 months ago

Came in today 5th Nov 2021

upvoted 2 times

 **wasthi** 1 year, 4 months ago

It's better if you can mentioned you given answered also with your comment, because you passed mean your answer is correct, it will kind help for all of us.

upvoted 2 times

 **Anoop_Pandathil** 2 years, 1 month ago

Verified

upvoted 3 times

 **RKS** 2 years, 1 month ago

Verified - Correct!

upvoted 2 times

 **Jkmr622** 2 years, 3 months ago

Scrum

agile

CMMI

Es correctamundo dude

upvoted 5 times

 **kumardeb** 2 years, 4 months ago

Scrum

Agile

CMMI

upvoted 5 times

You configure an Azure Application Insights availability test.

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: A

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

| | |
|---------|----|
| C (90%) | 8% |
|---------|----|

✉ **Hooters** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Should be B.- HTTP trigger

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/tutorial-send-email?tabs=dotnet>

upvoted 50 times

✉ **az_cli** 2 years, 1 month ago

agree with you :

<https://dailydotnettips.com/sending-your-azure-application-insights-alerts-to-team-sites-using-azure-logic-app/>

upvoted 4 times

✉ **rdemontis** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer is C. Probably the following article has generated a misunderstanding:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/tutorial-send-email?tabs=dotnet>

It uses the Action "When an HTTP request is received" and defines it as HTTP Request trigger. But this is a Request Trigger and not an HTTP Trigger. Please look at the document below where it is explained the difference very well.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/connectors/connectors-native-reqres>

You have to consider that http trigger is used only for outbound requests from the logic app. You can't use it for Inbound http requests. For those you have to use Request Trigger.

upvoted 34 times

✉ **pdk88** 7 months ago

It's exactly as you say:

inbound HTTP requests TO the logic app, trigger it to do things
outbound HTTP triggers FROM the logic app can trigger other endpoints or services

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/connectors/connectors-native-reqres?tabs=consumption>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/connectors/connectors-native-http>

C is the right answer

upvoted 2 times

✉ **giuliohome** 7 months ago

Yeah, you're right but Microsoft terminology is very misleading and non-standard. But yes, answer is C, thank you for your explanation, notice that the link for the outbound "http trigger" is here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/connectors/connectors-native-http#http-trigger>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **randomaccount123** Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

It should really be "HTTP request trigger" but C is the right answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **mahe3h** 1 week, 6 days ago

ChatGpt says B is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **adityagoel26** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Should be B.- HTTP trigger

To invoke an Azure logic app from an Azure Application Insights availability test, you can use an HTTP trigger. The availability test can be configured to call an HTTP endpoint when an availability alert is triggered. You can use the HTTP trigger of the logic app to receive the incoming request from the availability test and then perform the necessary actions, such as sending an email to the customer services department.

Therefore, the correct option is B. an HTTP trigger.

upvoted 1 times

 **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Create a new Logic app workflow, triggered by HTTP request trigger with action to send email

Create a web app, deploy your code, create Log Analytics workspace. From application insights create a availability test.

Create alert rule, choose Availability as alert metrics, create a alert action group, save

Edit alert action group, add Logic App action, and set the HTTP webhook endpoint to trigger the logic app

upvoted 1 times

 **jimmyml** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Option A, an HTTPWebhook trigger, is not the correct answer because it is used to receive an HTTP request from an external service, while in this scenario the trigger needs to be initiated from within Azure Application Insights when the availability test detects a degradation in performance.

Option C, a Request trigger, is the correct answer because it can be used to trigger a logic app when a request is made to an HTTP endpoint, which is exactly what Azure Application Insights does when it detects a degradation in performance.

upvoted 1 times

 **friendlyvlad** 4 months ago

An HTTPWebhook trigger is used to connect SmartDetection to Logic App. It s A

upvoted 1 times

 **Rachid** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Rep A Clearly a webhook in action group is enough

upvoted 1 times

 **PW549** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Seems correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Jis247** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Add a Request trigger

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/connectors/connectors-native-reqres?tabs=consumption#add-a-request-trigger>

upvoted 1 times

 **mohamed1999** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

i would say that you need to create a request trigger first and then specify with the HTTP trigger what you want to do with the response you get, since it is no mention of a request trigger i would say "C".

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I would take C as the answer

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/connectors/connectors-native-reqres>

upvoted 1 times

 **Zam88** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

to make your logic app callable through a URL and able to receive inbound requests from other services, you can natively expose a synchronous HTTPS endpoint by using a request-based trigger on your logic app. With this capability, you can call your logic app from other logic apps and create a pattern of callable endpoints.

Call, trigger, or nest logic apps by using Request triggers - Azure ...

docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-http-endpoint

docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-http-endpoint

C

upvoted 1 times

 **crtomas** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is b

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A request trigger

upvoted 1 times

 **Dileep75** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

B- HTTP Trigger

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso and an Azure subscription.

You use Azure DevOps to build a containerized app named App1 and deploy App1 to an Azure container instance named ACI1.

You need to restart ACI1 when App1 stops responding.

What should you do?

- A. Add a liveness probe to the YAML configuration of App1.
- B. Add a readiness probe to the YAML configuration of App1.
- C. Use Connection Monitor in Azure Network Watcher.
- D. Use IP flow verify in Azure Network Watcher.

Correct Answer: B

For containerized applications that serve traffic, you might want to verify that your container is ready to handle incoming requests. Azure Container Instances supports readiness probes to include configurations so that your container can't be accessed under certain conditions. The readiness probe behaves like a

Kubernetes readiness probe. For example, a container app might need to load a large data set during startup, and you don't want it to receive requests during this time.

YAML is used to setup a liveness probe.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-readiness-probe>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **SkyDream** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Should be A Liveness Probe

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-liveness-probe>

upvoted 72 times

 **Appsur1** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 19 times

 **mohiniu** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Answer should be liveness container. As in case of readiness probe failure , container is never restarted.But only traffic is not send to the container. Only in case of liveness probe , container is restarted.

upvoted 1 times

 **mohiniu** 1 month, 1 week ago

Typo: Liveness probe**

upvoted 1 times

 **fkaracan** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Add a liveness probe to the YAML configuration of App1.

A liveness probe is used to detect when an application is no longer responding and take action to restart the application, such as restarting the container. By adding a liveness probe to the YAML configuration of App1, you can configure the probe to check if the application is responding and if not, trigger a restart of the container instance ACI1.

upvoted 1 times

 **AshutoshSingh** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Simply put

ReadinessProbe will check the app until its active once it gets confirmation it will loop out

Liveness Probe will come into play after the ReadinessProbe & it will keep on checking the application until it stops.

upvoted 3 times

 **Matharax** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

When it stops responding, not check if is ready to take requests. Should be 'Liveliness probe'.

upvoted 2 times

 **VladanO** 7 months ago

<https://faun.pub/the-difference-between-liveness-readiness-and-startup-probes-781bd3141079>

Liveness Probes: Used to check if the container is available and alive.

Readiness Probes: Used to check if the application is ready to use and serve the traffic.

>> You need to restart ACI1 when App1 stops responding.

Correct answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Vladan0** 7 months ago

Delete this comment, the question is about the container ACI1, correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-liveness-probe>:

"Azure Container Instances supports liveness probes so that you can configure your containers within your container group to restart if critical functionality is not working"

A is the answer

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Zam88** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Containerized applications may run for extended periods of time, resulting in broken states that may need to be repaired by restarting the container. Azure Container Instances supports liveness probes so that you can configure your containers within your container group to restart if critical functionality is not working. The liveness probe behaves like a Kubernetes liveness probe.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

liveness --> stop responding

readiness --> ready to receive requests

upvoted 2 times

✉  **mclovin** 9 months ago

the key here is "restart" - therefore answer is to add a Liveness Probe

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Mcelona** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Right Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Is A answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nqthien041292** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Vote A

upvoted 2 times

✉  **rdeumontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is surely A.

1. Azure Container Instances probes work like Kubernetes probes.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-liveness-probe>

2. The question ask only for service availability

3. If the container is not available restart is required. And this is possible only using liveness probe

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-liveness-readiness-startup-probes/>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **sherman1** 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....

upvoted 1 times

✉  **gonza89** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

should be A, you need a liveness probe to restart it

upvoted 1 times

You have a multi-tier application that has an Azure Web Apps front end and an Azure SQL Database back end.

You need to recommend a solution to capture and store telemetry data. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support using ad-hoc queries to identify baselines.
- Trigger alerts when metrics in the baseline are exceeded.
- Store application and database metrics in a central location.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Event Hubs
- B. Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights
- C. Azure Application Insights
- D. Azure Log Analytics

Correct Answer: D

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.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Intelligent Insights analyzes database performance by comparing the database workload from the last hour with the past seven-day baseline workload.

However, we need handle application metrics as well.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

D (67%)

C (33%)

 **gulopez** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

I think answer should be Log Analytics

What kind of telemetry data is being handled by Log Analytics ? -> Data related to infrastructure and network level i.e., few of them are syslogs, IIS logs, custom logs, windows events, windows and linux performance counters, etc. For more information, please refer <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/azure-monitor-log-hub>

What kind of telemetry data is being handled by App Insights ? -> Data related to code-level application performance level i.e., few of them are ping URL tests, page view counts, page view load data, HTTP requests, dependency calls, exceptions and stack traces, custom events and metrics that you code, trace logs, AJAX calls, user and session counts, run-time exceptions, failure anomalies, abnormal rise in exceptions, etc. For more information, please refer <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/azure-monitor-app-hub> and <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/troubleshoot-faq#what-telemetry-is-collected-by-application-insights>

upvoted 18 times

 **armvch** 1 month, 1 week ago

We need to store application and database metrics. According to provided links app logs should be handled by App Insights. Why did you choose LA then

upvoted 1 times

 **msuleman92** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Its C, Cause in Log Analytics you can run the Queries + You can set triggers for alerts. and centralized Database Management.

upvoted 8 times

 **DHAdmin** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

from chatGPT: However, Azure Log Analytics does not provide some of the advanced application monitoring capabilities that are available in Azure Application Insights, such as automatic collection of telemetry data from web apps and services, and built-in support for identifying and diagnosing performance and availability issues.

upvoted 1 times

 **jimmyym1** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C.

From chatgpt,

Based on the requirements, the best recommendation would be to use Azure Application Insights. Application Insights supports ad-hoc queries and alerting when metrics exceed baselines. It also stores application and database metrics in a central location, making it easy to monitor and

analyze the data. While Azure Log Analytics could also be used to store and analyze telemetry data, it does not have built-in support for ad-hoc queries or alerting based on metrics exceeding baselines. Azure Event Hubs is primarily used for event streaming and real-time data ingestion, and while Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights provides database performance monitoring and recommendations, it does not support monitoring of the application tier or alerting based on metrics exceeding baselines.

upvoted 1 times

 **mohamed1999** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

they have a condition "Store application and database metrics in a central location."

Application Insights is not a centralised location. There for Log Analytics is correct.

upvoted 4 times

 **coffecold** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Application Insights can store data in Log Analytics workspaces

upvoted 1 times

 **armvch** 1 month ago

Yes, but why should we choose AI then? If we use Log Analytics for storing

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

This is D for sure

upvoted 2 times

 **kennynelcon** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Log Analytics is the accurate answer, as it stores data related to network

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

azure log analytics

upvoted 2 times

 **Mcelona** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I Think right answer is C

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

With multi-tier application we need a common place to query logs of each service.

So The answer is correct => Log Analytics

upvoted 5 times

 **aftab7500** 2 years, 5 months ago

Store application and database metrics in a central location.

Taking this account answer should be D. As Log analytics is the place where can query data after saving log to it.

upvoted 5 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

Explore, filter, and segment aggregated data such as rates of requests, failures, and exceptions; response times, page load times.

Explore the components of your app, with key metrics and alerts.

Set up automatic alerts that adapt to your app's normal patterns of telemetry and trigger when there's something outside the usual pattern. You can also set alerts on particular levels of custom or standard metrics.

upvoted 1 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

Application Insights, a feature of Azure Monitor, is an extensible Application Performance Management (APM) service for developers and DevOps professionals..It can monitor and analyze telemetry from mobile apps by integrating with Visual Studio App Center.

upvoted 1 times

 **CristianN** 2 years, 7 months ago

More correct is Azure Monitor

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/tutorial-response>

Alerts are set based on metrics which are not an output of Azure Log Analytics (Logs). If we have to choose from the options, Azure Application Insights are more appropriate.

upvoted 1 times

 **bhair** 2 years, 10 months ago

Right answer would have been Azure Monitor. Both App Insights and Log Analytics are parts of AM.

upvoted 1 times

 **bhair** 2 years, 10 months ago

Here Log analytics seems to be the right answer. It supports ad hoc qs, central location for storing all logs, and can be used to configure alerts. Intelligent Insights and Azure SQL analytics can run on those data as well.

upvoted 7 times

 **Praks** 2 years, 11 months ago

It should be C

upvoted 1 times

 **RogerJin** 2 years, 11 months ago

Why is it C?

upvoted 1 times

 **OhBee** 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct as I do not believe Application Insights has querying capabilities.

upvoted 6 times

 **Fred64** 2 years, 10 months ago

Application INsights has a querying capability with a sql-like language: kusto

But SQL doesn't log to AI, but Log Analytics.

So the answer is correct because AI doesn't provide a single location log storage

upvoted 23 times

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

You use Azure DevOps to build a web app named App1 and deploy App1 to VMSS1. App1 is used heavily and has usage patterns that vary on a weekly basis.

You need to recommend a solution to detect an abnormal rise in the rate of failed requests to App1. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. the Smart Detection feature in Azure Application Insights
- B. the Failures feature in Azure Application Insights
- C. an Azure Service Health alert
- D. an Azure Monitor alert that uses an Azure Log Analytics query

Correct Answer: A

After setting up Application Insights for your project, and if your app generates a certain minimum amount of data, Smart Detection of failure anomalies takes 24 hours to learn the normal behavior of your app, before it is switched on and can send alerts.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/proactive-failure-diagnostics>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **kumardeb** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

A. the Smart Detection feature in Azure Application Insights
upvoted 18 times

 **Marang73** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Answer A. Smart detection has a standard rule named "Abnormal rise in exception volume" which can alert by e-mail. With feature Failures (answer B) you have to search by your own for exceptions.
upvoted 5 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
"minimize administrative effort"

I would take A as the answer
upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

abnormal application behaviors --> Application Insights Smart Detection.
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A
correct A
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/proactive-diagnostics>
upvoted 2 times

 **shermen1** 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....
upvoted 2 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.
upvoted 1 times

 **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. the Smart Detection feature in Azure Application Insights
upvoted 5 times

✉ **RajatSahani** 1 year, 4 months ago

smart detection
upvoted 1 times

✉ **AZ5cert** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct
upvoted 2 times

✉ **megaejay** 1 year, 9 months ago

it's a web app hosted on a vmss.
A is correct because , it's possible to install insight agent on vm/vmss ...
<https://blog.hamelbenoit.info/2019/11/05/azure-you-can-now-deploy-azure-monitor-application-insights-agent-on-azure-virtual-machine-and-azure-virtual-machine-scale-sets/#.YNkMI-gzZPY>
upvoted 3 times

✉ **jay158** 1 year ago

Link not working now
upvoted 1 times

✉ **theboywonder** 1 year, 11 months ago

A is correctamundo dude
upvoted 1 times

✉ **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

Application Insights automatically alerts you in near real time if your web app experiences an abnormal rise in the rate of failed requests. It detects an unusual rise in the rate of HTTP requests or dependency calls that are reported as failed.
upvoted 3 times

SIMULATION -

You need to ensure that Microsoft Visual Studio 2017 can remotely attach to an Azure Function named fa-11566895.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

Enable Remote Debugging -

Before we start a debugging session to our Azure Function app we need to enable the functionality.

1. Navigate in the Azure portal to your function app fa-11566895
2. Go to the "Application settings"
3. Under "Debugging" set Remote Debugging to On and set Remote Visual Studio version to 2017.

Reference:

<https://www.locktar.nl/uncategorized/azure-remote-debugging-manually-in-visual-studio-2017/>

✉  **Mithi** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

1. Navigate in the Azure portal to your function app fa-11566895 and click on Configuration in left panel
2. Go to the "General settings"
3. Under "Debugging" set Remote Debugging to On and set Remote Visual Studio version to 2017.

upvoted 32 times

✉  **mrsmjparkr** 2 years, 3 months ago

12/18 I verified Mithi's answer and it is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Atos** Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Select Function
Go to Settings/Configuration
General Settings/Remote Debugging - On

upvoted 3 times

✉  **SerdarG** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/296869/how-to-remote-debug-an-azure-function-that-we-tri.html>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Ajitdh** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

1. Navigate in the Azure portal to your function app fa-11566895
2. Go to the "configuration" then "general settings"
3. Under "Debugging" set Remote Debugging to On and set Remote Visual Studio version to 2017.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure Functions --> Settings --> Configuration --> Remote debugging
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Dsyadav** 1 year, 12 months ago

settings>configurations>general settings>remote debugging>click on radio button
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Kolego** 1 year, 6 months ago

no enough, you need to also choose proper VS version.
upvoted 3 times

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

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

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

What should you use to create the consolidated view?

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

Correct Answer: C

There are several tools available for running queries in Azure Data Explorer, including Kusto.

Kusto uses a role-based access control (RBAC) model, under which authenticated principals are mapped to roles, and get access according to the roles they're assigned.

Note: Azure Data Explorer is a highly scalable and secure analytics service that enables you to do rich exploration of structured and unstructured data for instant insights. Optimized for ad-hoc queries, Azure Data Explorer enables rich data exploration over raw, structured, and semi-structured data delivering fast time to insight. Query with a modern, intuitive query language that offers fast, ad-hoc, and advanced query capabilities over high-rate data volumes and varieties

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/tools-integrations-overview>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

✉  **SriLen** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

D. is the correct Answer , Azure Dashboards <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-portal/azure-portal-dashboards>
upvoted 44 times

✉  **saschgo** 1 year, 9 months ago

Yes, Azure Dashboards can use a custom markdown tile to display custom, static content
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-portal/azure-portal-markdown-tile>
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Pomphard** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

A, C, and D all support visuals from Azure Monitor as well as Kusto queries and RBAC. The only answer which also supports markdown, though, is D - dashboards.
upvoted 28 times

✉  **stainz** 1 year, 10 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/report/dashboards/add-markdown-to-dashboard?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

✉  **saschgo** 1 year, 9 months ago

That source is about Dashboards in Azure DevOps - that is out of scope with regard to given answers
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/report/dashboards/add-markdown-to-dashboard?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **PATILDXB** Most Recent 1 week, 6 days ago

Azure Dashboard does not meet the following "Use the latest data available for each visual". It can only take data that is 30 min old to 30 days old. Hence, correct answer is Data Explorer.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **NK203** 1 week, 5 days ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-portal/azure-portal-dashboards>. You can choose from the past 30 minutes to the past 30 days or define a custom range. It is "You can" ,not "You only".
upvoted 2 times

✉  **mohiniu** 1 month, 1 week ago

Azure Data Explorer is a desktop app to view your storage accounts locally on your desktop .
So , Azure Data Explorer cannot be correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **budha** 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.
upvoted 3 times

 **meoukg** 5 months ago

I chose Azure Dashboard, appeared on my exam yesterday, I passed
upvoted 3 times

 **TtotheA2021** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
See docs microsoft regarding Azure Dashboards - custom markdown
upvoted 1 times

 **pkg007** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer : C - Azure Data Explorer as it tick all the boxes
Kusto query language is supported in Azure Data Explorer
Mark down : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-portal/azure-portal-markdown-tile>
Dash board : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/azure-data-explorer-dashboards>
RBAC : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/management/access-control/role-based-authorization>

Near real time data : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/data-explorer-overview#when-should-you-use-azure-data-explorer>
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
Azure Data Explorer and Microsoft Power BI are incorrect since these are used for Data Analytics
Azure Monitor is just the monitoring solution in Azure

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure Dashboard
upvoted 1 times

 **Mcelona** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
Use Azure Dashboard
upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D
Azure dashboards read markdown
upvoted 2 times

 **CompetentNinja** 1 year ago

To all who voted D, Azure Data Explorer's own dashboard supports creating markdown tiles. So answer is easily C as already marked.
upvoted 2 times

 **nqthien041292** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D
Vote D
upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

IMHO Correct answer is D because Azure Dashboards is the the only service that support markdown content
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-portal/azure-portal-dashboards>
upvoted 1 times

 **RajivSaxena1784** 1 year ago

Why most of the given answer are wrong here ? Examtopic team, could you please rectify these.
upvoted 2 times

 **rliberoff** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D
Answer is D, @ExamTopics fix this!
upvoted 3 times

You are automating the testing process for your company.

You need to automate UI testing of a web application.

Which framework should you use?

- A. JaCoco
- B. Selenium
- C. Xamarin.UITest
- D. Microsoft.CodeAnalysis

Correct Answer: B

Performing user interface (UI) testing as part of the release pipeline is a great way of detecting unexpected changes, and need not be difficult.

Selenium can be used to test your website during a continuous deployment release and test automation.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/test/continuous-test-selenium?view=azure-devops>

Community vote distribution

B (89%) 11%

 **AS007** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 26 times

 **azureSkies13** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Just fyi for other answers.

Jacoco is a Java code coverage tool.

Xamarin.UITest is a C# testing framework using NUnit for UI Acceptance Tests on iOS and Android apps

CodeAnalysis is a code inspection tool

upvoted 25 times

 **albloshi86** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

The question was changed and Selenium was not in the option.

upvoted 2 times

 **ABC666** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Selenium

upvoted 1 times

 **budha** 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.

upvoted 3 times

 **alexax578** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Selenium

upvoted 1 times

 **larrymm** 8 months, 1 week ago

At least they got this right

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct and supported by given explanation

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selenium web driver

upvoted 1 times

 **scrilan** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Of course it is Selenium
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **adamsw** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C
Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/test/continuous-test-selenium?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

 **sujitwarrier11** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B
B is the obvious answer
upvoted 1 times

 **Besdima** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B
B - Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

 **RajatSahani** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **celciuz** 1 year, 7 months ago

This question came out, August 2021
upvoted 1 times

You are building an ASP.NET Core application.

You plan to create an application utilization baseline by capturing telemetry data.

You need to add code to the application to capture the telemetry data. The solution must minimize the costs of storing the telemetry data.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

- A. Add the <InitialSamplingPercentage>99</InitialSamplingPercentage> parameter to the ApplicationInsights.config file.
- B. From the code of the application, enable adaptive sampling.
- C. From the code of the application, add Azure Application Insights telemetry.
- D. Add the <MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond>5</MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond> parameter to the ApplicationInsights.config file.
- E. From the code of the application, disable adaptive sampling.

Correct Answer: BD

Sampling is a feature in Azure Application Insights. It is the recommended way to reduce telemetry traffic, data costs, and storage costs, while preserving a statistically correct analysis of application data.

The Application Insights SDK for ASP.NET Core supports both fixed-rate and adaptive sampling. Adaptive sampling is enabled by default.

D: For adaptive sampling: The volume is adjusted automatically to keep within a specified maximum rate of traffic, and is controlled via the setting

MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond. If the application produces a low amount of telemetry, such as when debugging or due to low usage, items won't be dropped by the sampling processor as long as volume is below MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond.

Note: In ApplicationInsights.config, you can adjust several parameters in the AdaptiveSamplingTelemetryProcessor node. The figures shown are the default values:

<MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond>5</MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond>

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

CE (60%) BC (20%) 13% 7%

✉ **077dammy** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Ans should be C & E.

upvoted 50 times

✉ **fflyin2k** 1 year, 11 months ago

E is "disable adaptive sampling". it does no make sense. the question mentioned "minimize cost of storing the telemetry data", so adaptive sampling should not be disabled. And, in ASP.NET Core, adaptive sampling is enabled by default.

upvoted 17 times

✉ **Yatoom** 5 months, 1 week ago

I agree, and just disabling adaptive sampling does not magically enable fixed-rate sampling.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **MrMonkfish** 1 year, 7 months ago

C & E

Disable Adaptive Sampling and use Fixed Rate Sampling instead:

"Fixed-rate sampling reduces the volume of telemetry sent from both your ASP.NET or ASP.NET Core or Java server and from your users' browsers. You set the rate. The client and server will synchronize their sampling so that, in Search, you can navigate between related page views and requests."

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

upvoted 18 times

✉ **FunkyB** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

MrMonkfish, thank you very much for providing the link. Thanks to everyone that is positive.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **saponazureguy** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct! The keywords here are "ASP.NET core application". There is no ApplicationInsights.config file in ASP.NET Core applications (it exists only in ASP.NET) and any setting needs to be done through code itself.

Also, Adaptive sampling is enabled by default for all ASP.NET core and ASP.NET applications.

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

upvoted 4 times

✉ **HeyTN** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

it's not true <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/asp-net-core>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **imanonion** 2 months ago

this article also proves that ASP.NET CORE apps do not use ApplicationInsights.config. please read it again.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/asp-net-core#enable-client-side-telemetry-for-web-applications>
C & E has to be correct. Adaptive sampling is turned on by default. So we need to first enable telemetry, then use fixed-rate sampling. (see other answers for why)

upvoted 3 times

✉ **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

This is an asp.net core application, so there is no applicationinsights.config file. D is definitely incorrect

upvoted 2 times

✉ **sha1979** 8 months ago

There is I believe,

With ASP.NET Core and with Microsoft.ApplicationInsights.AspNetCore >= 2.15.0 you can configure AppInsights options via appsettings.json

In ApplicationInsights.config, you can adjust several parameters in the AdaptiveSamplingTelemetryProcessor node. The figures shown are the default values:

<MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond>5</MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond>

The target rate of logical operations that the adaptive algorithm aims to collect on each server host. If your web app runs on many hosts, reduce this value so as to remain within your target rate of traffic at the Application Insights portal.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **sha1979** 8 months ago

Okay... it applied to to ASP.NET applications, not to ASP.NET Core applications. Learn about configuring adaptive sampling for ASP.NET Core applications later in this document.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **agueda** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

C and E

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/asp-net-core>

upvoted 11 times

✉ **col2511kol** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: CE

If your goal is to minimize the cost of storing telemetry data, using Fixed Rate Sampling is a more appropriate approach. In this case, the correct answers would be:

- C. From the code of the application, add Azure Application Insights telemetry.
- E. From the code of the application, disable adaptive sampling.

By disabling adaptive sampling (E) and using Fixed Rate Sampling, you can control the volume of telemetry data sent from your application, reducing the storage cost. Adding Azure Application Insights telemetry (C) will enable you to collect and analyze the telemetry data from your ASP.NET Core application.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **jimmyym1** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

- B. From the code of the application, enable adaptive sampling.
- C. From the code of the application, add Azure Application Insights telemetry.

Explanation:

To capture telemetry data and minimize storage costs, you should enable adaptive sampling in the code of the application and add Azure Application Insights telemetry. Adaptive sampling ensures that only a representative sample of telemetry data is captured, reducing the overall volume of data and minimizing storage costs. Adding Azure Application Insights telemetry to the code allows the application to send telemetry data to the Application Insights service. The other options listed are not relevant to capturing telemetry data and minimizing storage costs.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **budha** 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Atos** 7 months ago

Process of elimination would suggest B&E.

Not A: You would not add, but modify the parameter, but reducing to 99 would seem trivial. Also, as i understand there's no ApplicationInsights.config for ASP.NET Core applications.

Not B: Adaptive sampling is default

Not D: Adding the parameter: <MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond>5</MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond>, would be pointless as by default this is in place. Also, as i understand there's no ApplicationInsights.config for ASP.NET Core applications.

upvoted 1 times

 **hip9k** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

As "minimize the cost" is specified as requirement I would say it will be CD

Adaptive sampling is ON by default which is good + we can lower amount of logs even more by MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond parameter

upvoted 2 times

 **AntonyLejoS** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

We need to enable sampling also should ensure minimum data is sampled. so given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

C for sure is one of the answers

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

"There's no ApplicationInsights.config for ASP.NET Core applications, so all configuration is done via code"

E is the other answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Add application insights and disable adaptive sampling

upvoted 1 times

 **Drummer** 9 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: CE

Disable Adaptive Sampling and use Fixed Rate Sampling instead:

"Fixed-rate sampling reduces the volume of telemetry sent from both your ASP.NET or ASP.NET Core or Java server and from your users' browsers. You set the rate. The client and server will synchronize their sampling so that, in Search, you can navigate between related page views and requests."

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/asp-net-core#enable-client-side-telemetry-for-web-applications>

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

upvoted 2 times

 **Lucky_me** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

Enable app telemetry

Disable adaptive sampling to reduce the cost

upvoted 1 times

 **Mcelona** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

In my opinion C & E

upvoted 1 times

 **nqthien041292** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: CE

Vote CE

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: CE

IMHO correct answers could be C & D or C & E. But to optimize costs Microsoft suggest to enable data Ingestion sampling and set a daily data cap.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/pricing#understand-your-usage-and-optimizing-your-costs>

Ingestion sampling is automatically enabled if no other sampling method is working. So because adaptive sampling is enabled by default you have to disable it to enable Ingestion.

Effectively you could save cost using Adaptive Sampling and set MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond parameter. But why do we set it to 5 and not to 4 or

3? It's difficult to establish what should be the value of this parameter to minimize the costs and preserving the telemetry data at an acceptable level at the same time. I think the only thing could make sense is to set a daily cap you can accept and use Ingestion sampling
upvoted 1 times

 **tatdatpham** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: CE

"Sampling is a feature in Azure Application Insights. It is the recommended way to reduce telemetry traffic, data costs, and storage costs, while preserving a statistically correct analysis of application data"

Sampling is a feature in Azure Application Insights. It is the recommended way to reduce telemetry traffic, data costs, and storage costs, while preserving a statistically correct analysis of application data.

The default sampling feature can be disabled while adding Application Insights service

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling#turning-off-adaptive-sampling>

upvoted 1 times

 **STH** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BC

It is BC

adaptive sampling should obviously be activated according to its use :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling#configuring-adaptive-sampling-for-aspnet-core-applications>

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso and an Azure subscription. The subscription contains an Azure virtual machine scale set named VMSS1 and an Azure Standard Load Balancer named LB1. LB1 distributes incoming requests across VMSS1 instances.

You use Azure DevOps to build a web app named App1 and deploy App1 to VMSS1. App1 is accessible via HTTPS only and configured to require mutual authentication by using a client certificate.

You need to recommend a solution for implementing a health check of App1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Identify whether individual instances of VMSS1 are eligible for an upgrade operation.
- Minimize administrative effort.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. an Azure Load Balancer health probe
- B. Azure Monitor autoscale
- C. the Custom Script Extension
- D. the Application Health extension

Correct Answer: D

Monitoring your application health is an important signal for managing and upgrading your deployment. Azure virtual machine scale sets provide support for rolling upgrades including automatic OS-image upgrades, which rely on health monitoring of the individual instances to upgrade your deployment. You can also use health extension to monitor the application health of each instance in your scale set and perform instance repairs using automatic instance repairs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-health-extension>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

□  **SriLen** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago
D. the Application Health extension -- is correct
upvoted 20 times

□  **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: D
D is correct as supported by given explanation
upvoted 2 times

□  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
D. The application health extension
upvoted 1 times

□  **Mcelona** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: D
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-custom-probe-overview>
Inside Limitations section you find the right answer.
upvoted 4 times

□  **nqthien041292** 1 year ago
Selected Answer: D
Vote D
upvoted 1 times

□  **rdemontis** 1 year ago
Selected Answer: D
correct
upvoted 1 times

□  **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago
Got this January 2022
upvoted 3 times

□  **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago
Selected Answer: D
Application Health extension

upvoted 3 times

✉ **saschgo** 1 year, 9 months ago

Why answer 'A' is not correct? I recently used an existing Load Balancer Health Probe, an external health probe in contrast to an internal health probe like Application Health extension, to provide health checks required for 'rolling' upgrade policy and 'automatic instance repairs'.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-health-extension#when-to-use-the-application-health-extension>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-custom-probe-overview>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nicksu** 1 year, 9 months ago

I would say, that LB health probe doesn't support mutual authentication with client certificate

upvoted 6 times

✉ **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

Limitations

HTTPS probes do not support mutual authentication with a client certificate.

You should assume Health probes will fail when TCP timestamps are enabled.

A basic SKU load balancer health probe isn't supported with a virtual machine scale set.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **TanmoyD** 1 year, 11 months ago

D is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **PengPai6** 1 year, 11 months ago

correct Ans

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an application named App1 that has a custom domain of app.contoso.com.

You create a test in Azure Application Insights as shown in the following exhibit.

Create test**Basic Information***** Test name**

availability

[Learn more about configuring tests against applications hosted behind a firewall](#)**Test type**

URL ping test

*** URL**

https://app.contoso.com

**Parse dependent requests****Enable retries for availability test failures.****Test frequency**

5 minutes

**Test locations**

4 location(s) configured

Success criteria**Test Timeout**

30 seconds

 **HTTP response**

Status code must equal

200

 Content match

Content must contain

Copyright Contoso

Alerts
Enabled**Create**

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

The test will execute [answer choice].

| |
|-----------------------------------------|
| every 30 seconds at a random location |
| every 30 seconds per location |
| every five minutes at a random location |
| every five minutes per location |

The test will pass if [answer choice] within 30 seconds.

| |
|----------------------------------------------------------|
| App1 responds to an ICMP ping |
| the HTML of App1 and the HTML from URLs in <a> tags load |
| all the HTML, JavaScripts, and images of App1 load |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

The test will execute [answer choice].

| |
|-----------------------------------------|
| every 30 seconds at a random location |
| every 30 seconds per location |
| every five minutes at a random location |
| every five minutes per location |

The test will pass if [answer choice] within 30 seconds.

| |
|----------------------------------------------------------|
| App1 responds to an ICMP ping |
| the HTML of App1 and the HTML from URLs in <a> tags load |
| all the HTML, JavaScripts, and images of App1 load |

Box 1: every five minutes at a random location

Test frequency: Sets how often the test is run from each test location. With a default frequency of five minutes and five test locations, your site is tested on average every minute.

Box 2:

Parse dependent requests: Test requests images, scripts, style files, and other files that are part of the web page under test. The recorded response time includes the time taken to get these files. The test fails if any of these resources cannot be successfully downloaded within the timeout for the whole test.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/monitor-web-app-availability>

✉  **Tesshu**  2 years ago

I believe the first one should be "every five minutes per location" since "every five minutes at a random location" means that every five minutes only 1 location would send the request and that is wrong.

upvoted 65 times

✉  **CheesusCrust89** 1 year, 9 months ago

answer one is also correct, see <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability-multistep#frequency--location>
upvoted 4 times

✉  **binhdortmund** 3 months, 1 week ago

From your URL:
Sets how often the test is run from --> EACH <-- test location. With a default frequency of five minutes and five test locations, your site is tested on average every minute.

So it must be "every 5mins per location"

upvoted 5 times

✉  **LeeVee** 2 years ago

and 2nd answer should be App1 responds to ICMP
upvoted 7 times

✉  **Sylph** 2 years ago

The name "URL ping test" is a bit of a misnomer. To be clear, this test is not making any use of ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) to check your site's availability. Instead it uses more advanced HTTP request functionality to validate whether an endpoint is responding.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/monitor-web-app-availability#create-a-url-ping-test>

upvoted 20 times

✉️ **Tesshu** 1 year, 12 months ago

Right, second answer is correct, it is all HTML since "parse dependant requests" is checked.

upvoted 13 times

✉️ **Leandrocei** 9 months ago

Correct I believe the first one should be "every five minutes per location". Came today 22 july 9

upvoted 6 times

✉️ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

It says "from each test location". If would be random you wouldn't have the certainty to each location every 5 minutes. It could be happen that a location would be test twice and another one zero.

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **sheva370** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Box1: every five minutes per location

I tested this in my lab and confirmed that each location will be tested every minute.

Box2: All the HTML, JavaScripts, and images of App1 load

If you selected Parse dependent requests, then all the images, style files, scripts, and other dependent resources must have been received within this period.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/monitor-web-app-availability>

upvoted 56 times

✉️ **jvyas** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Thank you for the link. This confirms the answers from the above link.

"This setting determines how often the test is run from each test location. With a default frequency of five minutes and five test locations, your site is tested every minute on average."

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **SowmSan** Most Recent 1 week ago

Which one is the Correct answer?

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Fal991I** 2 weeks ago

GTP:

Based on the provided exhibit, the test in Azure Application Insights will execute every 30 seconds per location, meaning that the test will run once every 30 seconds at each of the selected locations. Therefore, the correct answer is option B.

Regarding the success criteria, the test will pass if the HTML of App1 and the HTML from URLs in <a> tags load successfully. This means that the test will check for the availability and accessibility of the web page content, and not for the availability of the server or the network connection. Therefore, the correct answer is option B.

Regarding the Parse dependent requests option, if this option is enabled, the test will also check for the successful loading of all the dependent resources (such as images, JavaScript files, and CSS files) required to render the web page. This can provide more comprehensive information about the performance and availability of the web page. However, it may also increase the test duration and the data size. Therefore, it depends on the specific requirements and constraints of the testing scenario.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/monitor-web-app-availability>

"Parse dependent requests The test requests images, scripts, style files, and other files that are part of the webpage under test. The recorded response time includes the time taken to get these files. The test fails if any of these resources can't be successfully downloaded within the timeout for the whole test. If the option is not enabled, the test only requests the file at the URL that you specified. Enabling this option results in a stricter check. The test might fail for cases that aren't noticeable from manually browsing through the site."

2nd dropdown is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

As for the first dropdown, it is every 5 mins per location. I don't see how only 1 location is being configured

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Every 5 minutes per location

Parse dependency: Load all

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

Box1: every five minutes at a random location

Box2: All the HTML, JavaScripts, and images of App1 load

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

"every five minutes per location" should be the answer ,sending request to random location means some location may get chance to get tested twice or more which is not the case when you have 5 tests/5 minutes= 1 test /1 minute

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

I agree with you

upvoted 2 times

✉ **photon99** 1 year, 4 months ago

This is called as synthetic monitoring. And it MUST run from ALL 5 locations not just any random location.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rajvelm** 1 year, 5 months ago

Came in today 7 Nov 2021

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ziizai** 1 year, 7 months ago

Tested in lab by using default 5 mins and 5 locations. Every location is tested every 5 mins, although the tests don't happen at the same time. The tests happen in turn, like location1 -> location2 -> location3 -> location4 -> location5 -> location1 -> location2 -> location3 -> location4 -> location5

upvoted 5 times

✉ **ziizai** 1 year, 7 months ago

tested in lab, using default 5 min and 5 locations. Every location is tested every 5 minutes, although the tests for all 5 locations doesn't happen at the same time.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ukkuru** 1 year, 8 months ago

The second one should be the last option: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/monitor-web-app-availability> : Test requests images, scripts, style files, and other files that are part of the web page under test

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 9 months ago

Parse dependent requests:

Test requests images, scripts, style files, and other files that are part of the web page under test. The recorded response time includes the time taken to get these files. The test fails if any of these resources cannot be successfully downloaded within the timeout for the whole test. If the option is not checked, the test only requests the file at the URL you specified. Enabling this option results in a stricter check. The test could fail for cases, which may not be noticeable when manually browsing the site.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **SayreX** 1 year, 10 months ago

Test frequency: Sets how often the test is run from each test location. With a default frequency of five minutes and five test locations, your site is tested on average every minute.

So, it's "every five minutes at a random location"

upvoted 3 times

✉ **dmel50** 1 year, 10 months ago

"with a default frequency of five minutes and five test locations, your site is tested on average every minute" means that the test is run per location every 5 minutes so on average is 5 tests/5 minutes=1 test/1 minute

upvoted 3 times

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Set Flaky test detection to Off.
- B. Clear Flaky tests included in test pass percentage.
- C. Enable Test Impact Analysis (TIA).
- D. Manually mark the test as flaky.
- E. Enable test slicing.

Correct Answer: BD

D: You can mark or unmark a test as flaky based on analysis or context, by choosing Flaky.

To configure flaky test management, choose Project settings, and select Test management in the Pipelines section.

B:

Slide the On/Off button to On.

Flaky test options

Flaky tests included in test pass percentage
This option decides flaky test inclusion in test pass percentage.
Uncheck to prevent pipeline failures due to flaky tests.

Allow users to manually mark/unmark flaky tests
This option allows all users in your account to manually mark or
unmark tests as flaky or unflaky.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

✉  **nvnrao57** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Given ans is correct

upvoted 11 times

✉  **vxl** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Came up in my exam (febr 2023)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **AlexeyG** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Racheal28** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Go this on my exam today and selected B , D .Passed

upvoted 2 times

✉  **budha** 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

Given answers are supported by explanation

B and D

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Mark Flaky test and clear the Flaky test

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Mcelona** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

Check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/test/flaky-test-management> ==> B & D is the right answer
upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BD

correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **debanjan10** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B and D

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Varun1980** 1 year, 11 months ago

why is it not A?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mpindado** 1 year, 9 months ago

If you disable flaky test detection, then when the test fails the pipeline is always going to be marked as failed. With flaky tests detection AZ can detect the failed test is flaky and let the pipeline finishes ok.

upvoted 8 times

Your company hosts a web application in Azure. The company uses Azure Pipelines for the build and release management of the application.

Stakeholders report that the past few releases have negatively affected system performance.

You configure alerts in Azure Monitor.

You need to ensure that new releases are only deployed to production if the releases meet defined performance baseline criteria in the staging environment first.

What should you use to prevent the deployment of releases that fall to meet the performance baseline?

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

Correct Answer: C

Scenarios and use cases for gates include:

⇒ Quality validation. Query metrics from tests on the build artifacts such as pass rate or code coverage and deploy only if they are within required thresholds.

Use Quality Gates to integrate monitoring into your pre-deployment or post-deployment. This ensures that you are meeting the key health/performance metrics

(KPIs) as your applications move from dev to production and any differences in the infrastructure environment or scale is not negatively impacting your KPIs.

Note: 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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/continuous-monitoring> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/gates?view=azure-devops>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **27close** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

a gate
upvoted 18 times

 **Jkmr622** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Si correctamundo
Dude
upvoted 7 times

 **surensaluka** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
This came today for my exam on 2023-02-14.
upvoted 3 times

 **Marge_Simpson** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
The Gate!
upvoted 1 times

 **rikininetyix** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
Use a Release gate - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/gates?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 1 times

 **meoukg** 5 months ago

a gate was my answer yesterday when I sat on this exam
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

101% is C
upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Gate for controlling the quality.
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **shermin1** 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....
upvoted 2 times

 **RajatSahani** 1 year, 4 months ago

Release Gate
upvoted 1 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 8 months ago

A Release Gate can be defined as a milestone or health indicator of a release at that very point in time.
upvoted 2 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You manage a project in Azure DevOps.

You need to prevent the configuration of the project from changing over time.

Solution: Perform a Subscription Health scan when packages are created.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead implement Continuous Assurance for the project.

Note: The Subscription Security health check features in AzSK contains a set of scripts that examines a subscription and flags off security issues, misconfigurations or obsolete artifacts/settings which can put your subscription at higher risk.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **somnathpate** Highly Voted  1 year, 11 months ago

Ans is correct!

upvoted 6 times

 **BlueYeti998** Most Recent  3 months ago

"Secure DevOps Kit for Azure (AzSK) is being sunset". Some of the tools that will phase out seem to be ARM Checker, DevOps Kit CICD Extension and AAD Scanner (AzSK.AAD).

The tool that will replace them is Azure Tenant Security Solution (AzTS). Based on the original note, ADO Scanner - used to secure your Azure DevOps set-up will continue to be updated.

If you are looking for ARM template validation and verification only you can also check the following approaches:

Test-AzDeployment

What-if operation

Validate templates

So, if you have a dependency on Secure DevOps Kit for Azure (AzSK) make sure the update, there are options available.

DevSecOps in Azure Reference architecture is available here.

<https://github.com/azsk/AzTS-docs>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/solution-ideas/articles/devsecops-in-azure>

upvoted 1 times

 **Samu74** 4 months ago

Probably no longer relevant because DevOps Kit (AzSK) is being sunset by end of FY21.

<https://github.com/azsk/DevOpsKit-docs/blob/master/04-Continuous-Assurance/Readme.md>

upvoted 3 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

No is the answer for sure

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Continuous Assurance

upvoted 1 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

No.

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **V_Ramon** 1 year, 8 months ago

this question came today, July 28, 2021

upvoted 2 times

 **igorole** 1 year, 9 months ago

Is this still relevant?

upvoted 3 times

Your company uses the following resources:

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

For which two resources can you receive vulnerability assessments in Azure Security Center? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Correct Answer: BC

B: Azure Security Center includes Azure-native, advanced threat protection for Azure Key Vault, providing an additional layer of security intelligence.

C: When Security Center discovers a connected VM without a vulnerability assessment solution deployed, it provides the security recommendation "A vulnerability assessment solution should be enabled on your virtual machines".

Ubuntu supported versions: 12.04 LTS, 14.04 LTS, 15.x, 16.04 LTS, 18.04 LTS

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/deploy-vulnerability-assessment-vm>

Community vote distribution

CE (81%)

BC (19%)

 **dollarpo7**  2 years, 5 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/features-paas>

C and E

upvoted 37 times

 **vxl** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

I had it in my exam (febr 2023)

upvoted 4 times

 **mikk** 1 week, 6 days ago

did you also receive any simulation questions in exam?

upvoted 2 times

 **Albelev** 1 year, 10 months ago

B, C are correct (KeyVault and VM). Windows container images are not supported , only Linux.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/defender-for-container-registries-introduction>

upvoted 15 times

 **warchoon** 4 months, 1 week ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/deploy-vulnerability-assessment-vm>

"The Microsoft Defender for Cloud vulnerability assessment extension (powered by Qualys), like other extensions, runs on top of the Azure Virtual Machine agent. So it runs as Local Host on Windows, and Root on Linux."

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Azure key vault is not supported

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/features-paas>

upvoted 2 times

 **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

But your link is also correct, so I don't know

Supported registries and images: Linux images in ACR registries accessible from the public internet with shell access
ACR registries protected with Azure Private Link

upvoted 1 times

 **Quirkafleeg** 1 year, 3 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/security/benchmark/azure/security-control-vulnerability-management>

Section 5.1:

"Follow recommendations from Azure Security Center on performing vulnerability assessments on your Azure virtual machines, container images, and SQL servers."

upvoted 4 times

 **piyipo3349** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer: B & C

I know, it's weird to agree with the solution provided by exam topics. But why do I agree?

- 1) create a Keyvault and a VM
- 2) go to each resource, and search for "security" in the left pane
- 3) view the security recommendations. Also, note the blue banner on top stating:
"Visit Security Center to manage security across your virtual networks, data, apps, and more"

upvoted 13 times

 **ParkXD** Most Recent 4 weeks ago

From ChatGPT:

- C. the Azure virtual machines that run the latest version of Ubuntu
E. The Windows Server 2019 container images hosted in the Azure Container Registry.

Azure Security Center provides vulnerability assessment for a range of resources, including virtual machines, containers, and container registries.

upvoted 2 times

 **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BC

The given answer is correct. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/defender-for-cloud-introduction#protect-cloud-workloads>

upvoted 1 times

 **AlexeyG** 1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.

upvoted 2 times

 **CellCS** 1 month ago

Hi @AlexeyG, would you mind give us suggestion to prepare this exam, thanks

upvoted 1 times

 **mohiniu** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2VLtjyrKMdE>

upvoted 1 times

 **nikipediaa** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Got this Feb 2023

upvoted 1 times

 **surensaluka** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

This came today (2023-02-14) for my exam.

upvoted 2 times

 **friendlyvlad** 4 months, 1 week ago

I think it is B and C. Defender protects Key Vaults and VMs. It does not cover container images.

upvoted 2 times

 **Ev3rtao** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

You can receive notification on security center about key vaults. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/defender-for-key-vault-introduction>.

So it can be BC or CE. :/

upvoted 3 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/security/benchmark/azure/security-control-vulnerability-management>

"Follow recommendations from Azure Security Center on performing vulnerability assessments on your Azure virtual machines, container images, and SQL servers."

C and E are the answers

upvoted 4 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

It is about the Vulnerability: Windows VM & ACR

upvoted 1 times

 **besh** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

B&C (Windows not supported)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/defender-for-container-registries-introduction>

upvoted 2 times

 **warchoon** 4 months, 1 week ago

deprecated

upvoted 2 times

 **rdeumontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: CE

Correct answer is C & E

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/features-paas>

upvoted 1 times

 **nqthien041292** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: CE

Vote CE

upvoted 1 times

 **rdeumontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: CE

For me correct answers are C & E

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/features-paas>

upvoted 2 times

 **BesQpin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BC

Windows images are not supported by Microsoft Defender for Containers

upvoted 1 times

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

You have an app named App1.

Dependabot detects a dependency in App1 that requires an update.

What should you do first to apply the update?

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

Correct Answer: B

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

1. DependaBot regularly checks dependencies for updates
2. If an update is found, DependaBot creates a new branch with this upgrade and Pull Request for approval
3. You review the new Pull Request, ensure the tests passed, review the code, and decide if you can merge the change

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **kumardeb** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

B. Approve the pull request.

upvoted 32 times

 **kumardeb** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

If a dependency update is found, a new Pull Request is created with the upgraded dependency and an email notification is sent. All we need to do is review the Pull Request, ensure all of the tests passed successfully, and we can confidently approve and merge this update.

upvoted 21 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct; just approve once dependabot "creates a new branch" and "Pull Request for approval"

upvoted 1 times

 **hebertpena88** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Dependabot will create a new PR, just need to approve it

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Approve the full request

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

B. Approve the pull request.

Because dependabot automatically create a branch and a pull request for us

upvoted 2 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

B. Approve the pull request.

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer as for documentation attached

upvoted 1 times

 **nvnrao57** 1 year, 11 months ago

A. Create a pull request. - is correct
upvoted 2 times

✉ **dba7x** 1 year, 10 months ago
Wrong, read the doc and you will see that Dependabot will create that PR.
upvoted 6 times

✉ **nvnrao57** 1 year, 11 months ago
Correct Answer is > A. Pull Request
upvoted 2 times

✉ **idr1s** 2 years, 2 months ago
Correct Answer to Review and Approve Pull Request

- 1) Dependabot checks for updates
- 2) Dependabot opens pull requests
- 3) You review and merge

<https://dependabot.com/>
upvoted 5 times

✉ **MohamedBMW** 2 years, 3 months ago
A. Create Pull Request
upvoted 3 times

✉ **tom999** 2 years, 2 months ago
No. Dependabot will create the pull request. We only have to approve it.
upvoted 6 times

✉ **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago
agree with the solution
upvoted 3 times

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

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

You manage a project in Azure DevOps.

You need to prevent the configuration of the project from changing over time.

Solution: Add a code coverage step to the build pipelines.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead implement Continuous Assurance for the project.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Alexevansigg** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

No - Code Coverage is only checking how much of your code base as testscases applied to it.

upvoted 13 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Code coverage is a software testing metric that determines the number of lines of code that is successfully validated under a test procedure

Answer is No

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Continuous Assurance

upvoted 1 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

No.

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **V_Ramon** 1 year, 8 months ago

this question came out today, July 28, 2021

upvoted 3 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You manage a project in Azure DevOps.

You need to prevent the configuration of the project from changing over time.

Solution: Implement Continuous Integration for the project.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead implement Continuous Assurance for the project.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **roydeen** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

CI has nothing to do with it, the answer is correct
upvoted 21 times

✉  **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
Definitely no is the answer
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Continuous Assurance
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.
No.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B
correct answer. CI doesn't limit project configuration
upvoted 1 times

✉  **idrisfl** 1 year, 2 months ago

I guess this question is no longer relevant, the link suggests AzSk was retired in FY21
upvoted 1 times

✉  **V_Ramon** 1 year, 8 months ago

this question came out today, July 28, 2021
upvoted 4 times

✉  **Abhi26** 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct Ans :yes
upvoted 1 times

✉  **nasa1515** 2 years, 2 months ago

answer is no
upvoted 18 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You manage a project in Azure DevOps.

You need to prevent the configuration of the project from changing over time.

Solution: Implement Continuous Assurance for the project.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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

Continuous Assurance lets us treat security truly as a 'state' as opposed to a 'point in time' achievement. This is particularly important in today's context when

'continuous change' has become a norm.

There can be two types of drift:

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

☞ Drift involving 'stateful' configuration: There are settings which cannot be constrained within a finite set of well-known states. For instance, the IP addresses configured to have access to a SQL DB can be any (arbitrary) set of IP addresses. In such scenarios, usually human judgment is initially required to determine whether a particular configuration should be considered 'secure' or not. However, once that is done, it is important to ensure that there is no "stateful drift" from the attested configuration. (E.g., if, in a troubleshooting session, someone adds the IP address of a developer machine to the list, the Continuous Assurance feature should be able to identify the drift and generate notifications/alerts or even trigger 'auto-remediation' depending on the severity of the change).

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉  **ChauPhan** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

IMPORTANT: DevOps Kit (AzSK) is being sunset by end of FY21

upvoted 5 times

✉  **jay158** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://github.com/azsk/AzTS-docs>
is replacement of DevOps Kit (AzSK)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **col2511kol** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: A

you can combine Continuous Assurance with access controls to help prevent the configuration of an Azure DevOps project from changing over time. By using access controls and other security best practices, you can limit the ability of users to make unauthorized changes to the project configuration. Continuous Assurance, on the other hand, will monitor for any drift from the desired or secure state and alert you if any changes occur.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **adityagoel26** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

According to chatGPT,

B. No.

Continuous Assurance is a real feature, but it is not related to preventing configuration changes over time. Instead, it is a security feature that continuously monitors your Azure DevOps organization for vulnerabilities, configuration issues, and potential security threats. To prevent configuration changes over time, you may consider implementing some of the following:

Implement a code review process for any changes made to the project configuration.
Use version control to manage changes to the project configuration.

Implement policies in Azure DevOps that prevent changes to critical configuration settings.
Use Azure DevOps audit logs to monitor changes to the project configuration.

upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/insidetrack/building-cloud-apps-using-the-secure-devops-kit-for-azure>:

"Continuous assurance prevents security state drift, helps to stay current with Azure security feature improvements"

Answer is Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct, continuous assurance

upvoted 1 times

 **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

The closest answer to this is azure app configuration. App configuration supports

- Microservices based on Azure Kubernetes Service, Azure Service Fabric, or other containerized apps deployed in one or more geographies
- Serverless apps, which include Azure Functions or other event-driven stateless compute apps
- Continuous deployment pipeline

upvoted 1 times

 **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

Dont think this question is relevant anymore

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct explanation

upvoted 1 times

 **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago

Biggest Correct Here.

upvoted 4 times

 **Johnnien** 2 years, 4 months ago

CA correct

upvoted 4 times

You are designing a configuration management solution to support five apps hosted on Azure App Service. Each app is available in the following three environments: development, test, and production.

You need to recommend a configuration management solution that meets the following requirements:

- Supports feature flags
- Tracks configuration changes from the past 30 days
- Stores hierarchically structured configuration values
- Controls access to the configurations by using role-based access control (RBAC) permissions
- Stores shared values as key/value pairs that can be used by all the apps

Which Azure service should you recommend as the configuration management solution?

- A. Azure Cosmos DB
- B. Azure App Service
- C. Azure App Configuration
- D. Azure Key Vault

Correct Answer: C

The Feature Manager in the Azure portal for App Configuration provides a UI for creating and managing the feature flags that you use in your applications.

App Configuration offers the following benefits:

- A fully managed service that can be set up in minutes
- Flexible key representations and mappings
- Tagging with labels
- Point-in-time replay of settings
- Dedicated UI for feature flag management
- Comparison of two sets of configurations on custom-defined dimensions

Enhanced security through Azure-managed identities

▪

- Encryption of sensitive information at rest and in transit
- Native integration with popular frameworks

App Configuration complements Azure Key Vault, which is used to store application secrets.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-app-configuration/overview>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **ankit38g** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Given answer is correct.

C, Azure App Configuration

upvoted 17 times

 **Optimist_Indian** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct : C.

upvoted 12 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

From <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-app-configuration/overview>:

"Azure App Configuration provides a service to centrally manage application settings and feature flags"

C is the answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure App Service App Configuration.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

You have a containerized solution that runs in Azure Container Instances. The solution contains a frontend container named App1 and a backend container named DB1. DB1 loads a large amount of data during startup.

You need to verify that DB1 can handle incoming requests before users can submit requests to App1.

What should you configure?

- A. a liveness probe
- B. a performance log
- C. a readiness probe
- D. an Azure Load Balancer health probe

Correct Answer: C

For containerized applications that serve traffic, you might want to verify that your container is ready to handle incoming requests. Azure Container Instances supports readiness probes to include configurations so that your container can't be accessed under certain conditions.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Containerized applications may run for extended periods of time, resulting in broken states that may need to be repaired by restarting the container. Azure

Container Instances supports liveness probes so that you can configure your containers within your container group to restart if critical functionality is not working.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-readiness-probe>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **kumardeb** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

C. a readiness probe
upvoted 17 times

 **basw77** Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C
To check if READY, use READIness probe
upvoted 7 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C
C pretty much gives it away as the answer don't you think?
upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

readiness probe ensure the system is ready to accept request
liveness probe is used to determine whether the system is responsive or not. And reboot the system when the system becomes unresponsive.
upvoted 3 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct, with a readiness prob we can make the app "offline" (off for the load balancer) , on remake it online when the condition is ok
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C
correct answer and documentation provided
upvoted 3 times

 **joydinesh07** 1 year, 3 months ago

C. a readiness probe
upvoted 1 times

 **RajatSahani** 1 year, 4 months ago

readiness probe
upvoted 1 times

 **chahine** 1 year, 6 months ago

Agree : Kubernetes uses readiness probes to decide when the container is available for accepting traffic. The readiness probe is used to control which pods are used as the backends for a service
upvoted 1 times

 **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago
I have readiness to call this one CORRECT
upvoted 2 times

 **peter201013** 2 years, 1 month ago
Agree with the answer
upvoted 2 times

You are designing a strategy to monitor the baseline metrics of Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server.

You need to collect detailed data about the processes running in the guest operating system.

Which two agents should you deploy? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. the Telegraf agent
- B. the Azure Log Analytics agent
- C. the Azure Network Watcher Agent for Windows
- D. the Dependency agent

Correct Answer: BD

The following table provide a quick comparison of the Azure Monitor agents for Windows.

| | Azure Monitor agent (preview) | Diagnostics extension (WAD) | Log Analytics agent | Dependency agent |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Environments supported | Azure | Azure | Azure
Other cloud
On-premises | Azure
Other cloud
On-premises |
| Agent requirements | None | None | None | Requires Log Analytics agent |
| Data collected | Event Logs
Performance | Event Logs
ETW events
Performance
File based logs
IIS logs
.NET app logs
Crash dumps
Agent diagnostics logs | Event Logs
Performance
File based logs
IIS logs
Insights and solutions
Other services | Process dependencies
Network connection metrics |
| Data sent to | Azure Monitor
Logs
Azure Monitor
Metrics | Azure
Storage
Azure
Monitor
Metrics
Event Hub | Azure
Monitor
Logs | Azure Monitor
Logs
(through Log Analytics agent) |

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

 **Dalias** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks. answer is right

upvoted 12 times

 **Inno250** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

correct

upvoted 7 times

 **Jawad1462** Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Yatoom** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

The Log Analytics Agent is now replaced by the Azure Monitor Agent. See <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview>.

upvoted 4 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview>:

Log Analytics agent is one of the agents for Windows

"On hybrid machines, use Azure Arc-enabled servers to deploy the Azure Monitor agent, Log Analytics, and Azure Monitor Dependency VM extensions"

B and D

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Dependency agent: processes running in the system

Azure Log Analytic agent: collect the information and send to the Azure Monitor.

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BD

Correct answers as the documentation provided demonstrate

upvoted 3 times

 **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago

Dependency Agent? Isn't it Network Watcher?

upvoted 2 times

 **BasAZ** 1 year, 4 months ago

Network watcher is a VM-extension and not an agent u can deploy

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview>

So I think A + D is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **BasAZ** 1 year, 4 months ago

B + D ****

Given answer correct

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You use Azure Pipelines to automate Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) for an Azure web app named WebApp1.

You configure an Azure Monitor alert that is triggered when WebApp1 generates an error.

You need to configure the alert to forward details of the error to a third-party system. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

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.

Select and Place:

Actions**Answer Area**

Select the Recurrence trigger.

Create an Azure event hub.

Create an Azure logic app.

Select the HTTP request trigger.

Update the action group in Azure Monitor.

Select the Sliding Window trigger.

**Actions****Answer Area**

Select the Recurrence trigger.

Create an Azure logic app.

Create an Azure event hub.

Select the HTTP request trigger.

Correct Answer:



Select the Sliding Window trigger.

Box 1: Create an Azure logic app.

Box 2: Select the HTTP request trigger.

Box 3: Updated the action group in Azure Monitor.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups-logic-app>

 **pat1892** Highly Voted 5 months ago

Should be correct!
upvoted 6 times

 **fkaracan** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

correct
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/connectors/connectors-native-recurrence>

recurrence and sliding window triggers are not part of the answers

logic app over event hub

Answer is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **hebertpena88** 8 months ago

Loks correct for me :)
upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Logic App
Request trigger
Azure Monitor action group
upvoted 3 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

correct
upvoted 2 times

 **U3** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I think Correct!
upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso and an Azure subscription. The subscription contains an Azure virtual machine scale set named VMSS1 that is configured for autoscaling.

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Notifications help you and your team stay informed about activity that occurs within your projects in Azure DevOps. You can get notified when changes occur to the following items:

- work items
- code reviews
- pull requests
- source control files
- builds
-

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/notifications/about-notifications?view=azure-devops>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **syu31svc** Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is No

Configure settings in VMSS and not the project

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/autoscale/autoscale-webhook-email>

upvoted 5 times

 **Govcomm** Most Recent 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure Monitor action group for the autoscale of VMSS

upvoted 3 times

 **Juancho2507** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Yes, it is correct, <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/notifications/about-notifications?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

 **sghaha** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

is B correct?

upvoted 1 times

 **Juancho2507** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes, cause you have to configure the notifications setting in the VMSS1 not in the project1

upvoted 2 times

 **Divyayuvi** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

yes, its correct.

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso and an Azure subscription. The subscription contains an Azure virtual machine scale set named VMSS1 that is configured for autoscaling.

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

This is 100% No

upvoted 4 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure Monitor action group for the autoscale of VMSS

upvoted 1 times

 **Dileep75** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

service hooks required to integrate with azure devops. enabling notification in vmss is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer. Should be Azure Monitor.

upvoted 3 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso and an Azure subscription. The subscription contains an Azure virtual machine scale set named VMSS1 that is configured for autoscaling.

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

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

Solution: From Azure Monitor, create an action group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

An action group is a collection of notification preferences defined by the owner of an Azure subscription. Azure Monitor, Service Health and Azure Advisor alerts use action groups to notify users that an alert has been triggered.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Narender_892** 7 months ago

Yes, creating an action group is the correct answer.

upvoted 4 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes definitely

This is what we need

upvoted 1 times

 **kennynelcon** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Seen this previously and it is accurate.

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure Monitor action group for the autoscale of VMSS

upvoted 2 times

 **Etooth** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.

Azure Monitor is used to monitor resource metrics (VMSS scale out) with action group to email/sms/trigger function app for notification.

upvoted 3 times

 **swaycloud** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You are using the Dependency Tracker extension in a project in Azure DevOps.

You generate a risk graph for the project.

What should you use in the risk graph to identify the number of dependencies and the risk level of the project? To answer, drag the appropriate elements to the correct data points. Each element 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.

Select and Place:

Elements

Link color

Link length

Link width

Node color

Answer Area

Number of dependencies

Risk level

Correct Answer:

Elements

Link color

Link length

Link width

Node color

Answer Area

Number of dependencies

Risk level

Link width

Link color

Box 1: Link width -

The width of the lines indicates how many dependencies exist in that area, the thicker the link the more dependencies as indicated in the legend.

Box 2: Link color -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/extensions/dependency-tracker?view=azure-devops#risk-graph>

 **RonZhong** 9 hours, 44 minutes ago

Link Color:

- Red: At Risk or Not On Track
- Green: On Track

Link Width: The width of the lines indicates how many dependencies exist in that area, the thicker the link the more dependencies as indicated in the legend.

upvoted 1 times

 **fkaracan** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I think it's Node color.

Node color is used to represent the state or characteristics of an individual node in a graph. For example, in a risk graph, node color could be used to indicate the level of risk associated with a particular component of an application. For example, components with a high risk score could be displayed in red, while components with a low risk score could be displayed in green.

Link color is used to represent the relationship or connection between two nodes in a graph. For example, in a risk graph, link color could be used to indicate the strength of the dependency between two components. A strong link between two components could be displayed in one color, while a weak link could be displayed in another color.

upvoted 1 times

 **fkaracan** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

ignore my comment it's link color.

upvoted 2 times

 **markp** 7 months ago

I think this question is no more relevant because the Dependency Tracker extension is not supported by any product group. Microsoft recommends to use Delivery Plans to track dependencies instead of Dependency Tracker:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/extensions/dependency-tracker?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 2 times

 **pdk88** 6 months, 1 week ago

This is a pretty new question, so it's definitely relevant ;)

upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct and provided link supports it

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

| Name | Type |
|------|--------------------|
| DF1 | Azure Data Factory |
| SQL1 | Azure SQL Database |
| KV1 | Azure Key Vault |

You plan to create a linked service in DF1. The linked service will connect to SQL1 by using Microsoft SQL Server authentication. The password for the SQL

Server login will be stored -

in KV1.

You need to configure DF1 to retrieve the password when the data factory connects to SQL1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

How should you configure DF1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Permission type:

| |
|-------------|
| Key |
| Secret |
| Certificate |

Access method:

| |
|----------------------------------|
| Access policy |
| Service endpoint policy |
| Role-based access control (RBAC) |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Permission type:

| |
|-------------|
| Key |
| Secret |
| Certificate |

Access method:

| |
|----------------------------------|
| Access policy |
| Service endpoint policy |
| Role-based access control (RBAC) |

Box 1: Secret -

Store credential in Azure Key Vault by reference secret stored in key vault.

To reference a credential stored in Azure Key Vault, you need to:

1. Retrieve data factory managed identity
 2. Grant the managed identity access to your Azure Key Vault. In your key vault -> Access policies -> Add Access Policy, search this managed identity to grant
- Get permission in Secret permissions dropdown. It allows this designated factory to access secret in key vault.
3. Create a linked service pointing to your Azure Key Vault.
 4. Create data store linked service, inside which reference the corresponding secret stored in key vault.

Box 2: Access policy -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/store-credentials-in-key-vault>

✉  **meoukg** Highly Voted 5 months ago

saw it yesterday in my exam
upvoted 7 times

✉  **dibbadobbagibbu** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

RBAC is the only one than can limit access per Secret. So you could argue that Rbac is correct
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Aqlanoz** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

since keyvault have rbac now, should the answer be rbac instead of access policy ?
upvoted 1 times

✉  **surensaluka** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

This came today (2023-02-14) for my exam. Selected Secret and Access Policy
upvoted 3 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

"Password" so secret for permission

Access to Key Vault so Access Policy

Answer is correct
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Secret
Access Policy (Data Plan)
upvoted 4 times

✉  **Leandrocei** 9 months ago

Correct. Came today 22 july 9

upvoted 4 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Secret (Password is stored) And Access Policy

upvoted 3 times

 **ppo12** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I think correct, since password usually stored in Secret,

No need to give RBAC, access policy will do

upvoted 4 times

You have several Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) accounts.

You need to ensure that users use multi-factor authentication (MFA) to access Azure apps from untrusted networks.

What should you configure in Azure AD?

- A. access reviews
- B. managed identities
- C. entitlement management
- D. conditional access

Correct Answer: D

You can configure a Conditional Access policy that requires MFA for access from untrusted networks.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/howto-conditional-access-policy-all-users-mfa>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **ABC666** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Conditional access.

upvoted 2 times

 **Matharax** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Conditional access allows you to add 'policies' to Azure active directory.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

You have to ensure MFA so answer is D for sure

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure AD Conditional Access

upvoted 1 times

 **kennynelcon** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

AZ - 104

upvoted 3 times

 **deltarj** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **U3** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer!

upvoted 1 times

You plan to provision a self-hosted Linux agent.

Which authentication mechanism should you use to register the self-hosted agent?

- A. personal access token (PAT)
- B. SSH key
- C. Alternate credentials
- D. certificate

Correct Answer: A

Note: PAT Supported only on Azure Pipelines and TFS 2017 and newer. After you choose PAT, paste the PAT token you created into the command prompt window. Use a personal access token (PAT) if your Azure DevOps Server or TFS instance and the agent machine are not in a trusted domain. PAT authentication is handled by your Azure DevOps Server or TFS instance instead of the domain controller.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-linux>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉  **kumardeb** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

A. personal access token (PAT)

upvoted 20 times

✉  **Hooters** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Should be A. personal access token (PAT)

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

upvoted 10 times

✉  **Fal9911** Most Recent 1 week, 6 days ago

GPT: PATs are typically used to authenticate users or services to Azure DevOps resources, and are not specifically designed for registering self-hosted agents. Additionally, using a PAT for authentication would require the PAT to be stored on the machine hosting the self-hosted agent, which could potentially pose a security risk if the machine were compromised.

A more secure and recommended authentication mechanism for registering a self-hosted Linux agent would be to use an SSH key. SSH keys are a common and secure way to authenticate to remote machines using public-key cryptography, and are widely supported in the Linux ecosystem. They also do not require the sharing or storage of any sensitive information like a PAT.

Therefore, if given the choice, I would recommend using an SSH key as the authentication mechanism for registering a self-hosted Linux agent over a personal access token.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Fal9911** 1 week, 6 days ago

GPT: If only one option is allowed and the question specifically asks for the authentication mechanism to register a self-hosted Linux agent, and based on the available options, I would agree that choosing "personal access token (PAT)" is likely the best choice in the context of the AZ-400 exam.

While using an SSH key is more secure, it's possible that the exam question may have constraints or requirements that make using an SSH key not feasible or desirable. Additionally, the use of a personal access token (PAT) is a common authentication mechanism in Azure DevOps and would align with the focus of the exam.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **meoukg** 5 months ago

saw it yesterday in my exam

upvoted 3 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

100% is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

PAT for registering the self-hosted agent.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **kennynelcon** 9 months, 1 week ago

PAT
Tested
upvoted 1 times

Eltooth 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct answer.
upvoted 3 times

UnknowMan 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

rdemontis 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

PAT is correct
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-linux?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

Mcphey 3 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-linux?view=azure-devops#authenticate-with-a-personal-access-token-pat>
upvoted 1 times

shermin1 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....
upvoted 3 times

PlumpyTumbler 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Word to PAT.
upvoted 1 times

francis6170 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).
upvoted 5 times

Ash111 1 year, 9 months ago

PAT is the correct answer
upvoted 3 times

Kalaismile06 1 year, 10 months ago

PAT is the right answer.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/agents?view=azure-devops&tabs=browser#personal-access-token-pat>
upvoted 2 times

27close 2 years, 5 months ago

Authenticate with a personal access token (PAT)
Sign in with the user account you plan to use in your Azure DevOps organization
upvoted 2 times

You are building a Microsoft ASP.NET application that requires authentication.

You need to authenticate users by using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

What should you do first?

- A. Assign an enterprise application to users and groups
- B. Create an app registration in Azure AD
- C. Configure the application to use a SAML endpoint
- D. Create a new OAuth token from the application
- E. Create a membership database in an Azure SQL database

Correct Answer: B

Register your application to use Azure Active Directory. Registering the application means that your developers can use Azure AD to authenticate users and request access to user resources such as email, calendar, and documents.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/manage-apps/developer-guidance-for-integrating-applications>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Hooters** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

B. Create an app registration in Azure AD

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/quickstart-v2-aspnet-webapp>

upvoted 25 times

 **francis6170** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 12 times

 **surensaluka** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

This question came today (2023-02-14)

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/web-app-quickstart?pivots=devlang-aspnet>

Step 1: Register your application

Sign in to the Azure portal.

If you have access to multiple tenants, use the Directory + subscription filter in the top menu to switch to the tenant in which you want to register the application.

Search for and select Azure Active Directory.

Under Manage, select App registrations > New registration.

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Create an app for the registration and service principal

upvoted 2 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

B. Create an app registration in Azure AD

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/web-app-quickstart?pivots=devlang-aspnet>

upvoted 2 times

 **sujitwarrier11** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

create app registration
upvoted 2 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 7 months ago
Got this question in July exam(AZ-400). Ans is B
upvoted 2 times

 **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago
B for Big Time Correct.
upvoted 3 times

 **Ash111** 1 year, 9 months ago
B is the correct ans
upvoted 2 times

 **kumardeb** 2 years, 4 months ago
B. Create an app registration in Azure AD
upvoted 3 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago
Register and manually configure your application and code sample
Step 1: Register your application
upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso.

You need to recommend an authentication mechanism that meets the following requirements:

- Supports authentication from Git
- Minimizes the need to provide credentials during authentication

What should you recommend?

- A. personal access tokens (PATs) in Azure DevOps
- B. Alternate credentials in Azure DevOps
- C. user accounts in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)
- D. managed identities in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)

Correct Answer: A

Personal access tokens (PATs) give you access to Azure DevOps and Team Foundation Server (TFS), without using your username and password directly.

These tokens have an expiration date from when they're created. You can restrict the scope of the data they can access. Use PATs to authenticate if you don't already have SSH keys set up on your system or if you need to restrict the permissions that are granted by the credential.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Azure DevOps no longer supports Alternate Credentials authentication since the beginning of March 2, 2020. If you're still using Alternate Credentials, we

[Microsoft] strongly encourage you to switch to a more secure authentication method (for example, personal access tokens).

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **SriLen** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

A. Correct Answer
upvoted 20 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
100% is A
upvoted 3 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

PAT Personal Access Token
upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
Correct
upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A
correct answer and explanation
upvoted 3 times

 **mobrockers** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer C provides the best chance the user will not have to provide authentication, because the windows login user can be used to perform SSO on git with azure devops. Nowhere in the question does it state that it's an automated process that should access git. I think the answer should be C.
upvoted 2 times

 **GigaCaster** 1 year, 4 months ago

The question states to minimize the need to provide credentials.
upvoted 2 times

 **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago

Why is this not D?

upvoted 3 times

 **FoxDumpz** 1 year, 6 months ago

support from git

upvoted 4 times

 **V_Ramon** 1 year, 8 months ago

this question came out today, July 28, 2021

upvoted 3 times

You have an application that consists of several Azure App Service web apps and Azure functions.

You need to assess the security of the web apps and the functions.

Which Azure feature can you use to provide a recommendation for the security of the application?

- A. Security & Compliance in Azure Log Analytics
- B. Resource health in Azure Service Health
- C. Smart Detection in Azure Application Insights
- D. Compute & apps in Azure Security Center

Correct Answer: D

Monitor compute and app services: Compute & apps include the App Services tab, which lists your App service environments and current security state of each.

Recommendations -

This section has a set of recommendations for each VM and computer, web and worker roles, Azure App Service Web Apps, and Azure App Service Environment that Security Center monitors. The first column lists the recommendation. The second column shows the total number of resources that are affected by that recommendation. The third column shows the severity of the issue.

Incorrect Answers:

C: Smart Detection automatically warns you of potential performance problems, not security problems in your web application.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/proactive-diagnostics>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **PM2** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct Verified

upvoted 16 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/security-policy-concept>

Answer is D (Microsoft Defender for Cloud is the new name for Azure Security Center)

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Computer & Apps in the Azure Security Center / Microsoft Defender for Cloud

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer. Was in exam and scored 100% on this section.

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct (Azure Security Center is called Microsoft Defender for Cloud now)

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

correct even if now Azure Security Center is called Microsoft Defender for Cloud

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/asset-inventory>

upvoted 2 times

 **sujitwarrier11** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Security center

upvoted 2 times

 **shuakwe** 1 year, 2 months ago

Azure Security Center is now called Defender for Cloud

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/defender-for-cloud-introduction>
upvoted 3 times

 **eddy_040695** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Anjosh** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correctina

upvoted 1 times

 **Miles19** 1 year, 11 months ago

Coretto

upvoted 1 times

 **RKS** 2 years, 1 month ago

Correct!!!

upvoted 2 times

 **swati17** 2 years, 5 months ago

correct.

upvoted 3 times

 **CristianN** 2 years, 7 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/security-center-virtual-machine-protection>

upvoted 3 times

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

The company identifies security as one of the highest priorities.

You need to recommend a solution to minimize the likelihood that infrastructure credentials will be leaked.

What should you recommend?

- A. Add a Run Inline Azure PowerShell task to the pipeline.
- B. Add a PowerShell task to the pipeline and run Set-AzureKeyVaultSecret.
- C. Add an Azure Key Vault task to the pipeline.
- D. Add Azure Key Vault references to Azure Resource Manager templates.

Correct Answer: B

Azure Key Vault provides a way to securely store credentials and other keys and secrets.

The Set-AzureKeyVaultSecret cmdlet creates or updates a secret in a key vault in Azure Key Vault.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.keyvault/set-azurekeyvaultsecret>

Community vote distribution

D (67%)

C (33%)

 **silverdeath** Highly Voted 2 years, 12 months ago

D is correct and needed, so the correct answer should be D
upvoted 44 times

 **jay158** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

What is web app is deployed using Terraform, it is not specified that deployment is using ARM Templates?
upvoted 5 times

 **NandoRU777** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

In terraform you can reference to Azure Key Vault secrets too and inject it in the entire Terraform infrastructure deployment code
upvoted 1 times

 **artisticcheese** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

Correct answer is C. This is the task to retrieve KeyVault secrets to use in following tasks
upvoted 25 times

 **NKnab** 2 years, 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/deploy/azure-key-vault?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

 **Yanzhi** 3 years, 3 months ago

D is more "correct" than C, because the protection object is infra's credential, it may or may not be used in pipeline.
upvoted 72 times

 **hart232** 2 years, 10 months ago

....Assuming ARM is used for deploying infrastructure.
upvoted 5 times

 **Fred64** 2 years, 10 months ago

The problem with C is that we will inject secrets into parameters. They can later be read in the deployment blade in the portal
upvoted 5 times

 **Tos0** 3 years ago

Correct
upvoted 9 times

 **silverdeath** 2 years, 11 months ago

yes, correct
upvoted 3 times

 **col2511kol** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: D

Azure Key Vault is a service that provides secure storage for secrets, keys, and certificates, such as database connection strings, API keys, or other sensitive information. By using Azure Key Vault references in your Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates, you can securely store credentials and access them during deployment without exposing them in your configuration files or source code.

This helps minimize the likelihood of infrastructure credentials being leaked, as sensitive data is stored securely in the Azure Key Vault, and only the reference is used in the ARM templates. This ensures that the actual credentials are not exposed in the templates, reducing the risk of accidental leakage.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **emijawdo** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

"infrastructure credentials" nudges you towards D

upvoted 1 times

✉ **armvch** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

What prevents us to use Azure KeyVault task for infra creds?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/reference/azure-key-vault-v2?view=azure-pipelines>

How to secure KV secrets during a manual deployment by a admin user - use D

How to secure KV secrets if they are used in a azure pipeline - use C

upvoted 2 times

✉ **mohiniu** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zRut4_uGXYE

This video show how a task for azure key vault can be added and used in later stage in pipeline

upvoted 2 times

✉ **fkaracan** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Add an Azure Key Vault task to the pipeline.

In order to minimize the likelihood that infrastructure credentials will be leaked, it's recommended to use Azure Key Vault to securely store and manage secrets, such as database credentials, API keys, and other sensitive information. By adding an Azure Key Vault task to the pipeline, you can retrieve the necessary secrets from the key vault at runtime and use them in the pipeline. This way, you can ensure that sensitive information is not hardcoded in the pipeline or checked into source control, which can pose a security risk. Instead, you can use the Azure Key Vault task to retrieve the secrets dynamically during pipeline execution.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **JYKL88** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/key-vault-parameter?tabs=azure-cli>

"Instead of putting a secure value (like a password) directly in your template or parameter file, you can retrieve the value from an Azure Key Vault during a deployment."

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correction, Azure Key Vault reference from ARM to access the secret from the Azure Key Vault

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure Key Vault for the secret

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Dileep75** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I think C & D will do the job

upvoted 1 times

✉ **us3r** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

(c)lear

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

In my opinion D is the best answer because the requirement is to minimize the likelihood that infrastructure credentials will be leaked. The security is one of the highest priority, and for that the possibility to know the secret name (as AKV task could consent) is not the best practice.

upvoted 1 times

 **shemin1** 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....

upvoted 2 times

 **AM11** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/key-vault-parameter?tabs=azure-cli>

upvoted 2 times

 **alirasouli** 1 year, 2 months ago

C is right. The infrastructure secrets can be stored in the Key Vault and then retrieved as a Key Vault task in the pipeline.

upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

You need to ensure that an Azure web app named az400-123456789-main can retrieve secrets from an Azure key vault named az400-123456789-kv1 by using a system managed identity.

The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

1. In Azure portal navigate to the az400-123456789-main app.
2. Scroll down to the Settings group in the left navigation.
3. Select Managed identity.
4. Within the System assigned tab, switch Status to On. Click Save.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-managed-identity>

✉️ **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

web app must retrieve the secrets from KV.

The solution stops short of that. It only create MI. It is missing the next step. The next step is go to KeyVault, access policies - click create, select permissions, select web app MI, click next and save. Do you agree?

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **mshin** 1 month ago

Look at the 'Configure the web app to connect to Key Vault' section.

It should clear up the doubts on how to setup az keyvault for web apps.

KeyVault --> Access policies (Az Portal or Powershell) --> Select perms --> Select Object ID (Web app managed identity object)
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/tutorial-net-create-vault-azure-web-app>

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **meoukg** 5 months ago

I saw this question in the lab along with other 7 questions

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **eliisiita1** 5 months ago

did you do the exam online?

upvoted 2 times

You create a Microsoft ASP.NET Core application.

You plan to use Azure Key Vault to provide secrets to the application as configuration data.

You need to create a Key Vault access policy to assign secret permissions to the application. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which secret permissions should you use?

- A. List only
- B. Get only
- C. Get and List

Correct Answer: B

Application data plane permissions:

↳ Keys: sign

↳ Secrets: get

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/key-vault-secure-your-key-vault>

Community vote distribution

B (92%)

8%

✉️  **ttm_19** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

Get only is enough. Tested!

upvoted 59 times

✉️  **hipana8796** 2 years, 9 months ago

I think get alone would fail if you try to obtain all secrets from the KV.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **ttm_19** 2 years, 9 months ago

the scenario described by me is the most common - having a number settings and retrieving their values. Example:

```
KeyVaultSecret secret1 = client.GetSecret("mySecret1");
```

```
KeyVaultSecret secret2 = client.GetSecret("mySecret2");
```

In fact, in the SecretsClient class (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/azure.security.keyvault.secrets.secretclient?view=azure-dotnet>) there is no method for listing available secrets (only the deleted ones).

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **d0bermannn** 1 year, 7 months ago

no way, we must to go step by step our honorabe coder stars to knew their exactly rights in system

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **ttm_19** 2 years, 9 months ago

If you need to read/provide to the webapp a list of secrets at once - yes, it will need List as well. But do we need to provide such list, or just a specific secret on request?

Tested with .netcore webapp (3.1), deployed to an App Service, retrieving values from 2 keyvault secrets. Values are defined as Application Settings in the App Svc, with a reference to the keyvault: @Microsoft.KeyVault(SecretUri= {uri to the secret here}) . And it worked with only GET permission!

upvoted 15 times

✉️  **kaikailiang** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

I think "Get and List" is the correct answer.

upvoted 6 times

✉️  **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

When you want to access secrets:

Ensure the Azure service connection has at least Get and List permissions on the vault. You can set these permissions in the Azure porta

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Pipek** Most Recent 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Get only !

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **AlexLiourtas** 3 weeks ago

you cant get if you cannot list

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AlexeyG** 1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nikipediaa** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Got this Feb 2023

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Yunus** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

What's the answer ?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Aksssssh** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Get and List - this is the right answer!

Above highly voted answers confused me :)

so I thought of finding it practically

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

"assign secret permissions" is the key here

I would take B as the answer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Get only

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Mcelona** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Get is the answer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

For me Get only is the correct answer as for requirement of least privilege in a context of secrets defined as web app configuration data. So in this scenario we don't need to list the secrets in the application. We only need to use them when required.

And I agree with ttm_19 that this is the common practice confirmed by .net SecretClient class.

<https://www.azureblue.io/how-to-use-key-vault-secrets-in-app-settings/>

Why you should list secrets on the application?

upvoted 4 times

✉ **shermin1** 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....

upvoted 3 times

✉ **BesQpin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Get is the least privilege that is required

upvoted 2 times

✉ **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ixl2pass** 1 year, 3 months ago

GET is the correct answer. Refer the following blog and check the "Azure CLI" section <https://www.azureblue.io/how-to-use-key-vault-secrets-in-app-settings/>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B seems to be more relevant reading all comments

upvoted 2 times

✉ **eufdf12342** 1 year, 4 months ago

Using a pipeline, during the authorization, Azure creates a Managed Account which uses Get and List by default

upvoted 1 times

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.

Select and Place:

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

Correct Answer:**Configurations****Answer Area**

A Key Vault access policy

Enable key vaults for template deployment by using: A Key Vault advanced access policy

A Key Vault advanced access policy

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

RBAC

Box 1: A key Vault advanced access policy

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing access policies in a key vault. The left sidebar lists various vault settings like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, and Diagnose and solve problems. The 'Access policies' tab is currently selected and highlighted with a blue border. The main content area displays a list of checkboxes for enabling different types of access. One specific checkbox, 'Enable access to Azure Resource Manager for template deployment', is checked and has a red border around it, indicating it is the correct configuration for the question. Below this, there is a section for adding new access policies, showing a placeholder entry for a user ('<Your username> USER') which is also highlighted with a red border.

Box 2: RBAC -

Management plane access control uses RBAC.

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

Creating or deleting a key vault.

- ⇒ Getting a list of vaults in a subscription.
- ⇒ Retrieving Key Vault properties (such as SKU and tags).
- ⇒ Setting Key Vault access policies that control user and application access to keys and secrets.

Reference:

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

✉  **Kazilius** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer should be:

- 1) A Key Vault access policy
- 2) A Key Vault access policy

upvoted 41 times

✉  **fkaracan** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

who are you and why should we trust you without giving explanation :D

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rfox321** 1 year, 6 months ago

Why is this the correct answer? Link?

upvoted 4 times

✉  **awron_durat** 1 year, 2 months ago

I think this question is just very out of date. I checked KV and they don't even have an advanced access policy section anymore.

upvoted 10 times

✉  **ParkXD** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

agree, now it is "resource access" in the Access configuration

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

"To enable the template to retrieve the secret, you must enable an access policy called Enable access to Azure Resource Manager for template deployment for the key vault. This policy is enabled in the template"

Please look at the link below (Important section)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-use-key-vault#prepare-a-key-vault>

The answer provided by exam topic is really outdated. The section Advanced access policy has been removed from years and now, as you can easily test in the portal, the only thing to do for either the question is to create an access policy. Specifically, to enable key vaults for template deployment you need only to flag the proper checkbox

upvoted 4 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

However, if "Advanced access policy" were to be present as an option on the exam I would consider using it for the first box. Because an obsolete answer also suggests that the question is obsolete.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

Advanced policy is needed for template deployment

key vault policy since rbac is needed for managing the keyvault itself

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mshin** 1 month ago

1) Advanced Access Policy

Note, this option is now replaced by 'Access Configurations'.

Portal --> Key vault --> Access Configuration --> Enable Az Resource Manager for template deployment option

2) Key Vault Access policies

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) are used for managing Azure Active Directory (AAD) users, groups, and applications at a management plane level (assigning roles, creating custom roles with specific perms),

Whereas Access Policies are used for managing Key Vault data plane operations, such as read, write, and delete secrets.

So Access Policies are specific to Azure Key Vault and are used to manage access to the secrets and keys stored within it.

As mentioned in the comments below a good rule of thumb is to remember:

- access to the key vault could be provided by RBAC
- access to the keys/secrets in key vault could be provided by access policy
- access for a period of time can be provided by SAS.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **sv_26** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

answer should be

A key vault access policy

RABC

upvoted 26 times

✉  **rfox321** 1 year, 6 months ago

Links for proof please?
upvoted 3 times

✉  **CompetentNinja** 1 year ago

Try to enable it in portal and you will see your self. In new version there is no "advanced"
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Pipek** Most Recent 2 weeks, 4 days ago

1) Enable key vaults for template deployment: RBAC

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/key-vault-parameter?tabs=azure-cli>

The access policies aren't needed if the user is deploying a template that retrieves a secret. Add a user to the access policies only if the user needs to work directly with the secrets. The deployment permissions are defined in the next section.

2) Access policy
upvoted 1 times

✉  **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

As a rule of thumb, access to the key vault could be provided by RBAC, access to the keys/secrets in key vault could be provided by access policy, and access for a period of time can be provided by SAS. I have used this rule of thumb across a few Azure exams (AZ-104, AZ-305, AZ-700, AZ-500) and it never fails me. I hope it works in AZ-400 as well. It must be some very specific reasons that the rule does not apply.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **rikininetix** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Seems like the answer should be -

1) A Key Vault access policy
2) RBAC

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/370371/restrict-access-to-the-secrets-in-the-key-vault-ar.html>

Access to vaults takes place through two interfaces or planes.

Management plane is controlled via RBAC to manage Key Vault itself. Operations that can be controlled are:

- > Create, read, update, and delete key vaults
- > Set Key Vault access policies
- > Set Key Vault tags

Data plane is controlled via Access Policies to allow you to work with the data stored in a key vault. Operations that can be controlled are:

- > Keys: encrypt, decrypt, wrapKey, unwrapKey, sign, verify, get, list, create, update, import, delete, recover, backup, restore, purge
- > Certificates: managecontacts, getissuers, listissuers, setissuers, deleteissuers, manageissuers, get, list, create, import, update, delete, recover, backup, restore, purge
- > Secrets: get, list, set, delete, recover, backup, restore, purge

upvoted 2 times

✉  **rikininetix** 3 months, 1 week ago

Sorry for the mistake, the answer given is entirely correct, first answer would be the A Key Vault advanced access policy and second one would be RBAC.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Rachid** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

The first option has to be enabled in KV/ Access Configuration /Resource access

The Resource access

Choose among the following options to grant access to specific resource types

Azure Virtual Machines for deployment

- > Azure Resource Manager for template deployment

Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption

upvoted 3 times

✉  **hebertpena88** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Today's answer is:

1. Access Policy
2. Access Configuration -- Here you can setup permissions for VMs

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Aksssssh** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Both should be - a key vault access policy

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/370371/restrict-access-to-the-secrets-in-the-key-vault-ar.html>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-use-key-vault>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Atos** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

A Key Vault access policy - an access policy is the only way to setup this option

RBAC - Only way to restrict access would be a permission model, role based is the only option, so rather obvious.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Def21** 7 months ago

Correct answer is:

- 1) A key vault access policy (which is called "advanced" setting in warning messages)
- 2) RBAC

The answer options are out-of-date.

Explanation:

Currently in the portal "Access configuration" you can select "Azure role-based access control" or "Vault access policy". Independent of this selection, there is a possibility to select "Azure Resource Manager for template deployment". There is no word "Advanced" anywhere. However, in warning messages, the last option is described as an advanced access policy.

upvoted 3 times

 **Narender_892** 7 months ago

1. Answer didn't give in the options. It should be an Access configuration blade in the Key vault
2. A Key Vault access policy
- 2.

upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/key-vault-parameter?tabs=azure-powershell#deploy-key-vaults-and-secrets>

Answer is Key Vault Access Policy for both

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure key vault access policy
Azure key vault access policy

upvoted 2 times

 **Axz** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question today March 2022

The first question has been changed to Restrict delete permission to the Key Vault

upvoted 12 times

 **PepeCordero** 11 months ago

so with this change
RBAC
access policy
upvoted 4 times

 **ixl2pass** 1 year, 3 months ago

- 1) Key Vault Access Policy
- 2) RBAC

Refer the following in link (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/security-features>)

For authorization, the management plane uses Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) and the data plane uses a Key Vault access policy and Azure RBAC for Key Vault data plane operations.

upvoted 5 times

 **wooyourdaddy** 1 year, 5 months ago

The Access Policy blade has changed:

Enable Access to:

Check box: Azure Virtual Machines for deployment
Check box: Azure Resource Manager for template deployment
Check box: Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption

- 1) Key Vault Access Policy
- 2) RBAC

upvoted 3 times

 **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

You are wrong, if you chose to use vault access policy then you can only use RBAC and nothing else. So key vault access policy is correct answer in both scenarios.

upvoted 4 times

 **fsan85** 1 year, 4 months ago

This is correct, to give access to templates read key vault, you need an Access policy.

"To enable the template to retrieve the secret, you must enable an access policy called Enable access to Azure Resource Manager for template deployment for the key vault. This policy is enabled in the template. For more information about the access policy, see Deploy key vaults and secrets. >> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-use-key-vault>"

And since the question says use of least privilege, you must consider RBAC for restrict access to just one secret, the question says secrets, but the least privilege in the question is the key for choosing RBAC.

upvoted 1 times

 **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 1 year, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct.. please refer explanation section.. you need to expand advance policy

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You need to configure access to Azure DevOps agent pools to meet the following requirements:

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

Which role memberships are required for the Azure DevOps organization and the project? To answer, drag the appropriate role memberships to the correct targets. Each role membership may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

| Roles | Answer Area |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| Administrator | Organization: <input type="text"/> |
| Reader | Project: <input type="text"/> |
| Service Account | |
| User | |

| Roles | Answer Area |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Administrator | Organization: <input type="text"/> |
| Correct Answer: Reader | Project: <input type="text"/> |
| Service Account | |
| User | |

Box 1: Reader -

Members of the Reader role can view the organization agent pool as well as agents. You typically use this to add operators that are responsible for monitoring the agents and their health.

Box 2: Service account -

Members of the Service account role can use the organization agent pool to create a project agent pool in a project. If you follow the guidelines above for creating new project agent pools, you typically do not have to add any members here.

Incorrect Answers:

In addition to all the permissions given the Reader and the Service Account role, members of the administrator role can register or unregister agents from the organization agent pool. They can also refer to the organization agent pool when creating a project agent pool in a project. Finally, they can also manage membership for all roles of the organization agent pool. The user that created the organization agent pool is automatically added to the Administrator role for that pool.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/pools-queues>

 **Tos0** Highly Voted 3 years ago

Organization -> Reader

Project -> User

upvoted 151 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct! reader, User.

upvoted 3 times

 **NKnab** 2 years, 8 months ago

This one is the correct answer.

upvoted 6 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

you are right. You can read the article below for more details:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/pools-queues?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml%2Cbrowser#security>
upvoted 3 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Also see this article for best explanation

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/about-security-roles?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

 **[Removed]**  3 years, 1 month ago

I think the Project level access should be User in this scenario

upvoted 28 times

 **formacionkiteris**  1 month ago

Project -> User
Organization -> Reader
upvoted 2 times

 **le129** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/about-security-roles?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 1 times

 **Atos** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

There is no administration work in requirements which is only thing i like about this question. Therefore the answer has to be:
Organisation - Reader
Project - User
upvoted 3 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/pools-queues?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml%2Cbrowser>

"Reader Members of this role can view the agent pool as well as agents. You typically use this to add operators that are responsible for monitoring the agents and their health."

"User Members of this role can use the project agent pool when authoring pipelines."

Organization ---> Reader
Project ---> User
upvoted 4 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

On Project level , the Service Account, dont exist.

So the correct answer is :

Organization : Reader
Project : User
upvoted 3 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

Organization -> Reader

Project -> User

Agent pool security roles, project-level

You add users to the following security roles from the project-level admin context, Agent Pools page. For information on adding and managing agent pools, see Agent pools.

TABLE 1

Role (project-level) Description

Reader Can view the pool. You typically add operators to this role that are responsible for monitoring the build and deployment jobs in that pool.

User Can view and use the pool when authoring build or release pipelines.

Creator Can create and use the pool when authoring build or release pipelines.

Administrator Can manage membership for all roles of the pool, as well as view and use the pools. The user that created a pool is automatically added to the Administrator role for that pool.

upvoted 4 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

the answer is correct

Reader Can view the pool as well as agents. You typically add operators to this role that are responsible for monitoring the agents and their health.
Service Account Can use the pool to create an agent in a project. If you follow the guidelines for creating new pools, you typically do not have to add any members to this role.

Administrator Can register or unregister agents from the pool and manage membership for all pools, as well as view and create pools. They can also use the agent pool when creating an agent in a project. The system automatically adds the user that created the pool to the Administrator role for that pool.

Role Description

Reader Can only view deployment groups.
Creator Can view and create deployment groups.
User Can view and use but cannot manage or create deployment groups.
Administrator Can administer roles, manage, view and use deployment groups.

upvoted 1 times

 **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

Frist one is definitely not the Reader (Organization) because Members of this role can view the agent pool as well as agents. You typically use this to add operators that are responsible for monitoring the agents and their health.

upvoted 1 times

 **GigaCaster** 1 year, 4 months ago

The issue with user at project is that the account creating the project automatically gets added to the administration area as is shown in their explanation, That's why it says service account.

upvoted 1 times

 **AZ5cert** 1 year, 6 months ago

Organization -> Reader

Project -> User

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/about-security-roles?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 3 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 7 months ago

Project Level:- User: Can use the pool when authoring build or release pipelines.

Organisational Level:- Reader: Can view the pool as well as agents. You typically add operators to this role that are responsible for monitoring the agents and their health.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/about-security-roles?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 4 times

 **erickim007** 1 year, 9 months ago

The answer should be

'Reader' for Organization

'User' for Project

upvoted 2 times

 **JohnWix** 1 year, 12 months ago

Correct Answer:

Project >> User. There is no Service account under project-level.

Organization >> Reader

upvoted 3 times

 **JohnWix** 2 years, 1 month ago

Organization >> Reader

Project >> User. There is not Service account option under project.

upvoted 4 times

 **vglearn** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer is

Organisation -> Reader

Project -> User

upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: D

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 with other Git permissions.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **AS007** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 34 times

 **examkid** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

What a horrible scenario!

Anyway the answer is correct

upvoted 33 times

 **ManikandaKumaran** 1 year, 4 months ago

Sometimes in real time, these are valid scenarios. Some development repos won't have customer's third-party integrated software's db access. At those times developers can't compile but still need to port the changes.

upvoted 3 times

 **Dkijc** 2 years, 5 months ago

I know, right? lol

upvoted 3 times

 **d0bermannn** 1 year, 7 months ago

yes that q is about our honorable code stars))

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/branch-permissions?view=azure-devops>

"Users with this permission are exempt from the branch policy set for the branch when completing pull requests and can opt-in to override the policies by checking Override branch policies and enable merge when completing a PR."

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

From the Security settings of the branch, modify the access control for the user.

upvoted 1 times

 **Kalaismile06** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Because if for a specific "master branch", we user Branch security level and not Repository security level (that set for all branches)

Correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

answer is correct as documentation provided demonstrate

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/branch-policies?view=azure-devops&tabs=browser#bypass-branch-policies>

upvoted 1 times

 **Pino2012** 2 years, 2 months ago

Why do you want to do this? It makes no sense.

upvoted 3 times

 **tom999** 2 years, 1 month ago

Agreed. But for the given requirements the answer is right though: D "From the Security settings of the branch, modify the access control for the user."

upvoted 4 times

 **aftab7500** 2 years, 4 months ago

If you want to bypass branch policies which are already in place. Go to security setting to change them.

upvoted 2 times

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

Correct Answer: A

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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-keyvault-parameter>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉  **msalvatori** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

Verified - Correct

upvoted 30 times

✉  **surensaluka** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

This question came today (2023-02-14)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A for answer

The other options don't make sense at all

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure Key Vault

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mcelona** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Key Vault

upvoted 1 times

✉  **UnknownMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **frutos46** 1 year, 5 months ago

Correctly correct

upvoted 3 times

✉  **droy89** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct, instead of hard coded creds, AZ key vault instance can be called

upvoted 4 times

✉  **RKS** 2 years, 1 month ago

Verified - Correct!
upvoted 3 times

 **samgoomer** 2 years, 2 months ago

Is this verified more recently?
upvoted 3 times

 **d0bermannn** 1 year, 7 months ago

absolutely, if have any disbelief in that , take az104 or az900(not 100% sure about az900)
upvoted 2 times

 **Rimbik** 2 years, 6 months ago

A. Is correct
upvoted 3 times

SIMULATION -

Your company plans to implement a new compliance strategy that will require all Azure web apps to be backed up every five hours. You need to back up an Azure web app named az400-123456789-main every five hours to an Azure Storage account in your resource group. To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft Azure portal.

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

With the storage account ready, you can configure backs up in the web app or App Service.

1. Open the App Service az400-123456789-main, which you want to protect, in the Azure Portal and browse to Settings > Backups. Click Configure and a Backup Configuration blade should appear.
2. Select the storage account.
3. Click + to create a private container. You could name this container after the web app or App Service.
4. Select the container.
5. If you want to schedule backups, then set Scheduled Backup to On and configure a schedule: every five hours
6. Select your retention. Note that 0 means never delete backups.
7. Decide if at least one backup should always be retained.
8. Choose if any connected databases should be included in the web app backup.
9. Click Save to finalize the backup configuration.

The screenshot shows the 'Backup Configuration' blade with three tabs:

- Backup Storage:** Shows a storage account named 'petriaspbackup.blob.core.windows.net'.
- Backup Schedule:** Shows scheduled backup settings: 'Scheduled backup' is 'On', 'Backup Every' is '1 Days', 'Start backup schedule from' is '2018-01-20 16:31:38 UTC - Coordinated Universal Time', and 'Retention (Days)' is '3655'.
- Backup Database:** Shows database backup settings: 'INCLUDE IN BACKUP' is checked for 'Included', 'CONNECTION STRING NAME' is 'defaultConnection', and 'DATABASE TYPE' is 'Sql Database'.

Reference:

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

KK787 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Are these labs appearing in exam any more?
upvoted 9 times

Govcomm Most Recent 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure Web App --> Backup
upvoted 2 times

UnknowMan 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

rdemontis 1 year ago

correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **Ash111** 1 year, 9 months ago

Given answer is correct

Pls ref - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup>

upvoted 2 times

 **zioalex** 1 year, 10 months ago

This looks correct to me.

upvoted 2 times

Question #15

Topic 4

SIMULATION -

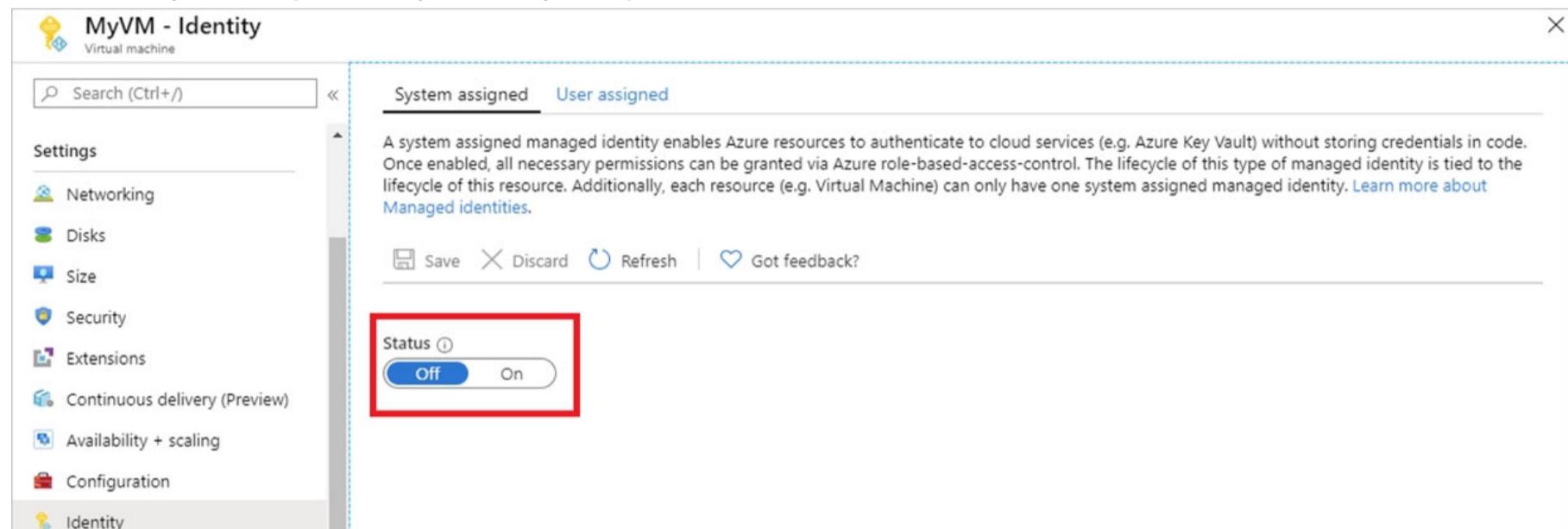
You need to configure a virtual machine named VM1 to securely access stored secrets in an Azure Key Vault named az400-123456789-kv.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

You can use a system-assigned managed identity for a Windows virtual machine (VM) to access Azure Key Vault.

1. Sign in to Azure portal
2. Locate virtual machine VM1.
3. Select Identity
4. Enable the system-assigned identity for VM1 by setting the Status to On.



Note: Enabling a system-assigned managed identity is a one-click experience. You can either enable it during the creation of a VM or in the properties of an existing VM.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/tutorial-windows-vm-access-nonaad>

 **stefan1234567** Highly Voted  5 months, 4 weeks ago

It misses one step to permit the managed identity to access the key vault

upvoted 11 times

 **Rams_84z06n** Most Recent  1 month ago

Here are the missing steps:

Go to KV - access policy - select permissions - Key - key mgmt- all, key rotation- all, Secret - mgmt- all. After selecting permission, select MI to assign the permission. In this case it is the VM's MI. Look up the MI using the VM MI's object ID. Then click next to make the assignment.

upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP -

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

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

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

Select and Place:

Answer Area**Objects**

a system-assigned managed identity

a cluster

an application registration in contoso.com

an RBAC binding

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area**Objects**

a system-assigned managed identity

a cluster

an application registration in contoso.com

an RBAC binding

| |
|------------------------------------|
| a cluster |
| a system-assigned managed identity |
| an RBAC binding |

Step 1: Create an AKS cluster -

Step 2: a system-assigned managed identity

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

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

| |
|--------------------------------------|
| Identity edit |
| Name |
| John Doe |
| User name |
| JohnDoe@hotmail.com |
| Object ID |
| 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000 |

Step 3: a RBAC binding -

Reference:

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

✉️  **Sylph** Highly Voted 2 years ago

1. an application registration in contoso.com
 2. a cluster
 3. an RBAC binding
- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/azure-ad-integration-cli>

The new, improved way: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/managed-aad>

upvoted 48 times

✉️  **mrg998** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

don't think this is right, then given answer is right
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **LeeVee** 2 years ago

This is correct.
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **yaziciali** 2 years ago

it makes more sense
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Beast_Hollow** 1 year, 11 months ago

Why, when you are creating the AKS cluster in the subscription that is tied to contoso.com?
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **JohnWix** Highly Voted 1 year, 12 months ago

I think the answer provided is correct. You don't need to register application in Contoso.com
upvoted 31 times

✉️  **noussa** 1 year, 11 months ago

That's my opinion too
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **randomaccount123** Most Recent 2 weeks, 4 days ago

It is now recommended to use Managed Identities over Service Principals for AKS Clusters. Therefore the answer is correct.
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **mohiniu** 1 month, 1 week ago

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mulBa_No4hw&t=1s
Explain RBAC on AKS
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Given answer is correct and supported by provided link
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **Mcelona** 10 months, 1 week ago

In my opinion the answer is correct.
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **darsh19** 1 year, 3 months ago

1- AKS cluster
2- System assigned managed identity
3- RBAC binding
upvoted 8 times

✉️  **frutos46** 1 year, 5 months ago

Its correct
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **ukkuru** 1 year, 8 months ago

Please look at the options in AKS cluster creation page
Basics
Node pools
Authentication
Networking
Integrations
Tags
Review + create
Cluster infrastructure

The cluster infrastructure authentication specified is used by Azure Kubernetes Service to manage cloud resources attached to the cluster. This can be either a service principal or a system-assigned managed identity.

Authentication method

Service principal

System-assigned managed identity

Kubernetes authentication and authorization

Authentication and authorization are used by the Kubernetes cluster to control user access to the cluster as well as what the user may do once authenticated. Learn more about Kubernetes authentication

Role-based access control (RBAC)

Enabled

Disabled

AKS-managed Azure Active Directory

Node pool OS disk encryption

By default, all disks in AKS are encrypted at rest with Microsoft-managed keys. For additional control over encryption, you can supply your own keys using a disk encryption set backed by an Azure Key Vault. The disk encryption set will be used to encrypt the OS disks for all node pools in the cluster. Learn more

upvoted 1 times

 **MaTa0** 1 year, 9 months ago

I think provided answer is correct
when you create AKS in the portal,
in Authentication tab you either select
System assigned managed identity or Service principal (this step you need to create an app in AAD first) then set up RBAC below
upvoted 3 times

 **amanp** 1 year, 9 months ago

App registrations is not required when setting up AKS. The given answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You manage build and release pipelines by using Azure DevOps. Your entire managed environment resides in Azure.

You need to configure a service endpoint for accessing Azure Key Vault secrets. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that the secrets are retrieved by Azure DevOps.
- Avoid persisting credentials and tokens in Azure DevOps.

How should you configure the service endpoint? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Service connection type:

| |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Azure Resource Manager |
| Generic service |
| Team Foundation Server / Azure Pipelines service connection |

Authentication/authorization method for the connection:

| |
|-----------------------------------------|
| Azure Active Directory OAuth 2.0 |
| Grant authorization |
| Managed Service Identity Authentication |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Service connection type:

| |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Azure Resource Manager |
| Generic service |
| Team Foundation Server / Azure Pipelines service connection |

Authentication/authorization method for the connection:

| |
|-----------------------------------------|
| Azure Active Directory OAuth 2.0 |
| Grant authorization |
| Managed Service Identity Authentication |

Box 1: Azure Pipelines service connection

Box 2: Managed Service Identity Authentication

The managed identities for Azure resources feature in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) provides Azure services with an automatically managed identity in Azure

AD. You can use the identity to authenticate to any service that supports Azure AD authentication, including Key Vault, without any credentials in your code.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/deploy/azure-key-vault> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/overview>

 **jhxetc** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

<https://azuredavolabs.com/labs/vstsextract/azurekeyvault/>
Task 3 Step 6 - The answer for part 1 should definitely be ARM
upvoted 29 times

 **LyoneI** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Here is what the link ([link: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/deploy/azure-key-vault?view=azure-devops](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/deploy/azure-key-vault?view=azure-devops)) provided states under 'Prerequisites':
"An Azure subscription linked to Azure Pipelines or Team Foundation Server using the Azure Resource Manager service connection."

Answer #1 is CORRECT (Team Foundation Server / Azure Pipelines service connection). It appears that the answer is worded wrongly or even poorly, but is CORRECT.

As for Answer #2, specified in the second link provided [link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/overview>]

resources/overview]: "Managed identities eliminate the need for developers to manage credentials."

So, as specified in the question -- "Avoid persisting credentials and tokens in Azure DevOps." Answer #2 is CORRECT (Managed Service Identity Authentication), as it states in the link, "Managed identities eliminate the need for developers to manage credentials."

upvoted 18 times

✉️ **mmdex** 3 months ago

Answer #1 should be "Azure Resource Manager". It isn't worded wrongly. The "Team Foundation Server / Azure Pipelines service connection" type simply does not exist. The "Azure Resource Manager" and "Generic" service connection types do exist. Here is a list of common service connection types:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/library/service-endpoints?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#common-service-connection-types>

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

No it isn't worded wrongly. "An Azure subscription linked to Azure Pipelines or Team Foundation Server using the Azure Resource Manager service connection" means you have already an ARM service connection in the devops project or in the pipeline that links to your Azure subscription. You need it to access to any azure resource in your azure subscription. So the provided answer #1 is wrong. ARM is correct

upvoted 9 times

✉️ **Rams_84z06n** Most Recent 1 month ago

AzureResourceManager, Managed Service Identity Authentication

Step1: Enabled KV for ARM deployment

Step2: To the devops project, add a ARM service connection and select ARM Service Identity for authentication, provide your cloud subscription, tenant id, provide a name for service connection, grant permission to all pipelines, save.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **mohiniu** 1 month, 1 week ago

Azure Pipelines supports the following service connection types by default. Any service connection other than ARM doesn't look relevant.

Azure Classic | Azure Repos/TFS | Azure Resource Manager | Azure Service Bus | Bitbucket | Chef | Docker hub or others | Other Git | Generic | GitHub | GitHub Enterprise Server | Jenkins | Kubernetes | Maven | npm | NuGet | Python package download | Python package upload | Service Fabric | SSH | Subversion | Visual Studio App Center |

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **mohiniu** 1 month, 1 week ago

Also in reference link of answer its mentioned:

An Azure subscription linked to Azure Pipelines or Team Foundation Server using the Azure Resource Manager service connection. So answer should be ARM

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **reks2022** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

azureresourcemanager & managed identity

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/deploy/azure-key-vault?view=azure-devops>

"An Azure subscription linked to Azure Pipelines or Team Foundation Server using the Azure Resource Manager service connection."

Service connection is ARM

"Avoid persisting credentials and tokens" so this would be managed identity for authentication

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

ARM and MI are correct.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Arm + Managed identity (to not store, access token etc..)

upvoted 5 times

✉️ **Aby2020** 1 year ago

Even the provided documentation states to use ARM (re: answer to question 1) <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/deploy/azure-key-vault>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **shermin1** 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **binq** 1 year, 2 months ago

1. ARM (New Service connection -> Azure Resource Manager -> Service Principal (manual))
2. Managed Identity

upvoted 3 times

 **darsh19** 1 year, 3 months ago

1. ARM
2. Managed Identity or Service Principal
Ref: <https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/azurekeyvault/>
upvoted 9 times

 **Quirkafleeg** 1 year, 6 months ago

ARM: In DevOps > Project Settings > Service connections, click New service connection. The list is your possible "Service connection types". If you select the one containing "Team Foundation Server", the next page requires a PAT, which does not fulfil one of the requirements.

upvoted 7 times

 **lesiris** 1 year, 9 months ago

Should be Azure Resource Manager
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-use-key-vault>
upvoted 8 times

 **sv_26** 1 year, 9 months ago

yes answer
should be
ARM
upvoted 5 times

 **Ash111** 1 year, 9 months ago

have a look this url..will help you - <https://www.azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/azurekeyvault/>
upvoted 6 times

 **nicksu** 1 year, 9 months ago

Yeah, looks like generic service principal is the one
upvoted 2 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 8 months ago

Good lab Ash, thanks
upvoted 2 times

 **Ronny95** 1 year, 9 months ago

This should be ARM right?
upvoted 6 times

You are deploying a server application that will run on a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2019.

You create an Azure key vault and a secret.

You need to use the key vault to secure API secrets for third-party integrations.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Configure RBAC for the key vault.
- B. Modify the application to access the key vault.
- C. Configure a Key Vault access policy.
- D. Deploy an Azure Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension.
- E. Deploy a virtual machine that uses a system-assigned managed identity.

Correct Answer: BCE

BE: An app deployed to Azure can take advantage of Managed identities for Azure resources, which allows the app to authenticate with Azure Key Vault using

Azure AD authentication without credentials (Application ID and Password/Client Secret) stored in the app.

C:

1. Select Add Access Policy.
2. Open Secret permissions and provide the app with Get and List permissions.
3. Select Select principal and select the registered app by name. Select the Select button.
4. Select OK.
5. Select Save.
6. Deploy the app.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/security/key-vault-configuration>

Community vote distribution

BCE (71%)

ABE (21%)

7%

 **Marang73** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

B, C, E is possible see <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/tutorial-net-virtual-machine>

RBAC is also possible but it still in preview <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/rbac-guide>
upvoted 29 times

 **kumardeb** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

B. Modify the application to access the key vault.
C. Configure a Key Vault access policy.
E. Deploy a virtual machine that uses a system-assigned managed identity.

upvoted 7 times

 **diego84** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ABE

E - it is for VM
A- Set up MI over KV using RBAC
B - Change your app to use the MI
upvoted 3 times

 **meoukg** 5 months ago

BCE were my chosen answers yesterday when I sat on this exam
upvoted 2 times

 **Def21** 7 months ago

BE are quite clear. It is either ABE or BCE.

If you have system-assigned managed identity, you should be able to use RBAC for it. This is, to my understanding, preferred solution. So ABE.

However, in the links provided, the instructions always talk about access policies. Not sure if they are just legacy. Thus, BCE. At least this should work.

upvoted 3 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCE

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/tutorial-net-virtual-machine?tabs=azure-cli>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/security/key-vault-configuration?view=aspnetcore-6.0>

BCE are correct

upvoted 1 times

 **akp1000** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ACE

Creating a managed identity isn't enough. You also need to allow the VM RBAC permissions to access the Key Vault in the first place.
upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

System Managed Identity
Azure Key Vault Access Policy
Modify the app to access the Azure Key Vault.
upvoted 3 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Most definitely BCE.
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

BCE is Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BCE

correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **AlexLiourtas** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BCE

BCE tested
upvoted 1 times

 **sherman1** 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....
upvoted 3 times

 **binq** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Correct. Apps derive identity of the VM. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/security/key-vault-configuration>
upvoted 3 times

 **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

BCE looks to be the answer
upvoted 2 times

 **poplovic** 1 year, 8 months ago

RBAC is also working for VM as of today 7/2021
upvoted 2 times

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Groups to control the build access:

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

Group type:

| |
|---------|
| Private |
| Public |
| Shared |

Answer Area

Groups to control the build access:

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

Group type:

| |
|---------|
| Private |
| Public |
| Shared |

Box 1: Microsoft Visual Studio App Center distribution Groups

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. Examples 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.

Reference:

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

 **AS007** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer - verified

upvoted 37 times

 **binq** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct. Private, Public, and Shared are groups available only in App Center. Shared is a Private or Public group that is shared between multiple apps (here 3).

upvoted 7 times

 **Fal9911** Most Recent 1 week, 6 days ago

GPT: Microsoft Visual Studio App Center Distribution groups should be used to control access to the application builds, and the group type should be set to Private. Private distribution groups are accessible only to the testers who are invited via email, which ensures that only authorized users

have access to the builds. Shared distribution groups, on the other hand, can be accessed by multiple apps in the organization, which may not be desirable if the builds are intended only for specific groups or stages. Therefore, the correct answer is:

Groups to control the build access: Microsoft Visual Studio App Center Distribution groups

Group Type: Private

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Answer is correct and explanation given supports it

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Mobile Applications --> Visual Studio App Center --> Shared for all applications

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct,

This groups is only available on appcenter and we need Shared group because we have 3 apps

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 8 months ago

Well done Exam Topics - correct answer!

upvoted 3 times

 **RKS** 2 years, 1 month ago

Verified - Correct!

upvoted 2 times

 **sugarbubbles** 2 years, 5 months ago

repeated on topic 14 question 7

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso that contains a project named Project1.

You provision an Azure key vault named Keyvault1.

You need to reference Keyvault1 secrets in a build pipeline of Project1.

What should you do first?

- A. Add a secure file to Project1.
- B. Create an XAML build service.
- C. Create a variable group in Project1.
- D. Configure the security policy of Contoso.

Correct Answer: D

Before this will work, the build needs permission to access the Azure Key Vault. This can be added in the Azure Portal.

Open the Access Policies in the Key Vault and add a new one. Choose the principle used in the DevOps build.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

✉  **Hooters** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

C. Create a variable group in Project1.
upvoted 72 times

✉  **yhredil** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

C - is the right one
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/library/variable-groups?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#link-secrets-from-an-azure-key-vault>
upvoted 12 times

✉  **mohiniu** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C
Create a variable group in Project1 . Creating variable group is current. We need no do change anything at organisation contoso level
upvoted 1 times

✉  **surensaluka** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
<https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-400/view/12/>
Q23 also says the variable group is the answer.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **bellorg** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

C. Create a variable group in Project1
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Rachid** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

C
I just check : Security policies ib organization settings cannot solve KV access.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Rachid** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

D
It Says wht you do FIRST
without givind access to List KV secret to SP of Devops , you wont be able to read an set a variable
upvoted 1 times

✉  **joshfry** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

As Contoso is the Azure DevOps instance, and not the Key Vault.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **meoukg** 5 months ago

I chose C when I sat on this exam, and I passed :)
upvoted 2 times

✉  **DParekh** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct answer. Why D is not correct? To access AKV from build pipeline, we have to define access policy at Azure Key Vault level. D is saying configure security policy of Contoso project which is not correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

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

"Variable groups store values and secrets that you might want to be passed into a YAML pipeline or make available across multiple pipelines. You can share and use variable groups in multiple pipelines in the same project."

"Link an existing Azure key vault to a variable group and map selective vault secrets to the variable group."

upvoted 1 times

 **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

On exam 20220727.

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Variable group to access Azure Key Vault

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct ; Create a variable group in and link secret from azure kv

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

for this scenario you don't need an access policy. you can use a service connection to your azure subscription

upvoted 1 times

 **shermen1** 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....

upvoted 2 times

 **BesQpin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Variable group is required to use key vault backed secrets in the pipeline

upvoted 2 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Should be C.

upvoted 1 times

Your company uses Azure DevOps.

Only users who have accounts in Azure Active Directory can access the Azure DevOps environment.

You need to ensure that only devices that are connected to the on-premises network can access the Azure DevOps environment.

What should you do?

- A. Assign the Stakeholder access level to all users.
- B. In Azure Active Directory, configure risky sign-ins.
- C. In Azure DevOps, configure Security in Project Settings.
- D. In Azure Active Directory, configure conditional access.

Correct Answer: D

Conditional Access is a capability of Azure Active Directory. With Conditional Access, you can implement automated access control decisions for accessing your cloud apps that are based on conditions.

Conditional Access policies are enforced after the first-factor authentication has been completed.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/overview>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **AS007** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 28 times

 **vglearn** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

Explanation

You can make use of Conditional access in Azure AD. You would first ensure the devices are joined to Azure AD. Then in Conditional access , you can set the policy to only allow access if the device is joined to Azure AD.

upvoted 8 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

This is D for sure

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Conditional Access

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Provided explanation supports D as the answer

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Whirly** 1 year ago

Exam Question April 1st 2022

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/change-application-access-policies?view=azure-devops#conditional-access-policies>

upvoted 1 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct Answer.

upvoted 4 times

 **Jkmr622** 2 years, 3 months ago

Correctomundo dude

upvoted 2 times

 **roydeen** 2 years, 4 months ago

correcto

upvoted 1 times

 **Cluster007** 2 years, 5 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Dkijc** 2 years, 5 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

You have the following Azure policy.

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

You assign the policy to the Tenant root group.

What is the effect of the policy?

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

Correct Answer: B

Denies non HTTPS traffic.

Community vote distribution

| | |
|---------|----|
| B (91%) | 9% |
|---------|----|

 **rafapaz09** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct answer is good, the policy is not going to apply to the existing resources, unless you run a remediation task to force the policy to all the existing resources

upvoted 22 times

 **Kinon4** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

If storage accounts don't support HTTPS only, then deny. Therefore answer is A, only accepts encrypted traffic.

upvoted 12 times

 **CyberLumi** 1 year, 10 months ago

The policy denies the creation of any new storage account that does not allow the https protocol. It is a DENY policy not a policy to allow https traffic. Answer is B

upvoted 14 times

 **Kinon4** 1 year, 11 months ago

Answer is B**

upvoted 12 times

 **GokhanSenyuz** Most Recent 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

answer B

That's the cheese!

upvoted 1 times

 **Atos** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

The code just seems unnecessary and answers just as bad. From what i understand it has 2 negative clauses that would effectively mean the https rule is enforced, so the storage traffic is securely encrypted.

Ans: B.

upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Not equals true then deny is the key here

You do not allow traffic if it is not HTTPS

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

All traffic to the Azure Storage Account is encrypted through HTTPS

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct and you can run "remediation task for existing resources.

upvoted 1 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

B. ensures that all traffic to new Azure Storage accounts is encrypted

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

This is the reason why the correct answer is B: "During evaluation of existing resources, resources that match a deny policy definition are marked as non-compliant"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects#deny>

upvoted 2 times

 **sujitwarrier11** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer B. Azure policy wont affect existing resources I think, only the newly created once after policy is enforced are affected.

upvoted 1 times

 **binq** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct. Policy denies all future storage accounts that don't support HTTPS. Policies don't affect existing resources, hence A is incorrect.

upvoted 1 times

 **PlumpyTumbler** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Word up. It's B, I'm not going to put the same link everyone else provided. This is a well documented answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Shreyans** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

 **Sst121** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Ans: A

upvoted 1 times

 **Abbas** 1 year, 3 months ago

Here the two requirements are:-

Each storage account must be enabled for HTTPS

Each storage account must be disabled for HTTP

Answer should be A as per the link below

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/tutorials/create-custom-policy-definition>

upvoted 1 times

 **AashwinA** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/tutorials/create-custom-policy-definition>

Here is my 2 cents, looking at the link by default storage account does not support HTTPS and ARM template comes like below:

"supportsHttpsTrafficOnly": false,

The policy is trying to catch this by using below:

```
{  
"field": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/supportsHttpsTrafficOnly",  
"notEquals": "true"  
}
```

If you read this carefully it means supportsHttpsTrafficOnly - Equals False (which is the default behaviour).. And then action item = DENY. So basically if its not HTTPS or encrypted it has to be denied.. So answer B

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso, an Azure DevOps project named Project1, an Azure subscription named Sub1, and an Azure key vault named vault1.

You need to ensure that you can reference the values of the secrets stored in vault1 in all the pipelines of Project1. The solution must prevent the values from being stored in the pipelines.

What should you do?

- A. Create a variable group in Project1.
- B. Add a secure file to Project1.
- C. Modify the security settings of the pipelines.
- D. Configure the security policy of Contoso.

Correct Answer: A

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **AS007** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct

upvoted 25 times

 **thijsvb** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is correct, because in a variable group you can link a key vault. Then you can make the group available to everyone. This way you can ensure that every pipeline can use the variables. Better usability than using tasks in every pipeline.

upvoted 13 times

 **gautamksr** 2 years, 3 months ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Mcelona** Most Recent 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **meoukg** 5 months ago

I chose A when I sat on this exam, and I passed :)

upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Given link supports A as the answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Variable group for accessing Azure Key Vault

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/library/variable-groups?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#link-secrets-from-an-azure-key-vault>

upvoted 3 times

 **celciuz** 1 year, 7 months ago

This question came out too, August 2021

upvoted 3 times

✉ **francis6170** 1 year, 9 months ago
Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago
Question already repeated.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **MacawLord** 1 year, 8 months ago
It's quite similar to Question #23 in this same question set, only differences are this one has an Azure subscription and needs to prevent the values from being stored in pipelines
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Yogothegreat** 2 years, 10 months ago
Using Variable Group is a right answer but
Secrets stored in vault1 in all the pipelines of Project1 can be directly accessed if we add a KeyVault Task in the pipeline, what's the purpose of reading it into Variable group, for sharing it across many stages in pipeline ? can someone throw more light
upvoted 6 times

✉ **hart232** 2 years, 10 months ago
Looks to be a near appropriate answer compared to the available options.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Doenoe** 2 years, 10 months ago
I think it's the better choice from a security perspective. You would populate the variable group from KeyVault periodically and only when needed, instead of querying the 'external' KeyVault for secrets everytime the pipeline runs.
upvoted 6 times

DRAG DROP -

You use GitHub Enterprise Server as a source code repository.

You create an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso.

In the Contoso organization, you create a project named Project1.

You need to link GitHub commits, pull requests, and issues to the work items of Project1. The solution must use OAuth-based authentication.

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

Select and Place:

Actions

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

From Project Settings in Azure DevOps, create a service hook subscription.

From Organization settings in Azure DevOps, connect to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

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

From Organization settings in Azure DevOps, add an OAuth configuration.

From Developer settings in GitHub Enterprise Server, generate a private key.

Answer Area**Correct Answer:****Actions**

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

From Project Settings in Azure DevOps, create a service hook subscription.

From Organization settings in Azure DevOps, connect to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

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

From Organization settings in Azure DevOps, add an OAuth configuration.

From Developer settings in GitHub Enterprise Server, generate a private key.

Answer Area

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

From Organization settings in Azure DevOps, add an OAuth configuration.

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



Step 1: From Developer settings in GitHub Enterprise Server, register a new OAuth app.

If you plan to use OAuth to connect Azure DevOps Services or Azure DevOps Server with your GitHub Enterprise Server, you first need to register the application as an OAuth App

Step 2: Organization settings in Azure DevOps, add an OAuth configuration

Register your OAuth configuration in Azure DevOps Services.

Note:

1. Sign into the web portal for Azure DevOps Services.
2. Add the GitHub Enterprise Oauth configuration to your organization.
3. Open Organization settings>Oauth configurations, and choose Add Oauth configuration.
4. Fill in the form that appears, and then choose Create.

Step 3: From Project Settings in Azure DevOps, add a GitHub connection.

Connect Azure DevOps Services to GitHub Enterprise Server

Choose the Azure DevOps logo to open Projects, and then choose the Azure Boards project you want to configure to connect to your GitHub Enterprise repositories.

Choose (1) Project Settings, choose (2) GitHub connections and then (3) Click here to connect to your GitHub Enterprise organization.

Reference:

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

✉  **Sylph**  2 years ago

Correct, links for each step in answer:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/github/connect-to-github?view=azure-devops#register-azure-devops-in-github-as-an-oauth-app>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/github/connect-to-github?view=azure-devops#register-your-oauth-configuration-in-azure-devops-services>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/github/connect-to-github?view=azure-devops#connect-azure-devops-services-to-github-enterprise-server>

upvoted 18 times

✉  **SteveChai**  1 year, 11 months ago

yes, answer is correct. Verified.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **syu31svc**  8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/github/connect-to-github?view=azure-devops#server-github-ent-oauth-register>

Answer provided is correct

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

GitHub Enterprise Server --> Register an OAuth application

Azure DevOps Organization --> Enable OAuth

Azure DevOps project --> GitHub connection

upvoted 3 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct :

1. Add new Oauth app to GitHub Enterprise
2. From Organization settings, add an OAuth Configuration (Source type: GitHub enterprise)
3. From Project settings, add a new Git Hub Connection

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

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

Organization settings in Azure DevOps, add an OAuth configuration

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

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer as documentation attached demonstrates

upvoted 2 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

to be more precise you can find the solution here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/github/connect-to-github?view=azure-devops#server-github-ent-oauth-register>

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

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

You need to use the secret in the deployment pipeline.

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

Select and Place:

Actions**Answer Area**

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

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

Configure an access policy in the key vault.



Generate a self-signed certificate.



Add an Azure Resource Manager service connection to the pipeline.

Export a certificate from the key vault.

Correct Answer:**Actions****Answer Area**

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

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

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

Configure an access policy in the key vault.

Configure an access policy in the key vault.

Add an Azure Resource Manager service connection to the pipeline.

Generate a self-signed certificate.



Add an Azure Resource Manager service connection to the pipeline.

Export a certificate from the key vault.

Step 1: Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

You will need a service principal to deploy an app to an Azure resource from Azure Pipelines.

Step 2: Configure an access policy in the key vault.

You need to secure access to your key vaults by allowing only authorized applications and users. To access the data from the vault, you will need to provide read

(Get) permissions to the service principal that you will be using for authentication in the pipeline.

Select Access policy and then select + Add Access Policy to setup a new policy.

Basics **Access policy** Networking Tags Review + create

Enable Access to:

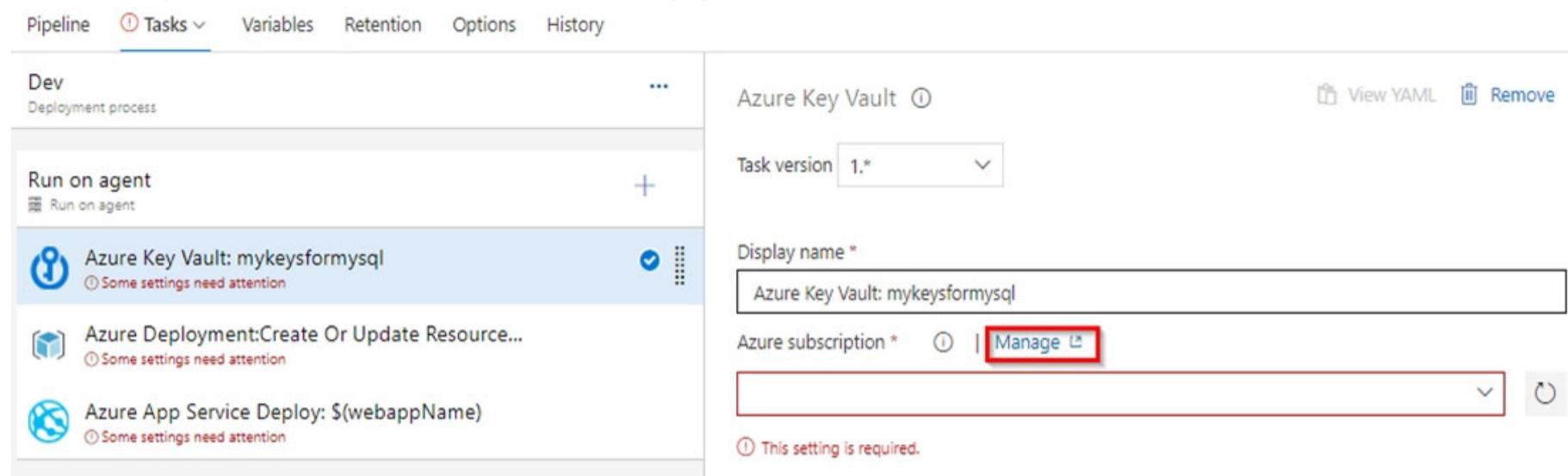
- Azure Virtual Machines for deployment ⓘ
- Azure Resource Manager for template deployment ⓘ
- Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption ⓘ

+ Add Access Policy

Step 3: Add an Azure Resource Manager service connection to the pipeline

You need to authorize the pipeline to deploy to Azure:

1. Select Pipelines | Pipelines,
2. Go to Releases under Pipelines and then select and Edit your pipeline.
3. Under Tasks, notice the release definition for Dev stage has a Azure Key Vault task. This task downloads Secrets from an Azure Key Vault.
4. Click Manage, this will redirect to the Service connections page.



The screenshot shows the Azure Pipeline interface. The 'Tasks' tab is selected. In the 'Dev' deployment process, there is a 'Run on agent' step followed by an 'Azure Key Vault' task named 'mykeysformysql'. Below it are two other tasks: 'Azure Deployment: Create Or Update Resource...' and 'Azure App Service Deploy: \$({webappName})'. On the right, the 'Azure Key Vault' task details are shown, including its display name 'Azure Key Vault: mykeysformysql', task version '1.*', and an 'Azure subscription' dropdown with a 'Manage' button highlighted with a red box. A note at the bottom says '(1) This setting is required.'

5. Click on New Service connection -> Azure Resource Manager -> Service Principal (manual). Fill the information from previously created service principal.

Reference:

<https://azureddevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/azurekeyvault/>

erico [Highly Voted] 1 year, 9 months ago

The answer is correct:

First create a service principal.

Ensure to give the service principal access to the secrets in the key vault via the access policy

Then Add the Azure Resource Manager service connection which will be used to access the key vault resource.

upvoted 28 times

AzureJobsTillRetire 2 months, 3 weeks ago

If this is in AZ-500, the answer is definitely wrong. Not sure if it is right in AZ-400 though. I agree with jeet1985 and app registration is the way to go. When you register the app with Azure AD, the service principle is automatically created for the app, and it can either be set for RBAC or access policy via Azure portal. When you create a service principle, you will also have to link it to the app. This step is missing in the given answer. Hence, the given answer is not correct.

upvoted 1 times

jeet1985 [Highly Voted] 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer should be B,C, E

There is no way to directly create a service principal using the Azure portal. When you register an application through the Azure portal, an application object and service principal are automatically created in your home directory or tenant.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/howto-create-service-principal-portal>

upvoted 23 times

ThomasKong 1 year, 8 months ago

agree with this answer .

upvoted 1 times

lesiris 1 year, 9 months ago

I think this is the right answer <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/howto-create-service-principal-portal#app-registration-app-objects-and-service-principals>

upvoted 2 times

lesiris 1 year, 8 months ago

After some thinking not sure about it ... It's written nowhere that the portal is mandatory. We can simply create a service principal using the Azure Cli (az ad sp create-for-rbac). So for me the given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

KhabibcanfeatGSP 1 year, 9 months ago

This seems like the most correct sequence.

upvoted 1 times

Robert12345Robert 1 year, 7 months ago

You can: az ad sp create-for-rbac -n ServicePrincipalName

upvoted 4 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

This is not correct, as the answer is to use access policy and not rbac for the app
upvoted 1 times

 **Yatoom** Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Couldn't you just let the service principal be created automatically when setting up the Azure Resource Manager service connection?
upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Provided answer is correct and provided link supports it
upvoted 1 times

 **Divyayuvi** 8 months, 1 week ago

Why not ?
1. Add an Azure Resource Manager service connection to the pipeline
2. Add an app registration in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)
3. Configure an access policy in the key vault.

Anyway in the pipeline we need to connect to the Key Vault through Variable group!

upvoted 2 times

 **Divyayuvi** 8 months, 1 week ago

Sorry, its a typo the 2nd point in the above answer should be
2. "Create a service principal"
and not "Add an app registration in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)"
upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Service Principal --> Access Policy --> ARM service connection
upvoted 2 times

 **jyvas** 10 months, 1 week ago

You can only register app if it is app service. Question doesn't state where the app has been deployed, so SP makes more sense than app registration
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Create a service principal
Give access to KV via access policy (Use the SP created)
Add Arm service to pipeline
upvoted 1 times

 **somenkr** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer should be B,C, E
There is no way to directly create a service principal using the Azure portal. When you register an application through the Azure portal, an application object and service principal are automatically created in your home directory or tenant.
upvoted 2 times

 **shubhb11** 1 year ago

There is no way to directly create a service principal using the Azure portal. When you register an application through the Azure portal, an application object and service principal are automatically created in your home directory or tenant.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/howto-create-service-principal-portal#app-registration-app-objects-and-service-principals>

create App registration

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

the answer is correct as demonstrated by the attached documentation
upvoted 2 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.
upvoted 3 times

 **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

The App registration is the template used to create the SP. The SP is a security principal (like a User) which can be authenticated and authorised

So the most common way of doing this is creating app registration, this is also where you will get a service principal, you use that app/sp for a policy in a key vault, and then as a last step you use this SP in a pipeline

upvoted 1 times

 **ingAlfano** 1 year, 8 months ago

when you create a new service connection you create a service principal as well.
If you already have service connection you already have a service principal so I don't see the point of creating a service principal here..
upvoted 2 times

 **ingAlfano** 1 year, 8 months ago

Then there is not any clue the app will run on azure so no need to deploy to azure..
upvoted 1 times

 **The_Dude** 1 year, 9 months ago

Given answer is correct
<https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/azurekeyvault/>
upvoted 8 times

 **jvyas** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Thank you for the link.
upvoted 1 times

 **Lokeshbm** 1 year, 9 months ago

First create a service principal.
Ensure to give the service principal access to the secrets in the key vault via the access policy

Then Add the Azure Resource Manager service connection which will be used to access the key vault resource
upvoted 3 times

 **Lokeshbm** 1 year, 9 months ago

First create a service principal.
Ensure to give the service principal access to the secrets in the key vault via the access policy

Then Add the Azure Resource Manager service connection which will be used to access the key vault resource.
upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a private project in Azure DevOps and two users named User1 and User2.

You need to add User1 and User2 to groups to meet the following requirements:

- User1 must be able to create a code wiki.
- User2 must be able to edit wiki pages.
- The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

To which group should you add each user? To answer, drag the appropriate groups to the correct users. Each group 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.

Select and Place:

| Groups | Answer Area |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Build Administrators | User1: [Empty Box] |
| Contributors | User2: [Empty Box] |
| Project Administrators | |
| Project Valid Users | |
| Stakeholders | |

| Groups | Answer Area |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Build Administrators | User1: Project Administrators |
| Contributors | User2: Contributors |
| Project Administrators | |
| Project Valid Users | |
| Stakeholders | |

User1: Project Administrators -

You must have the permission Create Repository to publish code as wiki. By default, this permission is set for members of the Project Administrators group.

User2: Contributors -

Anyone who is a member of the Contributors security group can add or edit wiki pages.

Anyone with access to the team project, including stakeholders, can view the wiki.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/wiki-create-repo>

 **Sylph** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Correct

upvoted 14 times

 **francis6170** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 12 times

 **reks2022** Most Recent 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Contributor,Contributor as least privilege access
[learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/permissions-access?
 toc=%2Fazure%2Fdevops%2Fproject%2Ftoc.json&view=azure-devops](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/permissions-access?toc=%2Fazure%2Fdevops%2Fproject%2Ftoc.json&view=azure-devops)

upvoted 11 times

 **Yatoom** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

I think it should be "Contributors" and "Contributors".

Contributors can publish code as a wiki:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/permissions-access?view=azure-devops#notifications-alerts-and-team-collaboration-tools>

By default, all project contributors have read and edit access of the wiki repository:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/manage-readme-wiki-permissions?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 5 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Provided answer is correct and supported by link given

upvoted 1 times

 **sha1979** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Clarification, Contributors = Members of this group can add, modify, and delete items within the team project.

Project Administrators = Members of this group can perform all operations in the team project.

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Project administrator --> Contributor

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **malikimran21** 1 year, 3 months ago

this came in today exam Az-400 (Dec 2021)

upvoted 1 times

 **subrata83** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this in the Az-400 exam(Sep 27 2021)

upvoted 3 times

 **V_Ramon** 1 year, 8 months ago

this question came out today, July 28, 2021

upvoted 3 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

Users with Stakeholder access in a private project can read wiki pages and view revisions, however they can't do any edit operations. For example, stakeholders aren't able to create, edit, reorder, or revert changes to pages. These permissions can't be changed. They have full access to Wikis in public projects.

So, the answer is project admin & contributor

upvoted 6 times

 **RAY2021** 1 year, 10 months ago

Ans correct

You must have the permission Create Repository to publish code as wiki. By default, this permission is set for members of the Project Administrators group.

Anyone who is a member of the Contributors security group can add or edit wiki pages. Anyone with access to the team project, including stakeholders, can view the wiki.

upvoted 2 times

 **VinayDev** 1 year, 10 months ago

Ans : Incorrect-

It should be project administrators and stake holders.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/wiki-create-repo?view=azure-devops&tabs=browser>

upvoted 2 times

 **JerryGolais** 1 year, 10 months ago

As per your link "Anyone who is a member of the Contributors security group can add or edit wiki pages. Anyone with access to the team project, including stakeholders, can view the wiki." So stake holders can't edit, only read.

upvoted 7 times

You use WhiteSource Bolt to scan a Node.js application.

The WhiteSource Bolt scan identifies numerous libraries that have invalid licenses. The libraries are used only during development and are not part of a production deployment.

You need to ensure that WhiteSource Bolt only scans production dependencies.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Run npm install and specify the --production flag.
- B. Modify the WhiteSource Bolt policy and set the action for the licenses used by the development tools to Reassign.
- C. Modify the devDependencies section of the project's Package.json file.
- D. Configure WhiteSource Bolt to scan the node_modules directory only.

Correct Answer: AC

A: To resolve NPM dependencies, you should first run "npm install" command on the relevant folders before executing the plugin.

C: All npm packages contain a file, usually in the project root, called package.json — this file holds various metadata relevant to the project.

This file is used to give information to npm that allows it to identify the project as well as handle the project's dependencies. It can also contain other metadata such as a project description, the version of the project in a particular distribution, license information, even configuration data — all of which can be vital to both npm and to the end users of the package.

Reference:

<https://whitesource.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/WD/pages/34209870/NPM+Plugin> <https://nodejs.org/en/knowledge/getting-started/npm/what-is-the-file-package-json>

Community vote distribution

| | | |
|----------|-----|-----|
| AD (76%) | 14% | 10% |
|----------|-----|-----|

✉  **27close** Highly Voted  2 years, 5 months ago

the answer is correct - devDependent and productionflag

upvoted 15 times

✉  **nakedsun** 1 month, 1 week ago

Answer is correct, not sure what everyone else is smoking, guess there are not many Node devs here. How will Whitesource/Mend know which deps are for development unless we modify packakge.json and assign the dev dependancies, is it just going to guess?

Then we need to make sure the npm install/build process uses --production so it doesn't pull the development deps. Then the scan is run (assumed to be during a pipeline build) on only production deps in node_modules.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **ravikrg** 6 months ago

I think, devDependencies and productionflag are interlinked
when we add devDependencies and during installation add the productionflag the devDependencies will not be installed.

And coming to option D, if we are using productionflag why do we need to configure the whitesource to look at node_modules folder, isn't it obvious that node_modules is where the packages are installed? why do we need to exclusively set to look at node_modules?

My answer would be CA in sequence. Please correct me if I am wrong

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** Highly Voted  1 year ago

Selected Answer: AD

Correct answers are A & D.

1. When you use --production flag in npm install devDependencies are not installed (so C is wrong).
2. npm install command installs the dependencies to the local node_modules folder.

<https://docs.npmjs.com/cli/v8/commands/npm-install>

3. WhiteSource scan the entire project folder by default. You have to configure it to scan only the node_modules since the production dependencies are there.

<https://whitesource.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/WD/pages/33751265/Previous+Version+of+WhiteSource+Bolt+for+Azure+Pipeline#Build-Configuration-for-Azure-DevOps-Server>

"If there is a policy match on a Reassign action, the request will be automatically reassigned to a designated user or group in the system which is not the default approver."

<https://whitesource.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/WD/pages/34013519/Managing+Automated+Policies#Applying-Actions-to-a-Library>

But is this action required in the question? Of course no. So even B is wrong
upvoted 14 times

 **mmdex** Most Recent 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AC
I'd say the answer AC is correct. You need to modify devDependencies in package.json (C) so that npm knows which dependencies are for development use only, and run install with --production flag (A) to not install them.

I do not see how D would help me. Both production and development dependencies are installed in the same "node_modules" folder. Restricting WhiteSource to scan only this folder would not exclude development dependencies.
upvoted 4 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

This answer makes the most sense to me so far. I think we need both production and development and not production only.
upvoted 1 times

 **meoukg** 5 months ago

A & D were my chosen answers yesterday when I sat on this exam and I passed
upvoted 6 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD
npm install is what you need to do so A is correct

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/72784118/unable-resolve-npm-dependencies-while-whitesource-scan-in-jenkins>

"doing whitesource scan for node_modules directory and when scanning ,in resolving dependency"

Taking D as the other answer
upvoted 3 times

 **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD
On exam 20220727.
upvoted 5 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

AB

C is strange... we dont want to update our dev dependencies to valid our prod dependencies..
upvoted 1 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.
A. Run npm install and specify the --production flag.
B. Modify the WhiteSource Bolt policy and set the action for the licenses used by the development tools to Reassign.
upvoted 2 times

 **SoftwareEngineeringMaster** 10 months, 1 week ago

Ok, what your score or percentage of area you need improve it.
upvoted 1 times

 **AlexLiourtas** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: AB
Tested
upvoted 1 times

 **debleenac85** 1 year ago

B is an independant option. We do not have to do Step A, if we do Step B. Here the question mentions part of solution. So AD will be the answer.
upvoted 2 times

 **jasifu3** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: AB
so I guess people are just upvoting the most upvoted answer because it's usually correct? In this case it's clearly wrong. Modifying devDependencies will modify... your development dependencies. Which is undesirable. Here we just want to change what whitesource does.
upvoted 2 times

 **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

Eash answer represents part of the problem. So it is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

what reassign does - Reassign the request to a designated user or group in the system which is not the default approver.
upvoted 1 times

 **jasifu3** 1 year ago

actually, the answer may be AD, since npm install with the production flag will ensure that only prod dependencies are in node_modules. IDK the details of how whitesource works though - if it usually looks elsewhere then node_modules too.
upvoted 4 times

 **pengyanb** 1 year, 1 month ago

A and B are correct.
<https://whitesource.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/WD/pages/34013519/Managing+Automated+Policies>
upvoted 3 times

 **pengyanb** 1 year, 1 month ago

C doesn't make any sense. Why do you need to modify the devDepenedency????
npm install with --production flag will only install the prod dependency, whatever is specified in the "devDependency" is not relevant.
upvoted 3 times

 **malikimran21** 1 year, 3 months ago

this came in today exam Az-400 (Dec 2021)
upvoted 3 times

 **SilNilanjan** 2 years, 4 months ago

I think the given answers are correct
upvoted 2 times

 **kumardeb** 2 years, 4 months ago

A. Run npm install and specify the --production flag.
C. Modify the devDependencies section of the project's Package.json file.
upvoted 4 times

 **kumardeb** 2 years, 4 months ago

A. Run npm install and specify the --production flag.
B. Modify the WhiteSource Bolt policy and set the action for the licenses used by the development tools to Reassign.
upvoted 2 times

 **motu** 2 years, 6 months ago

"With the --production flag (or when the NODE_ENV environment variable is set to production), npm will not install modules listed in devDependencies." (<https://docs.npmjs.com/cli/install>)
upvoted 3 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You plan to update the Azure DevOps strategy of your company.

You need to identify the following issues as they occur during the company's development process:

- Licensing violations
- Prohibited libraries

Solution: You implement continuous integration.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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.

Reference:

<https://azureddevopslabs.com/labs/vstsexpand/whitesource/>

Community vote distribution

B (75%)

A (25%)

 **quokka** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

B. No. CI by itself won't address the issues.
upvoted 43 times

 **MMM123** 2 years, 3 months ago

I don't agree with you. Explanation of the answer in ExamTopics seems reasonable. WhiteSource is a CI
upvoted 5 times

 **ThePenalty** 2 years, 3 months ago

Then login to Azure Devops could also be the right answer, because it is part of the solution.
upvoted 23 times

 **deepakjuneja** 1 year, 6 months ago

Penetration testing comes under CI not WhiteSource which comes during development, build Pipelines ... hence correct answer is No
upvoted 2 times

 **boldarev** 2 years, 2 months ago

WhiteSource is not a necessary part of CI. You can implement CI without WhiteSource and does not meet a goal.
upvoted 8 times

 **JimmyC** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

This answer should be No. Although Whitesource can be added to the CI build, simply enabling CI will not at all have the required effect. The answer doesn't mention Whitesource Bolt at all - only the examtopics explanation talks about Whitesource Bolt (and doesn't even mention CI once). This answer makes no sense.

upvoted 11 times

 **dba7x** 1 year, 10 months ago

Read again and you will see that it says "You implement CI", so we should believe that they implemented it correctly and it addresses the issue.
upvoted 1 times

 **jasifu3** 1 year, 1 month ago

by this logic almost any solution would lead to a yes, because we can assume that the necessary steps to achieve the goal was taken even though it wasn't mentioned....
upvoted 3 times

 **PlatyPlatypus** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Should be a No because CI itself doesn't necessarily include WhiteSource it could mean anything
upvoted 3 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I would go with No as the answer

You need security scanning

upvoted 2 times

 **Divyayuvi** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

It should be Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Continuous Integration as part of the build pipeline --> WhiteSource so it is YES.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

This answer should be No, CI is not the solution.

CI + WhiteSource is the solution

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

I think the answer provided is correct even though it is very general. In fact however tools like WhiteSource Bolt or Black Duck are used in the Continuos Integration process, so it is correct to implement it. Indubitably it would be desirable to have more precise answers.

upvoted 2 times

 **jose** 4 months, 1 week ago

I agree. I think the key is the word "strategy":

"You plan to update the Azure DevOps strategy of your company".

The stretegy would be to implement continuous integration and as part of that strategy you can use tools lik WhiteSource.

upvoted 1 times

 **Gluckos** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Agree with this

upvoted 4 times

 **poplovic** 1 year, 8 months ago

If considering this question with others in a bundle, this CI solution is the most correct.

1. you need WhiteSource or DarkDuck to scan

2. WhiteSource or DarkDuke is integrated in CI

3. Therefore, if you implement CI, it is possible to achieve the goal

I tend to agree with "A"--Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **Yuvv** 1 year, 9 months ago

came on june 26 exam

upvoted 4 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You plan to update the Azure DevOps strategy of your company.

You need to identify the following issues as they occur during the company's development process:

- Licensing violations
- Prohibited libraries

Solution: You implement pre-deployment gates.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead use implement continuous integration.

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

Reference:

<https://azureddevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextrnd/whitesource/>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **ScreamingHand** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

I like the quick & easy ones

upvoted 7 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

No is the answer

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

A team wants to ensure there are no active issues in the work item or problem management system before deploying a build to a stage --> Pre-deployment gates

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Disregard my previous post; completely irrelevant to the question

Answer is No (in any case) as security scanning is needed

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

This answer should be No.

We can check on a gate, but the real solution is to Add WhiteSource on CI

And maybe use gates to block the process.

But with just a gate we can do nothing

upvoted 3 times

 **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

<https://www.azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextrnd/release-gates/#:~:text=Pre-deployment%20gates%20ensures%20there%20are%20no%20active%20issues,before%20promoting%20the%20release%20to%20the%20next%20environment.>

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago

Hypothetically, could you use pre-deployment gates to check for licenses?
Of course, it's a bad methodology... but you could do it?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ChewyLife** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

But the task is to identify. Gates are for blocking.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Dady9** 2 years ago

shouldn't be Yes?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **noussa** 1 year, 11 months ago

the given answer is Correct. it should be No cause it's not the role of pre-deployment gates to check for your licenses
Pre-deployment gates ensure there are no active issues in the work item or problem management system before deploying a build to an environment.

upvoted 8 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You plan to update the Azure DevOps strategy of your company.

You need to identify the following issues as they occur during the company's development process:

- Licensing violations
- Prohibited libraries

Solution: You implement automated security testing.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead use implement continuous integration.

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

Reference:

<https://azureddevopslabs.com/labs/vstsexpand/whitesource/>

Community vote distribution

A (69%)

B (31%)

 **JimmyC** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

IMO this is the correct answer (it should be Yes). I've already explained in the previous answer why Continuous Integration is wrong, and that Whitesource Bolt is not necessarily part of CI. However, Whitesource Bolt *IS* an automated security testing solution (which is added to the build pipeline). This answer is more specific, and more correct, than the CI answer.

upvoted 46 times

 **CyberLumi** 1 year, 10 months ago

I agree with you Jimmy

upvoted 3 times

 **dmt6263** Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: A

From ChatGPT:

Implementing automated security testing can help to address the identified issues of licensing violations and prohibited libraries.

Automated security testing involves running automated tests that check for security vulnerabilities, such as those related to licensing or the use of prohibited libraries, in the code. By implementing this practice, the company can detect security issues early in the development process, allowing them to be addressed before the code is deployed to production.

Implementing continuous integration alone does not directly address the identified issues of licensing violations and prohibited libraries.

Continuous integration is a software development practice that involves automatically building, testing, and integrating code changes into a shared repository multiple times a day. This practice can help detect issues early in the development process and ensure that code changes do not break the application.

upvoted 1 times

 **nakedsun** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

"Licensing violations" is nothing to do with security, and "Prohibited libraries" is debateable, could be security if it is prohibited due to vulnerability, or could be prohibited due to company policy.

The CI option from a previous question makes far more sense.

upvoted 2 times

 **surensaluka** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

[https://www.braindump2go.com/free-online-pdf/AZ-400-PDF\(178-188\).pdf](https://www.braindump2go.com/free-online-pdf/AZ-400-PDF(178-188).pdf)

I checked another dump as well. The answer is aligned with examtopics.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **chingdm** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is Yes, automated security testing as described below.
the key here is 'automated' and 'security testing' which you integrate in your CI

"Secure development must be part of the development life cycle. It's even more important for critical applications and those who process sensitive or highly confidential information."

Application security concepts haven't been a focus for developers in the past. Apart from the education and training issues, their organizations have emphasized the fast development of features.

However, with the introduction of DevOps practices, security testing is much easier to integrate. Rather than being a task done by security specialists, security testing should be part of the day-to-day delivery processes."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/software-composition-analysis/2-inspect-validate-code-bases-for-compliance>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Rachid** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

first we have to enable CONINUOUS integration , without Continuous any tools are useless.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ehurfheiz** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I think it is yes.
Some security tools can analyse prohibited libraries...

upvoted 2 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

This is what we need

Answer is Yes

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Whirly** 1 year ago

Automated security testing should be integrated with either CI or CD, The concept is is SecDevOps so the CI is where the integration happens.

Check this blog hope it answers the question

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/premier-developer/microsoft-security-code-analysis/>

So answer is No.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

I think provided answer is correct and the solution to this scenario is continuous integration even if i agree with all of you that it is a very generic answer.

All of us know that the solution here is using a tool like WhiteSource Bolt, or Black Duck. These tools work at the build level and they are not security testing tools but code analyzers tools. In fact they don't connect to an online application or try the code execution to test it. And because the code analysis happens during the continuous integration process, during the build process, we can consider Continuous Integration the solution.

However, it would be desirable if the exam changed the answer to a more precise one

upvoted 2 times

✉ **warchoon** 4 months, 1 week ago

You cannot reach the goal without both CI and a tool. So any of them "meets the goal" or nothing. I choose any.

Answer A

upvoted 1 times

✉ **STH** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Obviously Yes

upvoted 2 times

✉ **CodePoet** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes here.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **erickim007** 1 year, 9 months ago

the answer should be CI with SCA (Software Composition Analysis) tool such as Whitesource. I agree with JimmyC that CI along does not provide any benefits to third party libraries or licensing.

We can create CI without SAST or SCA security tool. The fundamental of DevSecOps is to have security automation being done on CI and shift left

to developer by using tool. Whitesource or from paid platform such as Veracode..

Therefore the answer 'Security Testing', if this refer to tool such as Whitesource, the answer should be yes.

upvoted 3 times

 **manojsb** 1 year, 11 months ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #31

Topic 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.

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

You plan to update the Azure DevOps strategy of your company.

You need to identify the following issues as they occur during the company's development process:

- Licensing violations
- Prohibited libraries

Solution: You implement continuous deployment.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead implement continuous integration.

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

Reference:

<https://azureddevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextrnd/whitesource/>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **manojsb** Highly Voted  1 year, 11 months ago

no is correct

upvoted 6 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent  8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

100% is no

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

Repeated question. Given answer is correct.

upvoted 4 times

SIMULATION -

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

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

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

Set up Advanced Threat Protection in the Azure portal

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

The screenshot shows the 'vanazuresqldbserver - Advanced Data Security' configuration page. The left sidebar lists various server management options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings, Security, and Advanced Data Security. The 'Advanced Data Security' option is highlighted with a red box. The main content area has a header 'ADVANCED DATA SECURITY' with an 'ON' button. Below it is a section titled 'VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT SETTINGS' with links to 'Subscription' and 'SQL DB Content'. Underneath is a section for 'Periodic recurring scans' with an 'OFF' button. Then there's a 'Send scan reports to' input field and a checkbox for 'Also send email notification to admins and subscription owners'. A large red box highlights the 'ADVANCED THREAT PROTECTION SETTINGS' section, which contains 'Send alerts to' set to 'Email addresses' and a checked checkbox for 'Also send email notification to admins and subscription owners'. At the bottom is a section for 'Advanced Threat Protection types' with 'All' selected.

4. Enable Advanced Data Security on the server.

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

Reference:

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

meinekarte Highly Voted 2 years ago

From the Azure portal, open your server or managed instance.

Under the Security heading, select Security Center.

Select Enable Azure Defender for SQL.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/azure-defender-for-sql#enable-azure-defender-for-azure-sql-database-at-the-resource-level>

upvoted 21 times

kumud 1 year, 8 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **waqas** 1 year ago

From the Azure portal, open your server or managed instance.

Under the Security heading, select Defender for Cloud.

Select Enable Microsoft Defender for SQL.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **PlumpyTumbler**  1 year, 2 months ago

The Azure Portal interface is changing all the time. The given answer and all comments so far are obsolete as of 1/24/22. Because of that, don't expect to see a simulation like this on the exam. However, if you want to follow the trail of breadcrumbs to accomplish this:

Under security in your Azure SQL DB, click "Microsoft Defender for Cloud"

The click "View all recommendations in defender for cloud"

Expand "Enable enhanced security features"

Click "Microsoft Defender for Azure SQL Database servers should be enabled"

At the top of the page click "Enforce"

In the Scope section: assign the resource group from the question

To finish, click select or create or whatever the blue button says at the time you are viewing this and you're done.

Keep in mind, that by 3/1/22 this could be obsolete as well because the portal changes all the time.

upvoted 11 times

✉️  **PlumpyTumbler** 1 year, 2 months ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/defender-for-sql-introduction?wt.mc_id=defenderforcloud_inproduct_portal_recoremediation&WT.mc_id=Portal-Microsoft_Azure_Security

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Govcomm**  8 months, 3 weeks ago

Microsoft Defender for Azure SQL

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Ashutosh_9608** 1 year, 6 months ago

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

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

Your company has an Azure subscription.

The company requires that all resource groups in the subscription have a tag named organization set to a value of Contoso.

You need to implement a policy to meet the tagging requirement.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
{
  "policyRule": {
    "if": {
      "allOf": [
        {
          "field": "type",
          "equals": "MicrosoftResources/resourceGroups"
        },
        {
          "not": {
            "field": "tags['organization']",
            "equals": "Contoso"
          }
        }
      ]
    },
    "then": {
      "effect": "Deny",
      "details": [
        {
          "field": "tags['organization']",
          "value": "Contoso"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

MicrosoftResources/deployments
 MicrosoftResources/subscriptions
 MicrosoftResources/subscriptions/resourceGroups

Append
 Deny
 DeployIfNotExists

Answer Area

```
{
  "policyRule": {
    "if": {
      "allOf": [
        {
          "field": "type",
          "equals": "MicrosoftResources/resourceGroups"
        },
        {
          "not": {
            "field": "tags['organization']",
            "equals": "Contoso"
          }
        }
      ]
    },
    "then": {
      "effect": "Deny",
      "details": [
        {
          "field": "tags['organization']",
          "value": "Contoso"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

MicrosoftResources/deployments
 MicrosoftResources/subscriptions
 MicrosoftResources/subscriptions/resourceGroups

Append
 Deny
 DeployIfNotExists

Correct Answer:

Box 1: " Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"

Box 2: "Deny",

Sample - Enforce tag and its value on resource groups

```

},
"policyRule": {
  "if": {
    "allOf": [
      {
        "field": "type",
        "equals": "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"
      },
      {
        "not": {
          "field": "[concat('tags[', parameters('tagName'), ']')]",
          "equals": "[parameters('tagValue')]"
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "then": {
    "effect": "deny"
  }
}
}
}
}

```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/enforce-tag-on-resource-groups>

✉️  **Tos0**  3 years ago

"The company requires that all resource groups in the subscription have a tag named organization set to a value of Contoso." - This means also the existing resource groups need to have a tag.

For that reason:

1. Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups
2. Append

There is a pre-built policy in Azure for this, called: Append a tag and its value to resource groups
upvoted 115 times

✉️  **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

in code provided we see
 if NOT "organization" = 'Contoso'
 then...our question code
 so with Append result will be reversed to what need to be,
 i.e."organization" = 'something but not Contoso'
 and 2. must be Deny
upvoted 14 times

✉️  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

EXACTLY! There is a NOT before the condition so deny is the correct answer. Also the other two are not applicable to tags
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects>
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

I've changed my opion. I think the correct answer for box 2 is Append. Here are the reasons:

Deny evaluation
 During evaluation of existing resources, resources that match a deny policy definition are marked as non-compliant.

Deny properties
 For a Resource Manager mode, the deny effect doesn't have any additional properties for use in the then condition of the policy definition.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects#deny>

DeployIfNotExists

Similar to AuditIfNotExists, a DeployIfNotExists policy definition executes a template deployment when the condition is met. Policy assignments with effect set as DeployIfNotExists require a managed identity to do remediation.

DeployIfNotExists properties

The details property of the DeployIfNotExists effect has all the subproperties that define the related resources to match and the template deployment to execute.

Type (required)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects#deployifnotexists>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Append properties

An append effect only has a details array, which is required. As details is an array, it can take either a single field/value pair or multiples. Refer to definition structure for the list of acceptable fields.

Append is intended for use with non-tag properties. While Append can add tags to a resource during a create or update request, it's recommended to use the Modify effect for tags instead.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects#append>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **kennynelcon** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

You justified your claims below.

Correct pesin

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Yogothegreat** 2 years, 10 months ago

Right Answer : Append

The first instinct is deny, but after reading this ..it should be Append so that it adds tag to the RG, though Append is not recommended choice, Modify should be preferred over Append per documentation

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects#append>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Morettimaxi** 2 years, 9 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects#append>

Append is intended for use with non-tag properties. While Append can add tags to a resource during a create or update request, it's recommended to use the Modify effect for tags instead.

The answer is deny. Append is not for tags

upvoted 8 times

✉ **KhabibcanfeatGSP** 1 year, 9 months ago

@Moretti - "Append is not for tags", why would you say such a thing?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nickc1** 1 year, 8 months ago

Because it literally says in the documentation: "Append is intended for use with non-tag properties. While Append can add tags to a resource during a create or update request, it's recommended to use the Modify effect for tags instead."

upvoted 5 times

✉ **Chiboy** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Is the question not an update request? i.e, if the tag is not there, update the RG with a tag!

upvoted 2 times

✉ **MP270915** 3 years ago

Yes, it is Append, also because i wouldn't have that "details" property below. That is used for Append, not for Deny.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects#append>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **[Removed]** 3 years ago

No it is deny...because it is showing if Not contoso then deny the deployment....There is a not condition....if it was assignment then it would have been append

upvoted 7 times

✉ **hubeau** 3 years ago

If this resource groups hasn't a organization tag, we should append this tag onto this resource groups. So it should be append

upvoted 2 times

✉ **[Removed]** 3 years ago

Yes, it would be append since it is having the details parameter as value contos...which means if does not exist then it will create the tag. In case of Deny there will be no Details section in the template of the policy

upvoted 5 times

✉ **Root_Access** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

take my word back, if you are denying you dont need to specify tag name and value, but it is defined in the question, so it should be append. my bad.

upvoted 8 times

✉ **Chiboy** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Yes. If you review the resource Group and the Tag is not there, update the RG with the specified tag.

upvoted 1 times

col2511kol Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

In the policy definition, the "then" block defines the action that will be taken when the conditions specified in the "if" block are met. In this case, the action is "effect": "deny".

The "deny" effect means that if the conditions in the "if" block are met (i.e., the resource group does not have the required tag or the tag value is not "Contoso"), the policy will deny the creation or update of the resource group. As a result, the user attempting the action will receive an error message indicating that the operation is not allowed due to the policy.

In summary, the "then" block with the "effect": "deny" is used to enforce the policy by disallowing the creation or update of resource groups that do not meet the specified tagging requirements.

upvoted 1 times

col2511kol 1 week, 4 days ago

You can create and assign a custom Azure Policy to enforce the required tagging for all resource groups in the subscription. Here's an example of the policy definition:

```
{  
  "properties": {  
    "displayName": "Require organization tag",  
    "policyType": "Custom",  
    "mode": "Indexed",  
    "description": "Enforces the existence of the 'organization' tag with the value 'Contoso' on resource groups.",  
    "metadata": {  
      "version": "1.0.0",  
      "category": "Tags"  
    },  
    "parameters": {},  
    "policyRule": {  
      "if": {  
        "allof": [  
          {  
            "field": "type",  
            "equals": "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"  
          },  
          {  
            "not": {  
              "field": "tags['organization']",  
              "equals": "Contoso"  
            }  
          }  
        ]  
      },  
      "then": {  
        "effect": "deny"  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

upvoted 1 times

georgedevops 3 months, 1 week ago

The answer is append here is the reference:

https://portal.azure.com/#view/Microsoft_Azure_Policy/PolicyDetailBlade/definitionId/%2Fproviders%2FMicrosoft.Authorization%2FpolicyDefinitions%2F49c88fc8-6fd1-46fd-a676-f12d1d3a4c71

upvoted 3 times

Oluseun 4 months, 1 week ago

The given answer is correct. The question clearly states that the resourcegroups must have tags as a requirement. If they do not have tags it doesn't say that tags should be automatically added. It is thus logical that the resourcegroup creation should be denied.

upvoted 1 times

Atos 6 months, 4 weeks ago

If you were going to use a deny policy then you wouldn't need the details.
It should be append.

upvoted 2 times

pdk88 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I think the given answer is correct.

1. Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups
2. Deny

According to this link (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies#tags>) there are eight options with regards to assigning tags to resource groups. This particular case states the tag VALUE 'Contoso' is REQUIRED, hence we are looking for "Require a tag and its value on resource groups". When opening the link belonging to this tag, the policy says:

```
"displayName": "Require a tag and its value on resource groups",  
"policyType": "BuiltIn",  
"mode": "All",
```

"description": "Enforces a required tag and its value on resource groups."

[...]

"then": {
"effect": "deny"
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Darkeh** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is append. Keyword is "requires." Append will set the value of what is specified in the details. I've done this before with hybrid benefit options on vm builds using a policy in the past.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

The key word is require

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies>

"Require a tag and its value on resource groups Enforces a required tag and its value on resource groups. deny"

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Resource Group --> Append
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Whirly** 1 year ago

Given Answer is correct, refer to Azure Built-in Policy

effect": "deny"
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

Required a tag on resourceGroups

"policyRule": {
"if": {
"not": {
"field": "[concat('tags[', parameters('tagName'), ']')]",
"equals": "[parameters('tagValue')]"
}
},
"then": {
"effect": "deny"
}
}
upvoted 1 times

✉ **cdsa** 1 year, 4 months ago

why not DeployIfNotExist ?
upvoted 1 times

✉ **omw2wealth** 1 year, 4 months ago

cause this is not AZ-500 xD
upvoted 8 times

✉ **GigaCaster** 1 year, 4 months ago

As the question states "You need to implement a policy to meet the tagging requirement" thus it will be deny as they don't ask us to tag the resource groups themselves.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **khengoolman** 1 year, 5 months ago

Based on <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>
If you go down to Require a tag and its value on resource groups and click it, it will literally show you the code, it is 100.00% correct, click the link will actually give you the complete code which is what is presented.

upvoted 8 times

✉ **Chiboy** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

You're right. The answer is "Deny". I stand corrected.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **samyderlachs** 1 year, 2 months ago

I Like Sherlock!
upvoted 1 times

✉ **deny619** 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer is Append. If it was Deny, you wouldn't need to specify tag and its value after "effect" = Deny.
The policy definition structure is meant for Append.

upvoted 2 times

You need to configure GitHub to use Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for authentication.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a conditional access policy in Azure AD.
- B. Register GitHub in Azure AD.
- C. Create an Azure Active Directory B2C (Azure AD B2C) tenant.
- D. Modify the Security settings of the GitHub organization.

Correct Answer: B

When you connect to a Git repository from your Git client for the first time, the credential manager prompts for credentials. Provide your Microsoft account or Azure AD credentials.

Note: Git Credential Managers simplify authentication with your Azure Repos Git repositories. Credential managers let you use the same credentials that you use for the Azure DevOps Services web portal. Credential managers support multi-factor authentication through Microsoft account or Azure Active Directory (Azure

AD). Besides supporting multi-factor authentication with Azure Repos, credential managers also support two-factor authentication with GitHub repositories.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/set-up-credential-managers>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **qrkon** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct.

Azure AD Enterprise Apps Market Place: Azure Active Directory> Enterprise Applications> New Application> Search and use Github
upvoted 18 times

 **kumardeb** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

B. Register GitHub in Azure AD.

upvoted 5 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

From link given, you have to register for your credentials

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

App registration so register GitHub App is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **LieJ0n** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Looks B to me

<https://docs.github.com/en/github-admin/identity-and-access-management/configuring-authentication-and-provisioning-with-your-identity-provider/configuring-authentication-and-provisioning-for-your-enterprise-using-azure-ad>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Sumit4666** 1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/saas-apps/github-enterprise-cloud-enterprise-account-tutorial>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **malikimran21** 1 year, 3 months ago

this came in today exam Az-400 (Dec 2021)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Dalias** 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks. B is correct

upvoted 5 times

✉ **nickc1** 1 year, 8 months ago

So you got some wrong?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Saintu** 1 year, 8 months ago

You got alot wrong.

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure DevOps project named Project1 and an Azure subscription named Sub1.

You need to prevent releases from being deployed unless the releases comply with the Azure Policy rules assigned to Sub1.

What should you do in the release pipeline of Project1?

- A. Add a deployment gate.
- B. Modify the Deployment queue settings.
- C. Configure a deployment trigger.
- D. Create a pipeline variable.

Correct Answer: A

You can check policy compliance with gates.

You can extend the approval process for the release by adding a gate. Gates allow you to configure automated calls to external services, where the results are used to approve or reject a deployment.

You can use gates to ensure that the release meets a wide range of criteria, without requiring user intervention.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **077dammy** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Deployment gate is correct
upvoted 16 times

 **surensaluka** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
This question came today (2023-02-14)
upvoted 2 times

 **Jhest** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I always think of Rocky Lee when I see this question.
upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
A is supported by given link and explanation
upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Add a deployment gate with the condition to control the quality.
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
A is correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **AhmedHamdo** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: A
Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A
Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Kolego** 1 year, 6 months ago

Still relevant, got it today on the exam.
upvoted 2 times

 **SriLen** 2 years, 2 months ago
Agree with given Answer , Deployment Gate
upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) implementation that is RBAC-enabled.

You plan to use Azure Container Instances as a hosted development environment to run containers in the AKS implementation.

You need to configure Azure Container Instances as a hosted environment for running the containers in AKS.

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.

Select and Place:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Run <code>helm init</code> . | |
| Run <code>az aks install-connector</code> . | |
| Create a YAML file. | ↗
↙ |
| Run <code>az role assignment create</code> | |
| Run <code>kubectl apply</code> . | |

| Actions | Answer Area |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Run <code>helm init</code> . | |
| Run <code>az aks install-connector</code> . | |
| Correct Answer: | |
| Create a YAML file. | ↗
↙ |
| Run <code>kubectl apply</code> . | |
| Run <code>helm init</code> . | ↗
↙ |
| Run <code>az role assignment create</code> | |
| Run <code>kubectl apply</code> . | |

Step 1: Create a YAML file.

If your AKS cluster is RBAC-enabled, you must create a service account and role binding for use with Tiller. To create a service account and role binding, create a file named `rbac-virtual-kubelet.yaml`

Step 2: Run `kubectl apply`.

Apply the service account and binding with `kubectl apply` and specify your `rbac-virtual-kubelet.yaml` file.

Step 3: Run `helm init`.

Configure Helm to use the tiller service account:

`helm init --service-account tiller`

You can now continue to installing the Virtual Kubelet into your AKS cluster.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-kubelet>

✉️  **Tos0**  3 years ago

With helm v3:

1. `kubectl apply` - to create the service principle for Tiller
2. `helm init` - to deploy Tiller in the kubernetes cluster
3. `az aks install-connector` - to install the connector

upvoted 43 times

✉️  **Tos0** 3 years ago

this is for v2, sorry

upvoted 5 times

✉️  **nasa1515** 2 years, 2 months ago

Is the answer correct?

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Saterial** 1 year, 11 months ago

you need to take into context that this question was probably developed when Helm v2 was the deployment tool

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **thetrap**  3 years ago

Answer is right. According to documentation, you create a YAML that defines service account and binding, then you apply that configuration and finally "deploy a basic Tiller into an AKS cluster". <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-helm>

upvoted 22 times

✉️  **hubeau** 2 years, 12 months ago

You're right:

1. Create a file named helm-rbac.yaml
2. kubectl apply -f helm-rbac.yaml
3. helm init --history-max 200 --service-account tiller...
4. \$ helm install stable/nginx-ingress --set controller...

upvoted 14 times

✉️  **adityagoel26**  2 weeks, 6 days ago

To configure Azure Container Instances as a hosted environment for running containers in AKS, you should perform the following actions in sequence:

Run az aks install-connector: This installs the Azure Monitor for containers connector on the AKS cluster, which enables monitoring of container logs, metrics, and performance data from Azure Container Instances.

Create a YAML file: This file describes the container deployment and specifies the connection details for the Azure Monitor for containers connector.

Run kubectl apply: This deploys the container to AKS using the YAML file created in step 2.

Therefore, the correct sequence of actions is as follows:

- B. Run az aks install-connector
- C. Create a YAML file
- E. Run kubectl apply

Note: Running helm init and az role assignment create are not necessary for configuring Azure Container Instances as a hosted environment for running containers in AKS.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Yatoom** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Tiller is no longer used in Helm, so this is probably an outdated question. However, if you want to know more about the integration between AKS and ACI, I suggest you to read this:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/solution-ideas/articles/scale-using-aks-with-aci>

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **kmaneith** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

read this <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-nodes-cli>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

I don't see what has helm got to do with this and there is no az aks install-connector command

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/azure-ad-rbac>

- 1) Run az role assignment create
- 2) Create a YAML file
- 3) Run kubectl apply

upvoted 8 times

✉️  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

It is RBAC enabled. So "az role assignment"

Create a YAML file

Kublctl apply to apply the YAML file

upvoted 5 times

✉️  **Dileep75** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

the answer is

Run az role assignment

create yaml file

kubectl apply

pls read the link provided in examtopic answer

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Steps from MS Docs: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/azure-ad-rbac>

1. az ad group create
2. az role assignment create command.
3. (az ad user create & az ad group member add) - optional
4. kubectl create
5. kubectl apply -f *.yaml

So answer is:

1. Run az role assignment create
2. Create YAML file
3. Run kubectl apply

upvoted 12 times

✉  **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

Helm init
Role assignment
install-connector
<https://www.danielstechblog.io/deploying-kubernetes-aci-connector-aks-managed-kubernetes-azure/>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

Sorry this is an old article, the connector works with helm2 . Use enable-addons instead
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/59968396/az-aks-install-connector-fails-name-uknow-parameter>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **mountainking** 1 year, 3 months ago

there two concepts for integrating with ACI in aks, virtual nodes vs virtual kubelet
for virtual kubelet - az aks install-connect
for setting up virtual nodes - I believe this what the question asks about
1) create service principle, role assignment
2) edit yaml
3) kubectl apply -f yaml

it's nothing to do with helm
upvoted 12 times

✉  **ixl2pass** 1 year, 3 months ago

The question is about AKS with RBAC. So the correct answer is
a) az role assignment create
b) YAML file
c) kubectl apply
Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/azure-ad-rbac>
upvoted 13 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

I think you are right. because we have to interact with a RBAC enabled AKS to use commands against AKS we need to create a role assgnoment

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/azure-ad-rbac>

now to use ACI as host environment we need to use Virtual Nodes. So we can create the yaml file with the ACI container deployment and apply it.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-nodes-portal>
upvoted 3 times

✉  **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

This is the correct answer. has nothing to do with helm
upvoted 2 times

✉  **sdhfhsdorr** 1 year, 7 months ago

Based on my research this is correct also some answers point to same.
1. run az role assignment
2. Create YAML
3. Run Kubectl apply

Refer this <https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/azure-cvo-blg-azure-kubernetes-service-tutorial-integrate-aks-with-aci>
upvoted 5 times

✉  **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

Am not sure about that i will go with role assignment, yaml, kubectl apply.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **erico** 1 year, 9 months ago

First you can use the kubectl create command to create the Kubernetes cluster
Next you need to use the helm init command to start working with Helm
Next you can install the chart with the help of helm install command
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **imranblr** 2 years ago

Correct answer :
Run az aks install-connector
Create a YAML file
Run kubectl apply
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **skySand** 2 years, 1 month ago

Create YAML
Run kubectl
az role assignment
should be the sequence..
there is nothing to do with the helm
there is nothing to do with the install-connector
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Albelev** 1 year, 10 months ago

for me
1. run az role assignment
2. Create YAML
3. Run Kubectl apply
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **sugarbubbles** 2 years, 5 months ago

This question is probably outdated. The current way to connect ACS and AKS is using virtual nodes (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-nodes-cli>), so the connector is not installed with "az aks install-connector" but with "az aks enable-addons --addons virtual-node". Helm/Tiller are not required.

upvoted 6 times

✉️  **TateBytes** 2 years, 2 months ago

Agree, this is the most convincing.
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **boldarev** 2 years, 2 months ago

according this docu the answer should be
1 role assignment
2 YAML
3 apply
upvoted 11 times

✉️  **CristianN** 2 years, 7 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/windows-container-cli#run-the-application>

First 2 steps seems to be correct as in answer here. Which one is the third?

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure DevOps project that contains a build pipeline. The build pipeline uses approximately 50 open source libraries.

You need to ensure that all the open source libraries comply with your company's licensing standards.

Which service should you use?

- A. Ansible
- B. Maven
- C. WhiteSource Bolt
- D. Helm

Correct Answer: C

WhiteSource provides WhiteSource Bolt, a lightweight open source security and management solution developed specifically for integration with Azure DevOps and Azure DevOps Server.

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

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **gfdgdga** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Can only be C

Ansible, Maven and Helm are about automation

upvoted 2 times

 **Eooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **rdj17629** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct imo

upvoted 3 times

You are designing the security validation strategy for a project in Azure DevOps.

You need to identify package dependencies that have known security issues and can be resolved by an update.

What should you use?

- A. Octopus Deploy
- B. Jenkins
- C. Gradle
- D. SonarQube

Correct Answer: A

Incorrect Answers:

B: Jenkins is a popular open-source automation server used to set up continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) for your software projects.

D: SonarQube is a set of static analyzers that can be used to identify areas of improvement in your code. It allows you to analyze the technical debt in your project and keep track of it in the future.

Reference:

<https://octopus.com/docs/packaging-applications>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

✉  **dollarpo7** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Should be Sonarqube

upvoted 48 times

✉  **Ahmed0** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

WTF who selected this answer ?

upvoted 27 times

✉  **hbergun** 2 years, 1 month ago

Maybe Math.Random

upvoted 36 times

✉  **jojom19980** 1 year, 9 months ago

maybe, hh, you are right

upvoted 2 times

✉  **larrymm** 8 months, 1 week ago

At this point I just feel the do this on purpose cos wth

upvoted 1 times

✉  **klaytech** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Octopus Deploy is a tool to manage releases and deploy the release it-self to the destination host, the Azure DevOps substitute is "Release PipeLine"

SonarQube is for sure the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

This is D for sure

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

SonarQube

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

SonarQube can check for security licence
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

I think correct answer id D.

There is a plugin (dependency-check) for SonarQube that do exactly what it is required by the questions. Not a scan of the dependencies but a control based on known security issues

<https://github.com/dependency-check/dependency-check-sonar-plugin>

upvoted 4 times

 **kennynelcon** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Thank You

upvoted 1 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Answer : SonarQube.

upvoted 5 times

 **durel** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

should be D

upvoted 1 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Obviously D.

upvoted 1 times

 **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Octopus deploy is solely responsible for automated deployment management

upvoted 1 times

 **debanjan10** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Octopus deploy is solely responsible for automated deployment management. SonarQube is the one that checks for security faults.

upvoted 2 times

 **openstack** 1 year, 4 months ago

SonerQube is the correct ans

upvoted 1 times

 **MartijnSchoemaker** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Sonarqube

upvoted 1 times

 **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

Octopus deploy = Jenkins

D. SonarQube is an open-source platform developed by SonarSource for continuous inspection of code quality to perform automatic reviews with static analysis of code to detect bugs, code smells, and security vulnerabilities on 20+ programming languages

upvoted 4 times

 **Dalias** 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks. Answer is Sonarqube

upvoted 8 times

You administer an Azure DevOps project that includes package feeds.

You need to ensure that developers can unlist and deprecate packages. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which access level should you grant to the developers?

- A. Collaborator
- B. Contributor
- C. Owner

Correct Answer: B

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

| Permission | Reader | Collaborator | Contributor | Owner |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------|-------------|-------|
| List and restore/install packages | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Save packages from upstream sources | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Push packages | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Unlist/deprecate packages | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Promote a package to a view | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Delete/unpublish package | | | | ✓ |
| Edit feed permissions | | | | ✓ |

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/feeds/feed-permissions>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **Dalias** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks. This is correct!
upvoted 13 times

✉  **SteveChai** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

VERIFIED - given answer is correct
upvoted 7 times

✉  **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B is the answer and 100% supported by link given
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Contributor: unlist the package
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct answer.
Contributor.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer as demonstrated in the document attached

upvoted 2 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **subrata83** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this in the Az-400 exam(Sep 27 2021)

upvoted 1 times

 **V_Ramon** 1 year, 8 months ago

this question came out today, July 28, 2021

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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

The screenshot shows the 'Project Settings' page for the 'Contoso' project. The left sidebar lists various settings like General, Overview, Permissions, Notifications, Service hooks, Dashboards, Boards, Project configuration, and Team configuration. The 'Teams' tab is highlighted with a red box. The main area displays a table of teams:

| Total | Name | Description | Members |
|-------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 3 | CT Contoso Team | Default
The default project team. | 1 |
| | DT DB Team | Parts Unlimited Web Team | 0 |
| | WT Web Team | PUL DB Team | 0 |

A 'New Team' button is located in the top right corner of the table area.

You create a new dashboard named Dash1.

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

The screenshot shows the 'Dashboards' section of the 'Contoso Teams' settings. The sidebar shows 'General' and 'Dashboards' selected. The main area contains the following text and permissions:

Only team admins can set a team's permissions for all dashboards. The permissions set here affect all dashboards for this team.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Create dashboards |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Edit dashboards |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Delete dashboards |

All other permissions have the default values set.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

| Statements | Yes | No |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Web Team can delete Dash1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Contoso Team can view Dash1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Project administrators can create new dashboards. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Answer Area

| Statements | Yes | No |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Correct Answer:
Web Team can delete Dash1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| Contoso Team can view Dash1. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Project administrators can create new dashboards. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/report/dashboards/charts-dashboard-permissions-access>

✉ **vasonic** Highly Voted 2 years ago

I think answer is correct:

"By default, all team members have permissions to create and edit dashboards for their teams."

Link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/report/dashboards/dashboard-permissions?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 13 times

✉ **sheva370** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

The given answer is correct.

Box 1: No - According to the configuration in the second screenshot, Delete dashboards permission is disabled.

Box 2: Yes - Everyone can view a dashboard.

Box 3: Yes - Only project administrators can manage dashboards.

upvoted 13 times

✉ **giuliohome** 7 months ago

The explanation is wrong: the second screenshot refers to Contoso Team, not to Web Team, the first answer is rather "No" because by default the deletion is not enabled ...

upvoted 6 times

✉ **armvch** 1 month, 1 week ago

but why does the second screenshot has "Contoso Teams" not "Contoso Team" then?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Rams_84z06n** Most Recent 1 month ago

No, Yes, Yes

Web team can delete dash1 - no (Contoso project permissions tab)

Contoso team can view dash1 - Yes (default view permission granted for all roles in team)

Project administrators can create new dashboards - Yes (contoso project permission tab denies permission, Project Admin role default permission allows add project dashboard)

Note: Dashboard permissions set at project level overrides dashboard permissions set at team level

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/permissions-access?view=azure-devops>

"By default, the Project Collection Build Service is a Contributor and your project team is a Reader"

Given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No

Yes

Yes

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

For me the answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

✉ **malikimran21** 1 year, 3 months ago

this came in today exam Az-400

upvoted 2 times

✉ **SuperPetey** 1 year, 9 months ago

Nice Easter egg for The Unicorn Project by the MSFT devOps team. Like this comment if you see it.

upvoted 3 times

 **agustinkleone** 1 year, 9 months ago

no :) but comment content is too short so here i am

upvoted 2 times

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. Code Style
- C. Black Duck
- D. Jenkins

Correct Answer: C

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:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two possible correct answers:

- ↪ Black Duck
- ↪ WhiteSource Bolt

Other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:

- ↪ OWASP ZAP
- ↪ PDM
- ↪ SourceGear

SourceGear Vault -

▪

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

✉  **Eltooth** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.

FYI - there will be an update to exam content in June 2022 and all 3rd party questions will be removed.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

"Overview

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."

Link supports C as the answer

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Blackduck

upvoted 1 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

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.

Select and Place:

Answer Area**Files**

The .npmrc file in the project

The .npmrc file in the user's home folder

The Package.json file in the project

The Project.json file in the project

Feed registry information:

Credentials:

Correct Answer:**Answer Area****Files**

The .npmrc file in the project

The .npmrc file in the user's home folder

The Package.json file in the project

The Project.json file in the project

Feed registry information: The .npmrc file in the project

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

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

Feed registry information: The .npmrc file in the project

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

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

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

Reference:

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

✉  **enowman** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

The answer on examtopics is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/get-started-npm?view=azure-devops&tabs=windows#set-up-authentication-on-your-development-machine>

upvoted 25 times

✉  **PM2** 2 years, 7 months ago

Agree

.npmrc should contain credentials for all of the registries that you need to connect to. The NPM client will look at your project's .npmrc, discover the registry, and fetch matching credentials from \$home/.npmrc or \$env.HOME/.npmrc.

upvoted 9 times

✉  **27close** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

The NPM client will look at your project's .npmrc, discover the registry, and fetch matching credentials from \$home/.npmrc or \$env.HOME/.npmrc. so credential -home folder

upvoted 7 times

✉  **meoukg** Most Recent 5 months ago

I saw this question in my exam yesterday
upvoted 4 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Given answer and link are correct
upvoted 2 times

 **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 20220727. Given answer is correct.
upvoted 3 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

1. Project
2. User home directory
upvoted 1 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.
The.npmrc file in the project
The .npmrc file in the user's home folder
upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **dr_mag** 2 years, 8 months ago

Field registry information will be saved in project.json file
The first answer is project.json
upvoted 2 times

 **Beer_Enjoyer** 2 years, 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/get-started-npm?view=azure-devops&tabs=windows#set-up-authentication-on-your-development-machine>

So .npmrc is right
upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure DevOps project that contains a build pipeline. The build pipeline uses approximately 50 open source libraries.

You need to ensure that the project can be scanned for known security vulnerabilities in the open source libraries.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Object to create:

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

Service to use:

| |
|------------------|
| WhiteSource Bolt |
| Bamboo |
| CMake |
| Chef |

Answer Area

Object to create:

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

Correct Answer:

Service to use:

| |
|------------------|
| WhiteSource Bolt |
| Bamboo |
| CMake |
| Chef |

Box 1: A Build task -

Trigger a build -

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

1. Go to Builds section under Pipelines tab, select the build definition WhiteSourceBolt and click on Queue to trigger a build.
2. To view the build in progress status, click on ellipsis and select View build results.

Box 2: WhiteSource Bolt -

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

Reference:

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

  **PM2** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct verified

upvoted 30 times

  **Miles19** 1 year, 11 months ago

Yes sure

upvoted 4 times

  **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 20220727.
Answer is correct.
upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Build pipeline
WhiteSource Bolt
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

A build task
WhiteSource Bolt
upvoted 3 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct
upvoted 1 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022. Correct. (100% on that part)
upvoted 4 times

 **jojom19980** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct answer
upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure DevOps project that contains a build pipeline. The build pipeline uses approximately 50 open source libraries.

You need to ensure that all the open source libraries comply with your company's licensing standards.

Which service should you use?

- A. NuGet
- B. Maven
- C. Black Duck
- D. Helm

Correct Answer: C

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.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **Geetesh05** Highly Voted  7 months, 4 weeks ago

general keywords for these questions

open libraries + scan = whitesource bolt

open libraries + license = black duck

upvoted 11 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent  8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

100% is C

upvoted 1 times

 **kennynelcon** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Blackduck

upvoted 1 times

 **Eooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.

Black Duck

upvoted 2 times

 **jpvdham** 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You plan to use Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) to host containers deployed from images hosted in a Docker Trusted Registry.

You need to recommend a solution for provisioning and connecting to AKS. The solution must ensure that AKS is RBAC-enabled and uses a custom service principal.

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

Select and Place:

| Commands | Answer Area |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| az role assignment create | |
| az aks get-credentials | |
| az aks create | ◀ ▶ |
| az ad sp create-for-rbac | |
| kubectl create | |

| Commands | Answer Area |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| az role assignment create | |
| az aks get-credentials | |
| az aks create | ◀ ▶ |
| az ad sp create-for-rbac | |
| kubectl create | ◀ ▶ |
| az ad sp create-for-rbac | |
| kubectl create | |

Correct Answer:

Step 1 : az acr create -

An Azure Container Registry (ACR) can also be created using the new Azure CLI. az acr create

- name <REGISTRY_NAME>
- resource-group <RESOURCE_GROUP_NAME>
- sku Basic

Step 2: az ad sp create-for-rbac

Once the ACR has been provisioned, you can either enable administrative access (which is okay for testing) or you create a Service Principal (sp) which will provide a client_id and a client_secret. az ad sp create-for-rbac

- scopes /subscriptions/<SUBSCRIPTION_ID>/resourcegroups/<RG_NAME>/providers/Microsoft.ContainerRegistry/registries/<REGISTRY_NAME>
- role Contributor
- name <SERVICE_PRINCIPAL_NAME>

Step 3: kubectl create -

Create a new Kubernetes Secret.

```
kubectl create secret docker-registry <SECRET_NAME>
--docker-server <REGISTRY_NAME>.azurecr.io
--docker-email <YOUR_MAIL>
--docker-username=<SERVICE_PRINCIPAL_ID>
```

--docker-password <YOUR_PASSWORD>

Reference:

<https://thorsten-hans.com/how-to-use-private-azure-container-registry-with-kubernetes>

✉️  **Tos0** Highly Voted 3 years ago

1. az ad sp create-for-rbac - create the service principle
2. az aks create - create the aks with the service principle
3. az role assignment - delegate access to other resources

upvoted 145 times

✉️  **Duleep** 2 years, 8 months ago

"The solution must ensure that AKS is RBAC-enabled" So it need "kubectl create"
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **s9p3r7** 1 year, 7 months ago

the recommended solution should be for PROVISIONING and CONNECTING
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **canbe20** 2 years, 3 months ago

Moreover az ad sp create-for-rbac can create the role assignment too, so you don't need to repeat it using az role assignment but run kubectl create
upvoted 5 times

✉️  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

agree with you!
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-service-principal>
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **silverdeath** Highly Voted 2 years, 12 months ago

- 1- az aks create
 - 2- az ad sp create-for-rbac
 - 3- az role assignment create
- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-service-principal>
upvoted 32 times

✉️  **VinayDev** 1 year, 10 months ago

Agree with Silverdeath..
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **silverdeath** 2 years, 12 months ago

typo swap 1 and 2
upvoted 24 times

✉️  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Agree with you. thanks for sharing the document
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Looking better at the document you shared I think it is more correct to create the service principal first. So it would become:

1. az ad sp create-for-rbac
2. az aks create
3. az role assignment

upvoted 5 times

✉️  **Fal9911** Most Recent 1 week, 3 days ago

here are the three recommended commands in the correct order:

az ad sp create-for-rbac to create a new service principal with a custom name and assign it the Contributor role on your Azure subscription.
az aks create to create an AKS cluster and specify the service principal and RBAC enabled.

az aks get-credentials to get the Kubernetes configuration files for the AKS cluster and merge them into your local configuration.
Explanation:

The az ad sp create-for-rbac command creates a new service principal with a custom name and assigns it the Contributor role on your Azure subscription. This command returns the appId, password, and tenant values that are needed to configure AKS.

The az aks create command creates an AKS cluster, specifies the custom service principal, and enables RBAC. This command also returns the Kubernetes configuration files that are needed to connect to the cluster.

The az aks get-credentials command gets the Kubernetes configuration files for the AKS cluster and merges them into your local configuration. This command enables you to connect to the AKS cluster using kubectl.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Fal9911** 1 week, 3 days ago

from GPT

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **gregigitty** 2 months, 1 week ago

Custom principal -> az ad sp create-for-RBAC. ('az aks create' can create a system managed identity automatically but not a custom principal).

Create AKS cluster -> az aks create

Connect to the AKS cluster -> az aks get-credentials

"Configure kubectl to connect to your Kubernetes cluster using the az aks get-credentials command."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/learn/quick-kubernetes-deploy-cli#connect-to-the-cluster>

"az role assignment create" - In my opinion this is not needed as the cluster is "RBAC-Enabled", just not assigned any roles.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **ParkXD** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

same with the answer from chatGPT:

1. Create a service principal:
2. Create an AKS cluster:
3. Connect to the AKS cluster

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **ecpcloud** 4 months, 1 week ago

To me all of this seems confusing, as everyone kinda leans towards the most common answer. But it's important to note the "az ad sp create-for-rbac" command can directly specify the role assignment and scope, so that'd eliminate the need for "az role assignment" one.

Then, given the question is asking to PROVISION and CONNECT to the cluster, to me the sequence should be:

1. az ad sp create-for-rbac - create the service principal & also assign it the role (Contributor)
2. az aks create - create the aks specifying a custom service principal, i.e. the one from above, so the aks will already have the role
3. az aks get-credentials - specify the rg and cluster-name from above, to get the credentials to connect to it after you've created it

But we all know how Microsoft can be in these situations, my answer might be correct but also overthought, while MS just wanted us to do a few simple initial steps... I genuinely don't know

upvoted 7 times

✉️  **Atos** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Looks like the article has been updated as it clearly states:

1. az ad sp create-for-rbac
2. az aks create
3. az role assignment

upvoted 8 times

✉️  **shafqat** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

3. az aks get-credentials --resource-group <group name> -name <cluster-name> : this is used for connecting from your machine to aks cluster you created in step 2.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **matelin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Agree. In my opinion the answer is:

1. az ad sp create-for-rbac
2. az aks create
3. az aks get-credentials.

The question doesn't tell what Azure services AKS will be connecting to (if any). It only mentions the "Trusted Docker Registry", which doesn't mean ACR necessarily. What it does ask you are the commands for provisioning and CONNECTING to AKS cluster.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-service-principal?tabs=azure-cli>

- 1) az ad sp create-for-rbac
- 2) az aks create
- 3) az role assignment create

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

az aks create

az aks sp create-for-rbac

az role assignment

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Lucario95** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

As per this documentation: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-service-principal>

You could use:

- 1) az ad sp create-for-rbac
- 2) az aks create (specifying the service principal in this command)

Or

- 1) az aks create
- 2) az ad sp create-for-rbac
- 3) az role assignment

As the solution requires 3 steps, I'll go with the second option

upvoted 3 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

1. Create a service principal -> az ad sp create-for-rbac
2. Create an aks (Use service principal on Args) -> az aks create --service-principal "NameOfSp"
3. Assign role -> az role assignment

upvoted 3 times

✉ **debleenac85** 1 year ago

The answers will be :

1. az ad sp create-for-rbac
2. az aks create
3. az role assignment create

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-service-principal?tabs=azure-cli>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ixl2pass** 1 year, 3 months ago

1. az ad sp create-for-rbac
2. az aks create
3. az role assignment

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-service-principal?tabs=azure-cli>

upvoted 11 times

✉ **prachi190892** 1 year, 3 months ago

Agree with @ixl2pass

upvoted 3 times

✉ **debanjan10** 1 year, 3 months ago

Create the service principal first by using the az ad sp. Then we need to create the kubernetes cluster with az aks. Finally we assign the role with az role.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Leo128** 1 year, 7 months ago

https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/azure-cvo-blg-azure-kubernetes-service-tutorial-integrate-aks-with-aci#H_H4

1. az ad sp create-for-rbac
2. az role assignment
3. az aks create

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Lyonel** 1 year, 8 months ago

Here is the CORRECT ANSWER based on this link [<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-service-principal?tabs=azure-cli>]:

1. az ad sp create-for-rbac (to MANUALLY create a Service Principle; to create a CUSTOM Service Principle which is specified in the question's requirements)

2. az aks create (to SPECIFY a Service Principal for an AKS cluster; for the CUSTOM Service Principle which is specified in the question's requirements)

3. az role assignment create (Delegates the CREATED Service Principle to have access to other Azure resources)

upvoted 11 times

✉ **AYap** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer should be:

1. az ad sp create-for-rbac - create custom so

upvoted 1 times

Your company develops an app for iOS. All users of the app have devices that are members of a private distribution group in Microsoft Visual Studio App Center.

You plan to distribute a new release of the app.

You need to identify which certificate file you require to distribute the new release from App Center.

Which file type should you upload to App Center?

- A. .cer
- B. .pfx
- C. .p12
- D. .pvk

Correct Answer: C

A successful IOS device build will produce an ipa file. In order to install the build on a device, it needs to be signed with a valid provisioning profile and certificate.

To sign the builds produced from a branch, enable code signing in the configuration pane and upload a provisioning profile (.mobileprovision) and a valid certificate (.p12), along with the password for the certificate.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/build/xamarin/ios/>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **cucuff** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct answer is .p12

"To sign the builds produced from a branch, enable code signing in the configuration pane and upload a provisioning profile (.mobileprovision) and a valid certificate (.p12), along with the password for the certificate."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/build/xamarin/ios/>

upvoted 26 times

 **Dev1079** 2 years, 3 months ago

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

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

This clearly supports C as the answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** Most Recent 8 months, 3 weeks ago

.p12 for signing the package

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

correct answer and explanation

upvoted 4 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.

upvoted 3 times

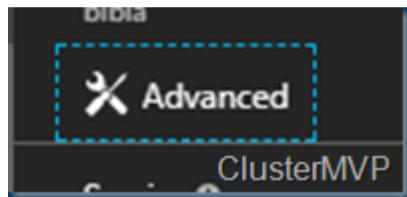
SIMULATION -

You need to prepare a network security group (NSG) named az400-123456789-nsg1 to host an Azure DevOps pipeline agent. The solution must allow only the required outbound port for Azure DevOps and deny all other inbound and outbound access to the Internet.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal and Log into your Azure account.
2. Select network security group (NSG) named az400-123456789-nsg1
3. Select Settings, Outbound security rules, and click Add
4. Click Advanced



5. Change the following settings:

- ⇒ Destination Port range: 8080
- ⇒ Protocol. TCP
- ⇒ Action: Allow

Note: By default, Azure DevOps Server uses TCP Port 8080.

Reference:

<https://robertsmmit.wordpress.com/2017/09/11/step-by-step-azure-network-security-groups-nsq-security-center-azure-nsq-network/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/server/architecture/required-ports?view=azure-devops>

✉ **Root_Access** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

The goal is installing an agent on your cloud VM (could be on prem as well), you need to open only and only port 443 outbound. People are mistaken because they think the goal is deploying an Azure DevOps Server.

Here is what Azure DevOps Server is:

Developers can work in the cloud using Azure DevOps Services or on-premises using Azure DevOps Server. Azure DevOps Server was formerly named Visual Studio Team Foundation Server (TFS).

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/user-guide/what-is-azure-devops?toc=%2Fazure%2Fdevops%2Fserver%2Ftoc.json&bc=%2Fazure%2Fdevops%2Fserver%2Fbreadcrumb%2Ftoc.json&view=azure-devops>
upvoted 12 times

✉ **yemma** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

I think the only port needed for the azure deops agent is 443 (Tested)

But we've asked to deny everything else, one this is done we have to open for the RDP or SSH port to connect in order to install the agent. So for me:

Inbound :

100 RDP/SSH 3389/22 Allow

110 0.0.0.0/0 * Deny

Outbound:

100 * 443 Allow

110 0.0.0.0/0 * Deny

upvoted 6 times

✉ **armvch** 5 months ago

there is a default rule for Deny All inbound traffic, no need to add additional rules for it

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

exactly, but the requirement ask only to deny all internet outbound. I think there is no need for the lab to modify inbound rules even if you are right.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **chingdm** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

should only open port 443 by default denies other ports, since it is for azure devops agent and not tfs.

"Required options

--unattended - agent setup will not prompt for information, and all settings must be provided on the command line
--url <url> - URL of the server. For example: <https://dev.azure.com/myorganization> or <http://my-azure-devops-server:8080/tfs>"

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

upvoted 1 times

 **meoukg** 5 months ago

I saw this question in my exam lab yesterday and I created an outbound rule allow port 443
upvoted 5 times

 **eufdf12342** 1 year, 3 months ago

Port 443!
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/agents?view=azure-devops&tabs=browser>
upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

thanks for sharing the document
upvoted 1 times

 **poplovic** 1 year, 6 months ago

should be port 443 based on <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/allow-list-ip-url?view=azure-devops&tabs=IP-V4>

We recommend you open port 443 to all traffic on these IP addresses and domains. We also recommend you open port 22 to a smaller subset of targeted IP addresses.

upvoted 1 times

 **anchore** 1 year, 6 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/server/architecture/required-ports?view=azure-devops-2020>

Port 8080 would be the answer

upvoted 2 times

 **rg54** 1 year, 8 months ago

I partly agree with Root_Access on one point : The question clearly talk about an installing an AzDO agent on a cloud VM (could be on prem as well), so needed port to connect to AzDO is 443 outbound

BUT "The solution must allow ONLY THE REQUIRED outbound port for Azure DevOps and DENY ALL OTHER inbound and outbound access to the Internet."

Moreover, default rules on NSG allow outbound traffic to Internet, and this rule cannot be deleted, only overridden :
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview#default-security-rules>

-> you also have to create an outbound rule to 443, and another one with smaller priority number to deny all outbound traffic
upvoted 2 times

 **armvch** 5 months ago

Default rules DENY all inbound/outbound traffic, not allow. Please carefully read the description
upvoted 1 times

 **gulopez** 2 years, 3 months ago

The Question mention "The solution must allow only the required outbound port for Azure DevOps ". So it should be port 443. If instead would say Azure DevOps Server (former TFS) then port 8080 would be the answer.
upvoted 3 times

 **gulopez** 2 years, 3 months ago

Accordind to this documentation <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-windows?view=azure-devops> the the agent url uses port 8080 <http://my-azure-devops-server:8080/tfs>
upvoted 1 times

 **ttm_19** 2 years, 9 months ago

The port is 443 - tested!
upvoted 4 times

 **hart232** 2 years, 10 months ago

Outbound:
1. Create rule to open traffic only from 8080
2. Create rule to block all outgoing traffic to internet
Inbound
1. Deny all inbound traffic from Internet

Use service tag option while creating the rule to specify the "Internet" option.
upvoted 1 times

 **sivahari1983** 2 years, 11 months ago

we need to add another rule to block the outbound Internte.
upvoted 3 times

 **Mefguine** 2 years, 11 months ago

By default, Azure DevOps Server uses the following TCP ports:

TABLE 3
Server or Application Context TCP Port

Azure DevOps Server 8080
Azure DevOps Proxy Server 8081

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/server/architecture/required-ports?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

✉ **DBoss** 3 years ago

Is this question for Azure DevOps or Azure DevOps server.
If its for Azure DevOps then port 80 & 443 should be the answer
For Azure DevOps server port 8080 and 8081 should be the answer

upvoted 4 times

✉ **steve_gatsby** 3 years ago

Since it is for an NSG I assume that it aims at installing a devops server on the Azure VM
upvoted 2 times

✉ **OhBee** 2 years, 11 months ago

only a self-hosted agent is being installed here...so I think DBoss is right.
upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Project1 that contains two Azure DevOps pipelines named Pipeline1 and Pipeline2.

You need to ensure that Pipeline1 can deploy code successfully to an Azure web app named webapp1. The solution must ensure that Pipeline2 does not have permission to webapp1.

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.

Select and Place:

Actions**Answer Area**

Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory.

In Project1, create a service connection.

In Pipeline1, authorize the service connection.

Create a system-assigned managed identity in Azure Active Directory.

In Project1, configure permissions.

In Pipeline1, create a variable.

**Actions****Answer Area**

Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory.

In Project1, create a service connection.

In Project1, configure permissions.

Correct Answer:

In Pipeline1, authorize the service connection.



Create a system-assigned managed identity in Azure Active Directory.

In Pipeline1, create a variable.

Reference:

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

AhmedAbouhamed 1 year, 5 months ago

the correct answer is below:

1- create a service principle

2- in project 1 create a service connection (ARM / Manual) and provide the service principle details created in step 1

3- in pipeline 1, authorize the service connection. this way only pipeline 1 will get access to the webapp and pipeline2 not. also, project permissions id for users and groups not for pipelines.

I'm 100 % sure from the answer as it's repeated steps in all LABs.

upvoted 91 times

hebertpena88 8 months ago

I agree with you, I do this all the time
upvoted 5 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago
agree with you, project permissions are for configuring Azure DevOps access from AAD Users or Groups
upvoted 1 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago
Agree with you
upvoted 1 times

✉ **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago
I agree fully with you! Below comments are fake, i dont know why people upvote ..
upvoted 4 times

✉ **fanq10** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago
The given answer is correct, verified in azure devops
upvoted 8 times

✉ **ZodiaC** 1 year, 9 months ago
Just did it on Devops its correct
upvoted 3 times

✉ **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago
1) Create service principal
2) Create service connection
3) Authorize connection

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/library/service-endpoints?view=azure-devops&tabs=classic>

"To authorize a service connection for a specific pipeline, open the pipeline by selecting Edit and queue a build manually. You see a resource authorization error and an "Authorize resources" action on the error. Choose this action to explicitly add the pipeline as an authorized user of the service connection."
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
service principal
project 1 --> service connection
pipeline 1 --> authorize the service connection
upvoted 3 times

✉ **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago
So when creating a SP in AZ DevOps manual or automatic (Security checkbox - Grant access permission to all pipelines) is not checked!

Configuring permission in Project1 will not help here because permissions are for users and access to the project itself.

So the most logical and correct answer would be to create SP in AD, then in Project1 create a Service Connection, and then in Project1 you authorize the SP, that way only pipeline where you authorised SP will be able to use it and not other.
upvoted 5 times

✉ **Aelx** 1 year, 8 months ago
1. Create Service connection
2. Project level permissions
3. Authorize the service connection

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/library/service-endpoints?view=azure-devops&tabs=classic>
upvoted 4 times

✉ **Sandy_29** 1 year, 9 months ago
I guess

D
B
C

any suggestion?
upvoted 2 times

✉ **SSTan** 1 year, 9 months ago
what could be the answer?
upvoted 1 times

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Security Tools Answer Area
Penetration testing
Pull request:

Static code analysis
Continuous integration:

Threat modeling
Continuous delivery:

Security Tools Answer Area
Correct Answer:

Pull request:
Threat modeling

Continuous integration:
Static code analysis

Continuous delivery:
Penetration testing

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.

Reference:

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

 **rengs** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Static code
Static code
Penetration

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/migrate/security-validation-cicd-pipeline?view=azure-devops#ide--pull-request>
upvoted 50 times

 **ZodiaC** 1 year, 9 months ago

1000% CORRECT
upvoted 5 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

totally agree with you
upvoted 1 times

 **PlumpyTumbler** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

The officially sanctioned practice test for this exam on measureup.com has this question. The answers are
Pull Request: Static code analysis
CI: package vulnerability
CD: Pentest

That means that Microsoft recognizes those as the correct answers. If the newest version of the test says package vulnerability instead of threat modeling, choose it.

upvoted 20 times

 **dmeld** Most Recent 5 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/secure/devsecops-controls>

The given answer is correct.

Pull requests are standard in the development process. Part of the pull request process is peer reviews that often reveal undiscovered defects, bugs, or issues related to human mistakes. It's good practice to have a security champion or knowledgeable security teammate who can guide the developer during the peer review process before creating a pull request.

Secure coding practice guidelines help developers learn essential secure coding principles and how they should be applied. There are secure coding practices available, such as OWASP secure coding practices to incorporate with general coding practices.

upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Did a course on Cloud Guru

Answer is as follows

Pull request ---> static code analysis

Continuous Integration ---> static code analysis

Continuous delivery ---> Penetration testing

upvoted 4 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Thread modelling

Static code analysis

Penetration testing

upvoted 2 times

 **Inland** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answers are correct.

<https://www.synopsys.com/blogs/software-security/threat-modeling-sdlc/#:~:text=While%20threat%20modeling%20should%20take,modeling%20within%20the%20support%20cycle.>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/develop/security-code-analysis-overview>

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Static

Static

Pen test

upvoted 3 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

Static code analysis

Static code analysis

Penetration testing

upvoted 4 times

 **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

Static code

Threat modeling

Penetration

upvoted 2 times

 **sanhoo** 1 year, 8 months ago

Threat modeling: - It is usually a manual process and done as part of PR review

Static code- During the build phase using tools like sonarqube

Penetration:- once code is build and ready for deployment we check if the that it is free from web attacks

upvoted 13 times

 **wojtas1985** 1 year, 9 months ago

Static code analysis

Static code analysis

Penetration testing

upvoted 5 times

 **Ronny95** 1 year, 9 months ago

static code, static code, penetration testing(I guess)

upvoted 2 times

 **sv_26** 1 year, 9 months ago

can someone verify these answer

upvoted 6 times

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. OWASP ZAP
- B. Jenkins
- C. Code Style
- D. WhiteSource Bolt

Correct Answer: D

WhiteSource provides WhiteSource Bolt, a lightweight open source security and management solution developed specifically for integration with Azure DevOps and Azure DevOps Server.

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

Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two possible correct answers:

- 1. Black Duck
- 2. WhiteSource Bolt

Other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:

- 1. Microsoft Visual SourceSafe
- 2. PDM
- 3. SourceGear
- 4. SourceGear Vault

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

✉ francis6170 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021), but option was Black Duck instead of WhiteSource Bolt.
upvoted 12 times

✉ Kazilius 1 year, 9 months ago

There is another question in this dump that has Black Duck as answer instead of WhiteSource Bolt.
upvoted 9 times

✉ ukohae39 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

WhiteSource Bolt or Black Duck is Correct and Verified!
upvoted 9 times

✉ syu31svc Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

100% D

upvoted 1 times

✉ Govcomm 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Build pipeline WhiteSource Bolt
upvoted 1 times

✉ Eltooth 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉ UnknowMan 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

provided answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **eufdf12342** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct
upvoted 2 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 7 months ago

Got this question in AZ-400(July exam)
upvoted 2 times

 **davidy2020** 1 year, 10 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/visualstudio/subscriptions/vs-whitesource>
upvoted 1 times

 **Miles19** 1 year, 12 months ago

Correct
upvoted 4 times

 **s_trichkov** 2 years ago

Correctamundo dude
upvoted 1 times

 **umer123** 2 years ago

correct
upvoted 3 times

You plan to use a NuGet package in a project in Azure DevOps. The NuGet package is in a feed that requires authentication.

You need to ensure that the project can restore the NuGet package automatically.

What should the project use to automate the authentication?

- A. an Azure Automation account
- B. an Azure Artifacts Credential Provider
- C. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) account that has multi-factor authentication (MFA) enabled
- D. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) service principal

Correct Answer: B

The Azure Artifacts Credential Provider automates the acquisition of credentials needed to restore NuGet packages as part of your .NET development workflow. It integrates with MSBuild, dotnet, and NuGet(.exe) and works on Windows, Mac, and Linux. Any time you want to use packages from an Azure Artifacts feed, the

Credential Provider will automatically acquire and securely store a token on behalf of the NuGet client you're using.

Reference:

<https://github.com/Microsoft/artifacts-credprovider>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Bronskins** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Correct!

upvoted 19 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct as supported by given explanation

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure artifact credential provider

upvoted 2 times

 **lindo1213** 9 months ago

Correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Honeywell_EMP** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **shermin1** 1 year ago

Came in exam march 13....

upvoted 3 times

 **Whirly** 1 year ago

Thanks for posting the exam appeared questions, very helpful.

upvoted 1 times

 **eddy_040695** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago

Ultra Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **AshrafAli** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

You use Azure Pipelines to manage project builds and deployments.

You plan to use Azure Pipelines for Microsoft Teams to notify the legal team when a new build is ready for release.

You need to configure the Organization Settings in Azure DevOps to support Azure Pipelines for Microsoft Teams.

What should you turn on?

- A. Third-party application access via OAuth
- B. Azure Active Directory Conditional Access Policy Validation
- C. Alternate authentication credentials
- D. SSH authentication

Correct Answer: A

The Azure Pipelines app uses the OAuth authentication protocol, and requires Third-party application access via OAuth for the organization to be enabled. To enable this setting, navigate to Organization Settings > Security > Policies, and set the Third-party application access via OAuth for the organization setting to On.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Hooters** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

A. Third party application access via OAuth' must be enabled to receive notifications for the organization in Azure DevOps (Organization Settings -> Security -> Policies)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 16 times

 **francis6170** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 11 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/media/troubleshooting/third-party-app-consent.png?view=azure-devops>

A is the answer

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Third-party application access via OAuth

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

 **AnshMan** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure DevOps no longer supports Alternate Credentials authentication since the beginning of March 2, 2020.

Third-party application via OAuth - Enable third-party applications to access resources in your organization through OAuth.

SSH Authentication - Enable applications to connect to your organization's Git repos through SSH.

So Answer is "A" Third-party application access via OAuth

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/change-application-access-policies?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams?view=azure-devops#use-commands>

upvoted 1 times

 **subrata83** 1 year, 6 months ago
Got this in the Az-400 exam(Sep 27 2021)
upvoted 3 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 9 months ago
Got this in the Az-400 exam(July 2021)
upvoted 5 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago
Answer A- see the link
upvoted 2 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago
You can use the Azure Pipelines app for Microsoft Teams only with a project hosted on Azure DevOps Services at this time.'Third party application access via OAuth' must be enabled to receive notifications for the organization in Azure DevOps (Organization Settings -> Security -> Policies).
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

You have an existing project in Azure DevOps.
You plan to integrate GitHub as the repository for the project.
You need to ensure that Azure Pipelines runs under the Azure Pipelines identity.
Which authentication mechanism should you use?

- A. personal access token (PAT)
- B. GitHub App
- C. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)
- D. OAuth

Correct Answer: B

GitHub App uses the Azure Pipelines identity.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Personal access token and OAuth use your personal GitHub identity.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉ **eray95** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

B correct answer. Initially I'm confused little but to ensure that Pipelines run using The Azure Pipelines identity clearly show the given answer is right <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/github?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml>
upvoted 12 times

✉ **Hooters** 2 years, 5 months ago

Seems correct as per the reference article.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **27close** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Authentication type Pipelines run using Works with GitHub Checks

1. GitHub App The Azure Pipelines identity Yes
2. OAuth Your personal GitHub identity No
3. Personal access token (PAT) Your personal GitHub identity

upvoted 10 times

✉ **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

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

"The Azure Pipelines GitHub App is the recommended authentication type for continuous integration pipelines."

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

✉ **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

On exam 20220727.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

GitHub App

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct. Github APP.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **rsamant** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is corect

Authentication type Pipelines run using Works with GitHub Checks

1. GitHub App The Azure Pipelines identity Yes
2. OAuth Your personal GitHub identity No
3. Personal access token (PAT) Your personal GitHub identity No

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

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rsamant** 1 year, 6 months ago

sorry i meant B. Github App

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **subrata83** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this in the Az-400 exam(Sep 27 2021)

upvoted 6 times

✉ **azureSkies13** 1 year, 7 months ago

The links have the info but its a long article. Look for the "Access to GitHub repositories" it has a table with details

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 7 months ago

Got this question in Az-400(July exam). Ans is GitHub App

upvoted 3 times

✉ **francis6170** 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 7 times

✉ **kumardeb** 2 years, 4 months ago

B. GitHub App

upvoted 6 times

✉ **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

answer is b

upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that uses Azure Monitor and contains a Log Analytics workspace.

You have an encryption key.

You need to configure Azure Monitor to use the key to encrypt log data.

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 correct orders you select.

Select and Place:

Actions

Configure the key vault properties for the cluster

Link the Log Analytics workspace to the cluster

Grant the system-assigned managed identity Key permissions for the key vault

Grant the system-assigned managed identity Certificate permissions for the key vault

Create an Azure Monitor Logs dedicated cluster that has a system-assigned managed identity

Create an Azure key vault and store the key



The diagram features a vertical stack of six rectangular boxes, each containing a step in the process. To the right of the boxes are two circular arrows: a top arrow pointing right and a bottom arrow pointing left, indicating a cyclical or repeatable nature of the steps.

Correct Answer:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Create an Azure key vault and store the key |
| | Create an Azure Monitor Logs dedicated cluster that has a system-assigned managed identity |
| > | Grant the system-assigned managed identity Key permissions for the key vault |
| < | Configure the key vault properties for the cluster |
| | Link the Log Analytics workspace to the cluster |
| | |
| Grant the system-assigned managed identity Certificate permissions for the key vault | |

Customer-Managed key provisioning steps:

Step 1: Create an Azure Key vault and store the key.

Creating Azure Key Vault and storing key. Create or use an existing Azure Key Vault in the region that the cluster is planned, and generate or import a key to be used for logs encryption.

Step 2: Create an Azure Monitor Logs dedicate cluster that has a system-assigned managed identity

Clusters uses managed identity for data encryption with your Key Vault. Configure identity type property to SystemAssigned when creating your cluster to allow access to your Key Vault for "wrap" and "unwrap" operations.

Step 3: Grant the system-assigned managed Identity Key permissions for the key vault.

Grant Key Vault permissions.

Create Access Policy in Key Vault to grants permissions to your cluster. These permissions are used by the underlay cluster storage. Open your Key Vault in

Azure portal and click Access Policies then + Add Access Policy to create a policy with these settings:

Key permissions—select Get, Wrap Key and Unwrap Key.

Etc.

Add access policy

Add access policy

Configure from template (optional)

Key permissions

 3 selected

Secret permissions

 0 selected

Certificate permissions

 0 selected

Select principal

 *

Cluster resource principle-id

Authorized application ⓘ

 None selected
Add

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Select all | |
| Key Management Operations | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Get | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> List | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Update | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Create | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Import | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delete | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recover | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Backup | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Restore | |
| Cryptographic Operations | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Decrypt | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Encrypt | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unwrap Key | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wrap Key | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Verify | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sign | |
| Privileged Key Operations | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Purge | |

1. Creating cluster
2. Granting permissions to your Key Vault
3. Updating cluster with key identifier details
4. Linking workspaces

Step 4: Configure the key vault properties for the cluster.

Update cluster with key identifier details.

Step 5: Link the Log Analytics workspace to the cluster

Link workspace to cluster.

This step should be performed only after the cluster provisioning. If you link workspaces and ingest data prior to the provisioning, ingested data will be dropped and won't be recoverable.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/customer-managed-keys>

 **syu31svc** Highly Voted 7 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct and is supported by given link plus explanation

upvoted 7 times

 **itbrpl** Most Recent 3 weeks, 3 days ago

I am missing te cluster information on the question.. which cluster? Questions is about Azure Monitore and Log Workspace

upvoted 1 times

 **Darkeh** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Customer-Managed key provisioning steps:

Creating Azure Key Vault and storing key

Creating cluster

Granting permissions to your Key Vault

Updating cluster with key identifier details

Linking workspaces

upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure Key Vault that contains an encryption key named key1.

You plan to create a Log Analytics workspace that will store logging data.

You need to encrypt the workspace by using key1.

Which four 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.

Select and Place:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Link the workspace. | |
| Register the Azure subscription to allow cluster creation. |  |
| Grant permissions to the key vault. |  |
| Create a Log Analytics cluster. | |
| Enable soft delete for the key vault. | |

Correct Answer:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Register the Azure subscription to allow cluster creation. |  |
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Add access policy

Add access policy

Configure from template (optional)

Key permissions

 3 selected

Secret permissions

 0 selected

Certificate permissions

 0 selected

Select principal

 *

Cluster resource principle-id

Authorized application ⓘ

None selected

Add Select all**Key Management Operations** Get List Update Create Import Delete Recover Backup Restore**Cryptographic Operations** Decrypt Encrypt Unwrap Key Wrap Key Verify Sign**Privileged Key Operations** Purge

1. Creating cluster
2. Granting permissions to your Key Vault
3. Updating cluster with key identifier details
4. Linking workspaces

Step 4: Link workspace -

Link workspace to cluster.

This step should be performed only after the cluster provisioning. If you link workspaces and ingest data prior to the provisioning, ingested data will be dropped and won't be recoverable.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/customer-managed-keys>

✉  **509325_5153**  6 months, 2 weeks ago

Why do we need soft delete?

I was thinking...

1. Register the Azure subscription to allow cluster creation.
2. Create a Log Analytics cluster.
3. Grant permissions to the key vault.
4. Link the workspace.

upvoted 26 times

✉  **armvch** 5 months ago

We already have Keyvault, why do we need to create an Azure Subs then? Enabling soft delete sounds more logical, I guess

upvoted 4 times

✉  **binhdortmund** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

From azure portal:

"The ability to turn off soft delete via the Azure Portal has been deprecated. You can create a new key vault with soft delete off for a limited time using CLI / PowerShell / REST API. The ability to create a key vault with soft delete disabled will be fully deprecated by the end of the year."

upvoted 3 times

✉  **binhdortmund** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes, we already have Keyvault and while creating Keyvault, the Soft Delete is enable, we cant change here. So this step "Enabling soft delete" is impossible

upvoted 1 times

✉  **armvch** 1 month, 1 week ago

This Keyvault could have been created before the deprecating of soft deletion optional enabling. There is a guide how to enable soft deletion for existing Keyvaults. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/soft-delete-change>

Anyway, we already have some subscription because we already have Keyvault.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Fal9911**  1 week, 3 days ago

GTP: Here are the four steps in sequence:

Grant permissions to the key vault - c
Register the Azure subscription to allow cluster creation - b
Create a Log Analytics cluster - d
Link the workspace to the key vault - a
Explanation:

To encrypt the Log Analytics workspace using the key1 encryption key in Azure Key Vault, you need to perform the following four steps:

Grant permissions to the key vault: You need to grant the Log Analytics workspace access to the key1 encryption key in Azure Key Vault to be able to use it for encryption.
Register the Azure subscription to allow cluster creation: You need to register your Azure subscription to allow the creation of a Log Analytics cluster.
Create a Log Analytics cluster: You need to create a Log Analytics cluster in your Azure subscription.
Link the workspace to the key vault: Once the Log Analytics cluster is created, you need to link it to the key1 encryption key in Azure Key Vault to enable encryption of data in the workspace.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Fal9911** 1 week, 3 days ago

GTP: You can switch the order of steps b and c, so the revised sequence of actions would be:

Register the Azure subscription to allow cluster creation - b
Grant permissions to the key vault - c
Create a Log Analytics cluster - d
Link the workspace to the key vault - a
Explanation:

You can first register your Azure subscription to allow the creation of a Log Analytics cluster and then grant permissions to the key vault. This order will not impact the outcome of the steps as both are independent of each other. So, you can switch the order of steps b and c based on your preference. After registering the Azure subscription and granting permissions to the key vault, you can create a Log Analytics cluster, and then link the workspace to the key vault to enable encryption of data in the workspace.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Fal9911** 1 week, 3 days ago

Bing: To encrypt a Log Analytics workspace by using an encryption key named key1 stored in an Azure Key Vault, you should perform the following actions in sequence:

Register the Azure subscription to allow cluster creation (b)
Create a Log Analytics cluster (d)
Grant permissions to the key vault ©
Link the workspace (a)
Note that these actions should be performed in the correct order to achieve the desired result.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **AlexeyG** 1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **nikipediaa** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Got this Feb 2023

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Ev3rtao** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Whats the relevance of soft delete here? It doesnt mention the type of key we are using.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct and explanation provided supports it

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **pdk88** 6 months, 1 week ago

Agreed upon that, answer is correct

Creating Azure Key Vault and storing key(*)
Creating cluster
Granting permissions to your Key Vault
(Updating cluster with key identifier details --> not given in answer)
Linking workspaces

(*)"You can verify this configuration under properties in your Key Vault, both Soft delete and Purge protection should be enabled."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/customer-managed-keys?tabs=portal#customer-managed-key-provisioning-steps>.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/customer-managed-keys?tabs=portal#storing-encryption-key-kek>

upvoted 3 times

You use release pipelines in Azure Pipelines to deploy an app. Secrets required by the pipeline are stored as pipeline variables. Logging of commands is enabled for the Azure Pipelines agent.

You need to prevent the values of the secrets from being logged.

What should you do?

- A. Store the secrets in the environment variables instead of the pipeline variables.
- B. Pass the secrets on the command line instead of in the pipeline variables.
- C. Apply a prefix of secret to the name of the variables.
- D. Echo the values of the secrets to the command line.

Correct Answer: A

Don't set secret variables in your YAML file. Operating systems often log commands for the processes that they run, and you wouldn't want the log to include a secret that you passed in as an input. Use the script's environment or map the variable within the variables block to pass secrets to your pipeline.

Incorrect Answers:

- B: Never pass secrets on the command line.
- C: Adding a prefix does not make the variable a secret. The `issecret` property makes it secret but does not prevent logging of the secret.
- D: Never echo secrets as output.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/variables?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml%2Cbatch>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/scripts/logging-commands?view=azure-devops&tabs=bash>

Community vote distribution

A (80%)

C (20%)

✉ Fal9911 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Option A, storing secrets in environment variables instead of pipeline variables, is a valid approach to prevent secrets from being logged during pipeline execution. However, it is not the most optimal solution for this scenario.

upvoted 1 times

✉ Fal9911 1 week, 3 days ago

While environment variables are not logged by default, they can be accidentally exposed through logs or other sources, and their values can be visible in the running process of the task. Additionally, environment variables are typically accessible to all tasks running in the pipeline, which could potentially increase the attack surface if an attacker gains access to the pipeline.

By applying a prefix of "secret" to the name of the pipeline variables, as suggested in option C, the variables are automatically marked as secret variables in Azure Pipelines, and their values are not logged by default during pipeline execution. This provides a more secure approach to handling secrets in pipelines and reduces the risk of accidental exposure.

Therefore, while option A is not necessarily incorrect, option C is a better solution for securing secrets in Azure Pipelines.

upvoted 1 times

✉ markp 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

But provided link and explanation are not totally correct. The question is about Classic Release (not YAML), so the correct explanation is from here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/variables?view=azure-devops&tabs=classic%2Cbatch>

We make an effort to mask secrets from appearing in Azure Pipelines output, but you still need to take precautions. Never echo secrets as output. Some operating systems log command line arguments. Never pass secrets on the command line. Instead, we suggest that you map your secrets into environment variables.

upvoted 3 times

✉ syu31svc 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is supported by provided link

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You need to deploy a new project in Azure DevOps that has the following requirements:

- * The lead developer must be able to create repositories, manage permissions, manage policies, and contribute to the repository.
- * Developers must be able to contribute to the repository and create branches, but NOT bypass policies when pushing builds.
- * Project managers must only be able to view the repository.
- * The principle of least privilege must be used.

You create a new Azure DevOps project team for each role.

To which Azure DevOps groups should you add each team? To answer, drag the appropriate groups to the correct teams. Each group 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.

Select and Place:

| Azure DevOps groups | Answer Area |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Build Administrators | Project manager: <input type="text"/> |
| Contributors | Lead developer: <input type="text"/> |
| Project Administrators | Developer: <input type="text"/> |
| Project Collection Administrators | |
| Project Collection Valid Users | |
| Readers | |

Correct Answer:

| Azure DevOps groups | Answer Area |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Build Administrators | Project manager: <input type="text"/> |
| Contributors | Lead developer: <input type="text"/> |
| Project Administrators | Developer: <input type="text"/> |
| Project Collection Administrators | |
| Project Collection Valid Users | |
| Readers | |

Box 1: Readers -

Project managers must only be able to view the repository.

Only read permission necessary.

Box 2: Project Administrators -

The lead developer must be able to create repositories, manage permissions, manage policies, and contribute to the repository.

Add to the Project Collection Administrators security group users tasked with managing organization or collection resources.

Box 3: Contributors -

Developers must be able to contribute to the repository and create branches, but NOT bypass policies when pushing builds.

Add to the Contributors security group full-time workers who contribute to the code base or manage projects.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/look-up-project-collection-administrators>

 **syu31svc** Highly Voted 7 months, 1 week ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/permissions?view=azure-devops&tabs=preview-page>

Answer is correct

upvoted 7 times

 **budha** Most Recent 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.

upvoted 4 times

 **meoukg** 5 months ago

saw it yesterday in my exam

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that contains a project in Azure DevOps named Project1. You have three Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) users that require access to Project1 as shown in the following table.

| Name | Title | Requirement |
|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| User1 | Project Manager | View repositories. |
| User2 | Development Lead | Create repositories and manage permissions. |
| User3 | Developer | Create branches and tags. |

You need to ensure that the users have the appropriate permissions. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

To which permission group in Azure DevOps should you add each user? To answer, drag the appropriate permission groups to the correct users. Each permission group 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.

Permission Groups Build Administrators Contributors Project Administrators Readers**Answer Area**

User1:

User2:

User3:

Answer AreaUser1: Readers**Correct Answer:**User2: Project AdministratorsUser3: Contributors  **Petya27** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

To create a tag, you must have the Create Tag permission, which is included by default in the Contributors group and higher.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/git-tags?view=azure-devops&tabs=browser>

upvoted 2 times

  **mrg998** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

correct

upvoted 4 times

  **laminall** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription linked to an Azure Active Directory Premium Plan 1 tenant.

A security review indicates that too many users have privileged access to resources.

You need to deploy a privileged access management solution that meets the following requirements:

- Enforces time limits on the use of privileged access
- Requires approval to activate privileged access
- Minimizes costs

What should you do first?

- A. Configure notifications when privileged roles are activated.
- B. Configure alerts for the activation of privileged roles.
- C. Enforce Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for role activation.
- D. Upgrade the license of the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

Correct Answer: D

✉  **AzureJobsTillRetire** Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Using Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) requires Azure AD Premium P2 licenses.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-configure>
upvoted 9 times

✉  **kavakokava** 2 months, 1 week ago

Fully agree
upvoted 1 times

✉  **randomaccount123** Most Recent 1 month ago

Answer is D but is this really a AZ-400 question? Seems more like a AZ-500 question.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **lugia4000** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

This has to do in PIM and youll recognize that if you made de SC-900 (security exam). Answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

You plan to create a GitHub workflow that will use GitHub Actions. The actions will require a 256-KB secret.

You need to recommend a solution to store and encrypt the secret. The secret value must be accessible only to the workflow. The solution must minimize administrative effort

What should you recommend?

- A. Store the secret in the organization-level GitHub secrets.
- B. Store the secret in the repository-level GitHub secrets.
- C. Encrypt the secret value and store the value in the repository. Store the decryption key in the repository-level GitHub secrets.
- D. Encrypt the secret value and store the value in the repository. Store the decryption key in the organization-level GitHub secrets.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (50%) D (33%) B (17%)

✉️  **manamecheffoo** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct.

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/security-guides/encrypted-secrets>

"To use secrets that are larger than 48 KB, you can use a workaround to store encrypted secrets in your repository and save the decryption passphrase as a secret on GitHub."

Because it requires less administrative privilege it's at repository level

upvoted 11 times

✉️  **warchoon** 2 months, 1 week ago

D: "For secrets stored at the organization-level, you can use access policies to control which repositories can use organization secrets."

"For secrets stored at the environment level, you can enable required reviewers to control access to the secrets."

So the organization level has less effort. The question is about effort, not privilege.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **CaptainJameson** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

C is correct, you need to create a repository secret, not an environment level or organization level secret.

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/security-guides/encrypted-secrets#creating-encrypted-secrets-for-a-repository>

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Fal9911** Most Recent 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: C

GPT: For an exam question, the best answer would be the one that most accurately and comprehensively addresses the requirements stated in the question. In this case, the question specifically states that the secret value must be encrypted, so the recommended solution should include encryption. Based on that, option C would be the most appropriate answer for an exam question. However, it's important to note that in real-world scenarios, the best solution may depend on various factors such as the organization's security policies, infrastructure, and workflows.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **col2511kol** 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Storing the secret in the repository-level GitHub secrets ensures that the secret is encrypted and accessible only to the GitHub Actions running in the same repository. This method also minimizes administrative effort, as secrets can be added and managed directly in the repository settings. Storing secrets at the repository level provides better access control and ensures that only workflows within the same repository can access those secrets.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **somenick** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/security-guides/encrypted-secrets>

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **matelin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

The answer is "C. Encrypt the secret value and store the value in the repository. Store the decryption key in the repository-level GitHub secrets." The question mentions that the secret has to be available only for this workflow. Putting the secret on the organizational level would expose it for all other repos (and possibly workflows).

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **warchoon** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

"For secrets stored at the organization-level, you can use access policies to control which repositories can use organization secrets."
"For secrets stored at the environment level, you can enable required reviewers to control access to the secrets. A workflow job cannot access environment secrets until approval is granted by required approvers."
So the organization level has less effort. The question is about effort, not privilege.

upvoted 2 times

 **CaptainJameson** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

C is correct, you need to create a repository secret, not an environment level or organization level secret.

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/security-guides/encrypted-secrets#creating-encrypted-secrets-for-a-repository>

upvoted 1 times

Question #61

Topic 4

You have a GitHub Enterprise account.

You need to enable push protection for secret scanning of the account repositories.

What should you do first?

- A. Purchase a GitHub Advanced Security license.
- B. Purchase Premium Plus support.
- C. Enforce multi-factor authentication (MFA).
- D. Create an access policy for secrets.

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** Highly Voted  2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Secret scanning alerts for partners run automatically on all public repositories. If you have a license for GitHub Advanced Security, you can enable and configure secret scanning alerts for users for any repository owned by an organization.

<https://docs.github.com/en/enterprise-cloud@latest/code-security/secret-scanning/protecting-pushes-with-secret-scanning>

upvoted 6 times

 **t_k_r** Most Recent  2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

<https://docs.github.com/en/enterprise-cloud@latest/code-security/secret-scanning/protecting-pushes-with-secret-scanning>

upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps named Project1.

All the developers at the company have Windows 10 devices.

You need to create a Git repository for Project1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support large binary files.
- Store binary files outside of the repository.
- Use a standard Git workflow to maintain the metadata of the binary files by using commits to the repository.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence on each developer's device? 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**

Configure SSH key-based authentication.

Configure personal access token (PAT)-based authentication.

Perform a custom installation of Git for Windows that includes Git Virtual File System (GVFS).

Configure Git Large File Storage (LFS) file tracking.

Perform a custom installation of Git for Windows that includes Git Large File Storage (LFS).

**Answer Area**

Configure personal access token (PAT)-based authentication.

Correct Answer: Perform a custom installation of Git for Windows that includes Git Virtual File System (GVFS).

Configure Git Large File Storage (LFS) file tracking.

□ **t_k_r** Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Configure PAT
Perform installation of Git LFS
Track GIT LFS
<https://docs.github.com/en/repositories/working-with-files/managing-large-files/about-git-large-file-storage>
upvoted 7 times

□ **buzzerboy** 2 months, 1 week ago

i dont think the order of PAT or installation of GIT LFS matter. You can do either one first.
upvoted 3 times

□ **Fal9911** Most Recent 1 week, 3 days ago

To create a Git repository for Project1 that supports large binary files, stores binary files outside of the repository, and uses a standard Git workflow to maintain the metadata of the binary files by using commits to the repository, you should perform the following actions in sequence on each developer's Windows 10 device:

upvoted 1 times

□ **Fal9911** 1 week, 3 days ago

Configure personal access token (PAT)-based authentication (B): This will allow the developer to authenticate with Azure DevOps and access the Git repository for Project1.
Perform a custom installation of GIT for Windows that includes GIT Large File Storage (LFS) (E): This will install the necessary tools on the developer's device to support the use of Git LFS.
Configure GIT Large File Storage (LFS) file tracking (D): This will enable Git LFS file tracking, allowing the developer to work with large binary files

in a standard Git workflow.

Note that these actions should be performed in the correct order to achieve the desired result. By following these steps, developers will be able to work with large binary files in a Git repository for Project1 without storing them in the repository itself, using a standard Git workflow to maintain the metadata of the binary files by using commits to the repository.

upvoted 1 times

 **JanetC** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

t_k_r I think your answer is correct, but the URL you provided does not support your answer. However, this URL does ...
<https://andrewlock.net/creating-a-git-repo-with-azure-repos-and-trying-out-git-lfs/> It is a long article with a lot of info that's not pertinent to this question, but ultimately the steps you outlined (configure PAT, install Git LFS support, track Git LFS) are covered in this article, in the order you listed.

upvoted 2 times

Topic 5 - Question Set 5

Question #1

Topic 5

You are designing the development process for your company.

You need to recommend a solution for continuous inspection of the company's code base to locate common code patterns that are known to be problematic.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Microsoft Visual Studio test plans
- B. Gradle wrapper scripts
- C. SonarCloud analysis
- D. the JavaScript task runner

Correct Answer: C

SonarCloud is a cloud service offered by SonarSource and based on SonarQube. SonarQube is a widely adopted open source platform to inspect continuously the quality of source code and detect bugs, vulnerabilities and code smells in more than 20 different languages.

Note: The SonarCloud Azure DevOps extension brings everything you need to have your projects analyzed on SonarCloud very quickly.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Test plans are used to group together test suites and individual test cases. This includes static test suites, requirement-based suites, and query-based suites.

Reference:

<https://docs.travis-ci.com/user/sonarcloud/>

<https://sonarcloud.io/documentation/integrations/vsts/>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

ipindado2020 Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Valid answer
upvoted 21 times

ABC666 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C
Option: SonarCloud
upvoted 1 times

LGWJ12 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C
Option C: SonarCloud.
upvoted 1 times

CloudJordao 7 months, 1 week ago

SonarCloud - Yessssss
upvoted 2 times

syu31svc 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
100% C for correct
upvoted 1 times

Govcomm 8 months, 3 weeks ago

SonarQube
upvoted 1 times

Eltooth 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
C is correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

UnknowMan 11 months, 1 week ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **ukohae39** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct!

upvoted 2 times

 **Gabron** 1 year, 10 months ago

correct

upvoted 3 times

 **sridhar703** 2 years, 2 months ago

valid answer

upvoted 4 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. The lead developer at your company reports that adding new application features takes longer than expected due to a large accumulated technical debt.

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

Solution: You recommend reducing the code coupling and the dependency cycles?

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead reduce the code complexity.

Note: Technical debt is the accumulation of sub-optimal technical decisions made over the lifetime of an application. Eventually, it gets harder and harder to change things: it's the 'sand in the gears' that sees IT initiatives grind to a halt.

Reference:

<https://dzone.com/articles/fight-through-the-pain-how-to-deal-with-technical> <https://www.devopsgroup.com/blog/five-ways-devops-helps-with-technical-debt/>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **alexderg** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct answer should be Yes.

"Solution: You recommend reducing the code coupling and the dependency cycles" is a part of reducing code complexity.

upvoted 31 times

 **TanmoyD** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Should be A. As you are reducing the code complexity by reducing the code coupling and the dependency cycles

upvoted 10 times

 **dmt6263** Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: A

From ChatGPT:

Yes, reducing code coupling and dependency cycles can be an effective way to reduce accumulated technical debt. Technical debt can occur when developers take shortcuts, such as copying and pasting code or creating dependencies between different parts of the codebase. This can lead to an accumulation of technical debt over time, which makes it harder to add new features or make changes to the existing codebase.

Reducing code coupling and dependency cycles can help break down these dependencies and make the codebase more modular and easier to work with. By reducing code coupling, you can make it easier to modify specific parts of the codebase without affecting other parts. Similarly, by reducing dependency cycles, you can break down complex relationships between different parts of the codebase and make it easier to understand and modify the code.

upvoted 1 times

 **mohiniu** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Reducing code coupling and dependency cycles will definitely reduce technical debt.

A easy to read & loosely coupled code will always reduce technical debt

upvoted 1 times

 **AbdulazizHachem** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

testestestes

upvoted 1 times

 **Atos** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

always taught loose coupling and highly cohesive functions are best way for coding so i would answer yes.

upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Reduce code complexity and decreasing code coupling and dependency cycles help to do just that

Answer is Yes
upvoted 3 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
Reduce the code coupling and dependendies
upvoted 1 times

 **Dileep75** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
we can not say that it meet the goal. I still would go with NO
upvoted 1 times

 **Amrx** 9 months, 1 week ago
It would be correct, but would it be recommended?
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
A is correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: A
correct
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago
correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago
Selected Answer: A
absolutely yes
upvoted 1 times

 **matthiasvdpoel** 1 year ago
Selected Answer: A
Answer should be yes
upvoted 1 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago
A is certainly correct.
upvoted 1 times

 **dmtu** 1 year, 3 months ago
Selected Answer: A
It should be Yes. Since we reduce the coupling code, it helps our code less complexity.
upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: BC

B: With SonarQube pre-approval, you can set quality gate.

C: You can manage technical debt with SonarQube and Azure DevOps.

Note: Technical debt is the set of problems in a development effort that make forward progress on customer value inefficient. Technical debt saps productivity by making code hard to understand, fragile, time-consuming to change, difficult to validate, and creates unplanned work that blocks progress. Unless they are managed, technical debt can accumulate and hurt the overall quality of the software and the productivity of the development team in the long term

SonarQube an open source platform for continuous inspection of code quality to perform automatic reviews with static analysis of code to:

- ⇒ Detect Bugs
- ⇒ Code Smells
- ⇒ Security Vulnerabilities
- ⇒ Centralize Quality
- ⇒ What's covered in this lab

Reference:

<https://azureddevopslabs.com/labs/vstsexpand/sonarqube/>

Community vote distribution

BC (80%)

CD (20%)

✉  **ttm_19**  2 years, 9 months ago

What Azure DevTest Labs has to do with technical debt? Correct answer: B & C

upvoted 36 times

✉  **warchoon** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

B seems to be correct

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/identify-technical-debt/5-measure-manage-technical-debt>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Luisete22222** 2 years, 1 month ago

It has to do, because if you increase testing, you decrease technical debt.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Yatoom** 5 months, 1 week ago

No, you are thinking about Azure DevOps Test Plans. Azure DevTest Labs is a service for easily creating, using, and managing infrastructure-as-a-service (IaaS) virtual machines (VMs) and platform-as-a-service (PaaS) environments in labs.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **ttm_19**  2 years, 9 months ago

Is there a correct answer at all among those options? Checking for technical debt tasks should be an automated task (via SonarQube). But deployment approvals are for manual action by a team member. For automated check it should have been: implementing a pre-deployment gate with SonarQube action. Since there is not such option, the closest one is B&C.

upvoted 21 times

✉  **maniak5576** 2 years, 7 months ago

Pre-deployment approval means, that senior engineer can look at your code and perform code review before deploying. He can also take a look at Sonar analysis and decide if it will introduce any technical debt. It's helpful.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **rreeey** 2 years, 8 months ago

B and C is correct, from pre-approval, you can set quality gate with sonarqube

upvoted 25 times

 **Sylph** 2 years ago

Correct

<https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/sonarcloud/>

upvoted 1 times

 **ehurfheiz** Most Recent 6 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

Seems to be BC

upvoted 1 times

 **alexPera84** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

I think that having a check on pre deploy and sonar for static analysis help us to avoid the tech debt.

upvoted 3 times

 **Atos** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

This isn't a great question. I'd lean towards C/D just because they are specifically aimed at further testing. But a "Pre-deployment approval" helps with the process which is still part of technical debt. Hopefully this question has been updated as its subjective.

upvoted 1 times

 **giuliohome** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

C of course plus more testing, hence D see already presents comments of chaudh, pepepecas, Luisete22222 and Morettimaxi (all those should be transformed to voting comment to be more visible)

upvoted 1 times

 **francis6170** 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 2 times

 **Pniaq** 2 years ago

B C checked

upvoted 2 times

 **laweg** 2 years ago

C & D. D isn't actually clear why it makes sense, but you could assume that it means there's testing in place. However, I believe it cannot be A & B because creating approval barriers in your deployments is known to increase technical debt.

upvoted 3 times

 **passtest100** 2 years, 4 months ago

A C is making more sense.

the reason A is better than B is:

1 the question ask the STRATEGY rather than prevention before the debt happen.

2 the debt is necessary in a short term request, but how to reduce the cost the debt create is the strategy jobs.

3 in practical experience, it did happen from time to time that we did the job first and supplement the approval later.

4 so the post approval makes more sense than B

upvoted 1 times

 **passtest100** 2 years, 4 months ago

change to B C

Since post deployment approval is also done before specific stage

upvoted 2 times

 **azahran** 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct answer (BC)

upvoted 1 times

 **swati17** 2 years, 5 months ago

B&C are correct answer.

upvoted 10 times

 **TechieBloke** 2 years, 7 months ago

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

Definitely SonarQube.

And logically pre-deployment approval. If something goes wrong the guy who approves the build to go to production just won't approve it. So nothing is wrong, the service quality is good as in prod always works. So I think B & C correct.

upvoted 11 times

 **Atanu** 2 years, 9 months ago

A and C

upvoted 2 times

 **Morettimaxi** 2 years, 9 months ago

I think c and d

upvoted 4 times

 **pepepecas** 2 years, 9 months ago

I agree with chaudh. It should be C & D.

Technical debt includes anything the team must do to deploy production quality code and keep it running in production:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/devops/development#technical-debt>

upvoted 8 times

 **chaudh** 2 years, 10 months ago

I think C & D

A&B seem incorrect. Nothing mentions that the deployment approval would help to manage the technical debt.

C: SonarQube is a set of static analyzers that can be used to identify areas of improvement in your code. It allows you to analyze the technical debt in your project and keep track of it in the future

D: will help to remove the technical debt (QA & refactoring code).

upvoted 9 times

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. Gradle
- B. CocoaPods
- C. Grunt
- D. Gulp

Correct Answer: A

SonarQube is a set of static analyzers that can be used to identify areas of improvement in your code. It allows you to analyze the technical debt in your project and keep track of it in the future. With Maven and Gradle build tasks, you can run SonarQube analysis with minimal setup in a new or existing Azure DevOps Services build task.

Prepare Analysis Configuration task, to configure all the required settings before executing the build.

- ☞ This task is mandatory.
- ☞ In case of .NET solutions or Java projects, it helps to integrate seamlessly with MSBuild, Maven and Gradle tasks.

Incorrect Answers:

B: CocoaPods is the dependency manager for Swift and Objective-C Cocoa projects.

Note: There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question can have three correct answers:

- ☞ MSBuild
- ☞ Maven
- ☞ Gradle

The question can also have different incorrect options, including:

- ☞ Chef
- ☞ Octopus
- ☞ xCODE

Reference:

<https://docs3.sonarqube.org/latest/analysis/scan/sonarscanner-for-azure-devops/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/java/sonarqube?view=azure-devops>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉  **francis6170**  1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 10 times

✉  **moota**  1 year, 9 months ago

Bad question I think, SonarQube can also do Java

upvoted 7 times

✉  **dmt6263**  2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: A

From ChatGPT:

A. Gradle

Gradle is a build automation tool that is commonly used in Java projects. It allows developers to define and automate the build process, including compiling the code, running tests, and generating artifacts such as JAR files. Gradle can also integrate with SonarQube, allowing developers to analyze and monitor the code quality of their Java projects.

B. CocoaPods

CocoaPods is a dependency manager for iOS projects and is not relevant for a Java solution.

C. Grunt

Grunt is a JavaScript task runner that is commonly used for automating front-end web development tasks. It is not relevant for a Java solution.

D. Gulp

Gulp is another JavaScript task runner that is similar to Grunt, and is also not relevant for a Java solution.

Therefore, the correct answer is A. Gradle, as it is the build automation tool commonly used in Java projects and can integrate with SonarQube for code analysis and monitoring.

upvoted 2 times

 **Dev0001** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Check question 6 topic 5,
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?

Both questions are the same but how the answer is different?

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

upvoted 2 times

 **luclasses** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Jacints

upvoted 5 times

 **Kinon4** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correctamundo dude

upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT -

Your company uses GitHub for source control. GitHub repositories store source code and store process documentation. The process documentation is saved as

Microsoft Word documents that contain simple flow charts stored as .bmp files.

You need to optimize the integration and versioning of the process documentation and the flow charts. The solution must meet the following requirements:

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

Simplify the modification, merging, and reuse of documents.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Convert the .docx files to:

| |
|---------------------------------|
| LaTex Typesetting (.tex) |
| Markdown (.md) |
| Portable Document Format (.pdf) |

Convert the flow charts to:

| |
|----------------------------------|
| Mermaid diagrams |
| Portable Network Graphics (.png) |
| Tagged Image File Format (.tiff) |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Convert the .docx files to:

| |
|---------------------------------|
| LaTex Typesetting (.tex) |
| Markdown (.md) |
| Portable Document Format (.pdf) |

Convert the flow charts to:

| |
|----------------------------------|
| Mermaid diagrams |
| Portable Network Graphics (.png) |
| Tagged Image File Format (.tiff) |

Box 1: Markdown (.md)

Github understands several text formats, including .txt and .md. .md stands for a file written in Markdown.

Box 2: Mermaid diagrams -

Mermaid lets you create diagrams and visualizations using text and code.

It is a Javascript based diagramming and charting tool that renders Markdown-inspired text definitions to create and modify diagrams dynamically.

Reference:

<https://ourcodingclub.github.io/tutorials/git/>

<https://mermaid-js.github.io/mermaid/#/>

  **markp** Highly Voted 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 5 times

  **alexax578** Highly Voted 7 months, 1 week ago

Markdown and Mermaid makes sense to me, correct answer.

upvoted 5 times

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. Grunt
- B. Octopus
- C. Maven
- D. Gulp

Correct Answer: C

SonarQube is a set of static analyzers that can be used to identify areas of improvement in your code. It allows you to analyze the technical debt in your project and keep track of it in the future. With Maven and Gradle build tasks, you can run SonarQube analysis with minimal setup in a new or existing Azure DevOps

Services build task.

Prepare Analysis Configuration task, to configure all the required settings before executing the build.

⇒ This task is mandatory.

⇒ In case of .NET solutions or Java projects, it helps to integrate seamlessly with MSBuild, Maven and Gradle tasks.

Note: There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question can have three correct answers:

- ⇒ MSBuild
- ⇒ Maven
- ⇒ Gradle

The question can also have different incorrect options, including:

- ⇒ Chef
- ⇒ xCODE
- ⇒ CocoaPods

Reference:

<https://docs3.sonarqube.org/latest/analysis/scan/sonarscanner-for-azure-devops/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/java/sonarqube?view=azure-devops>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

✉  **27close** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Mavern (C)
upvoted 5 times

✉  **Divya1410** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: C
C is correct
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Maven is for the Java
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
C is correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

✉  **1JD1** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Gradle or Maven is correct
upvoted 3 times

 **photon99** 1 year, 4 months ago

Maven OR Gradle is correct

Grunt and Glup are for JS

Cocopod is for Objective C

upvoted 3 times

 **vliuya** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct!

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You are developing a full Microsoft .NET Framework solution that includes unit tests.

You need to configure SonarQube to perform a code quality validation of the C# code as part of the build pipelines.

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

Select and Place:

Actions Commands Cmdlets Statements

Run Code Analysis

Visual Studio Test

Publish Build Artifacts

Visual Studio Build

Prepare Analysis Configuration

Answer Area**Correct Answer:****Actions Commands Cmdlets Statements**

Run Code Analysis

Visual Studio Test

Publish Build Artifacts

Visual Studio Build

Prepare Analysis Configuration

Answer Area

Prepare Analysis Configuration

Visual Studio Build

Visual Studio Test

Run Code Analysis

Step 1: Prepare Analysis Configuration

Prepare Analysis Configuration task, to configure all the required settings before executing the build.

This task is mandatory.

In case of .NET solutions or Java projects, it helps to integrate seamlessly with MSBuild, Maven and Gradle tasks.

Step 2: Visual Studio Build -

Reorder the tasks to respect the following order:

Prepare Analysis Configuration task before any MSBuild or Visual Studio Build task.

Step 3: Visual Studio Test -

Reorder the tasks to respect the following order:

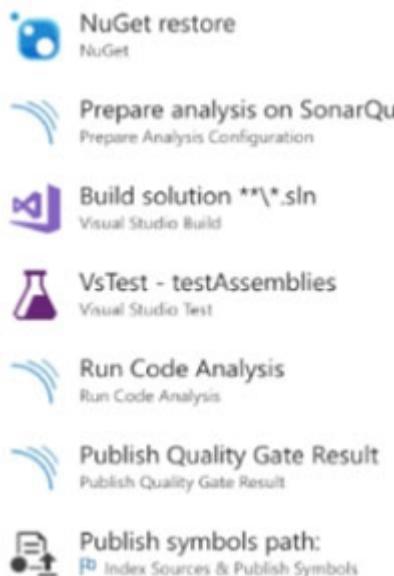
Run Code Analysis task after the Visual Studio Test task.

Step 4: Run Code Analysis -

Run Code Analysis task, to actually execute the analysis of the source code.

This task is not required for Maven or Gradle projects, because scanner will be run as part of the Maven/Gradle build.

Note:



Reference:

<https://docs.sonarqube.org/display/SCAN/Analyzing+with+SonarQube+Extension+for+VSTS-TFS>

✉ **vglearn** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

The right set of steps in the build pipeline is

1. Prepare Analysis Configuration – First you prepare the analysis configuration for SonarCloud
2. Visual Studio Build – Next you need to build your .Net project
3. Visual Studio Test – Next run the unit tests
4. Run Code Analysis – Then you run the code analysis using the SonarCloud tools

upvoted 42 times

✉ **ukkuru** 1 year, 8 months ago

Why is code analysis run after the build is prepared. Should it be done before that?

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Dileep75** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

you are correct, as per the link sonar task happens after restoring the solution.. so it should come before build

upvoted 2 times

✉ **agustinkleone** 1 year, 8 months ago

run code analysis is after the build because you need the files that the build generates

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Ashutosh_9608** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct!!

<https://azuredavopslabs.com/labs/vstsextrnd/sonarcloud/>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Thanks for sharing the document

upvoted 1 times

✉ **zalyoung** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

The answer is correct:

Reorder the tasks to respect the following order:

- 1.Prepare Analysis Configuration task before any MSBuild or Visual Studio Build tasks.
- 2.Run Code Analysis task after the Visual Studio Test task.
- 3.Publish Quality Gate Result task after the Run Code Analysis task

<https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/analysis/scan/sonarscanner-for-azure-devops/>

upvoted 19 times

✉ **syu31svc** Most Recent 7 months ago

Order of answer is logically correct so I would go with it

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Prepare analysis configuration

Visual Studio Build

Visual Studio Test

Run code Analysis

upvoted 5 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Prepare -> Build -> Test -> Analysis

upvoted 6 times

✉ **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago

Config --> build --> test --> analysis
upvoted 5 times

✉ **Coder1** 2 years, 7 months ago
Given answer is correct, I have done the same configuration in my project
upvoted 2 times

✉ **rrongcheng** 2 years, 9 months ago
In that doc:
6. Click the Visual Studio Test task and check the Code Coverage Enabled checkbox to process the code coverage and have it imported into SonarQube. (Optional but recommended)
Once all this is done, you can trigger a build
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ens1z** 2 years, 9 months ago
I agree with the examtopics.
1. prepare
2. build
3. Test
4. Run code

Section "Analyzing a .NET solution" from: <https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/analysis/scan/sonarscanner-for-azure-devops/>

Publish build artifacts doesn't necessary because the goal is to TEST app instead of deploy app
upvoted 7 times

✉ **AK89** 2 years, 10 months ago
1. Analysis
2. Build
3. Test
4. Run
5. Publish
upvoted 3 times

✉ **ghola** 2 years, 10 months ago
Analyzing a .NET solution
In your build definition, add:

At least Prepare Analysis Configuration task and Run Code Analysis task
Optionally Publish Quality Gate Result task
Reorder the tasks to respect the following order:

Prepare Analysis Configuration task before any MSBuild or Visual Studio Build tasks.
Run Code Analysis task after the Visual Studio Test task.
Publish Quality Gate Result task after the Run Code Analysis task
Click on the Prepare Analysis Configuration build step to configure it:
You must specify the service connection (i.e. SonarQube) to use. You can:

select an existing endpoint from the drop down list
add a new endpoint
manage existing endpoints
Keep Integrate with MSBuild checked and specify at least the project key

Project Key - the unique project key in SonarQube
Project Name - the name of the project in SonarQube
Project Version - the version of the project in SonarQube
Click the Visual Studio Test task and check the Code Coverage Enabled checkbox to process the code coverage and have it imported into SonarQube. (Optional but recommended)
Once all this is done, you can trigger a build
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Root_Access** 2 years, 10 months ago
Answer is correct, follow the link provided on the answer section, make sure you check .net section
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Fred64** 2 years, 10 months ago
prepare
run code analysis
publish quality gate
build
upvoted 1 times

✉ **cavemanc82** 3 years ago
From that link Tos0, under "Analyzing a .NET solution" (assuming that the VSbuild task comes in at B after "Prepare":
Reorder the tasks to respect the following order:
Prepare Analysis Configuration task before any MSBuild or Visual Studio Build tasks.
Run Code Analysis task after the Visual Studio Test task.
Publish Quality Gate Result task after the Run Code Analysis task

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **Tos0** 3 years ago

1. Analysis
2. Buil
3. Test
4. Publish

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **Tos0** 3 years ago

Sorry, I'm wrong. The answer is correct <https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/analysis/scan/sonarscanner-for-azure-devops/>

upvoted 36 times

Your company uses Azure DevOps for the build pipelines and deployment pipelines of Java-based projects.

You need to recommend a strategy for managing technical debt.

Which action should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Configure post-deployment approvals in the deployment pipeline.
- B. Integrate Azure DevOps and SonarQube.
- C. Integrate Azure DevOps and Azure DevTest Labs.

Correct Answer: B

You can manage technical debt with SonarQube and Azure DevOps.

Note: Technical debt is the set of problems in a development effort that make forward progress on customer value inefficient. Technical debt saps productivity by making code hard to understand, fragile, time-consuming to change, difficult to validate, and creates unplanned work that blocks progress. Unless they are managed, technical debt can accumulate and hurt the overall quality of the software and the productivity of the development team in the long term

SonarQube an open source platform for continuous inspection of code quality to perform automatic reviews with static analysis of code to:

- Detect Bugs
- Code Smells
- Security Vulnerabilities
- Centralize Quality
- What's covered in this lab

Reference:

<https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/sonarqube/>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

SonarQube is an open-source platform developed by SonarSource for continuous inspection of code quality

Answer is B

upvoted 3 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Integrate Azure DevOps build pipeline with SonarQube

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **1JD1** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

SonarQube is always with Java.

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

upvoted 2 times

 **chahine** 1 year, 5 months ago

correct

upvoted 4 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 8 months ago

gotta be b

upvoted 3 times

 **Atomaz104** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP -

You need to find and isolate shared code. The shared code will be maintained in a series of packages.

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

Select and Place:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Group the related components. | |
| Assign ownership to each component group. | |
| Create a dependency graph for the application. | |
| Identify the most common language used. | |
| Rewrite the components in the most common language. | |

Correct Answer:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Group the related components. | Create a dependency graph for the application. |
| Assign ownership to each component group. | Group the related components. |
| Create a dependency graph for the application. | Assign ownership to each component group. |
| Identify the most common language used. | |
| Rewrite the components in the most common language. | |

Step 1: Create a dependency graph for the application

By linking work items and other objects, you can track related work, dependencies, and changes made over time. All links are defined with a specific link type. For example, you can use Parent/Child links to link work items to support a hierarchical tree structure. Whereas, the Commit and Branch link types support links between work items and commits and branches, respectively.

Step 2: Group the related components.

Packages enable you to share code across your organization: you can compose a large product, develop multiple products based on a common shared framework, or create and share reusable components and libraries.

Step 3: Assign ownership to each component graph**Reference:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/queries/link-work-items-support-traceability?view=azure-devops&tabs=new-web-for-m>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/visualstudio/releasenotes/tfs2017-relnotes>

  **motu** Highly Voted  2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is correct, but explanation is totally off. Actual reference is here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/collaborate-with-packages?view=azure-devops>

"first draw your product's dependency graph and start to group your components into sets of related components... Then, for each set of related components, ask these questions: ... Is a single team responsible for the entire set?"

upvoted 61 times

  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

thanks for explanation

upvoted 1 times

  **Dalias** Highly Voted  1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks. The answer provided by exam topics is right.

upvoted 10 times

  **syu31svc** Most Recent  8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/collaborate-with-packages?view=azure-devops>

"In general, we've seen large teams be most successful when they use a mixture of composition strategies. To help determine what's right for your codebase, first draw your product's dependency graph and start to group your components into sets of related components.

For example, you may have a set of components that make up your framework, including common controls, etc., and a set of components that make up your user-facing service. Then, for each set of related components, ask these questions:

Will my teams often make spanning check-ins across the sets I've created?

Is a single team responsible for the entire set?"

- 1) Create a dependency graph for the application
- 2) Group the related components
- 3) Assign ownership to each component group

upvoted 4 times

 **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 20220727. Given answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Create a dependency graph

Group the components

Assign the owners

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

Create —> Group —> Assign

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **subrata83** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this in the Az-400 exam(Sep 27 2021)

upvoted 2 times

 **Payal1628** 1 year, 6 months ago

did you get any lab?

upvoted 3 times

 **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago

Hugely Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **V_Ramon** 1 year, 8 months ago

this question came out today, July 28, 2021

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You are creating a NuGet package.

You plan to distribute the package to your development team privately.

You need to share the package and test that the package can be consumed.

Which four 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.

Select and Place:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Create a new Azure Artifacts feed. | |
| Configure a self-hosted agent. | |
| Publish a package. | ◀ ▶ |
| Install a package. | |
| Connect to an Azure Artifacts feed. | |

| Actions | Answer Area |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Create a new Azure Artifacts feed. | Configure a self-hosted agent. |
| Configure a self-hosted agent. | Create a new Azure Artifacts feed. |
| Publish a package. | ◀ ▶ |
| Install a package. | Publish a package. |
| Connect to an Azure Artifacts feed. | Connect to an Azure Artifacts feed. |

Step 1: Configure a self-hosted agent.

The build will run on a Microsoft hosted agent.

Step 2: Create a new Azure Artifacts feed

Microsoft offers an official extension for publishing and managing your private NuGet feeds.

Step 3: Publish the package.

Publish, pack and push the built project to your NuGet feed.

Step 4: Connect to an Azure Artifacts feed.

With the package now available, you can point Visual Studio to the feed, and download the newly published package

Reference:

<https://medium.com/@dan.cokely/creating-nuget-packages-in-azure-devops-with-azure-pipelines-and-yaml-d6fa30f0f15e>

 **Tos0** Highly Voted 3 years ago

1. Create
2. Publish
3. Connect
4. Install

upvoted 177 times

 **[Removed]** 3 years ago

1. Self hosted agent---This is because you need to share the feed privately ..if you use azure pipelines agent ..then you can not do this...

upvoted 2 times

 **JohnD2020** 3 years ago

Why not? it's not that if you use the MS hosted build server it becomes publicly available.

1. Create
2. Publish
3. Connect
4. Install

upvoted 16 times

✉  **diegofmole** 2 years, 10 months ago

I agree with TosO and JohnD2020. Also if you don't install the package, how can you test that it works fine?
upvoted 2 times

✉  **yemma** 2 years, 10 months ago

I think it's :

- Create
- Connect
- Publish
- Install

To publish the package, we have to connect to feed first.

upvoted 32 times

✉  **rraviska** 2 years, 10 months ago

You are correct.

<https://microsoft.github.io/AzureTipsAndTricks/blog/tip206.html>

upvoted 6 times

✉  **hart232** 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct answer. Link below.

<https://medium.com/@dan.cokely/creating-nuget-packages-in-azure-devops-with-azure-pipelines-and-yaml-d6fa30f0f15e>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **NomiZm80** 2 years, 6 months ago

In the link, it's not using a self-hosted agent.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **plalwa** 2 years, 3 months ago

why you need to install? just connect will confirm if it can be used privately.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer.

the article below could confuse you about the order because as second operation is indicated Connect to feed. But in reality it is simply a page on devops from which you get the information to do the push and connection. It is not now that the connection to the package manager is made. In fact, if you scroll down the article, you'll notice that the following console operation is indicated: Set up your nuget.config file and publish your package to your feed. Then you connect VS to the feed and finally you can install the package on your VS project.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/get-started-nuget?view=azure-devops&tabs=windows#create-a-feed>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Rereading tom999's comment and doing the practical test directly on Azure DevOps I have to say that it seems to me that tom999 is right. Immediately after the creation of the feed it is necessary to connect and authenticate to associate the feed to the NuGet configuration so that my client recognizes the nuget source on which to publish and consume the packages. The connect to feed is not necessary in the Consume phase. Visual Studio is able to automatically recognize the new NuGet source. At most it requires authentication.

So I opt for :

1. Create
2. Connect
3. Publish
4. Install

upvoted 4 times

✉  **chaudh**  2 years, 9 months ago

Share package:

- Create feed
- Publish the package

Test the package:

- Connect the feed
- Install the package

upvoted 23 times

✉  **grimstoner**  4 months, 1 week ago

1. Create
2. Connect
3. Install
4. Publish

The question doesn't say anything about consuming the published package. I guess the "Install" refers to the installation of nuget and AACP as mentioned in #4 under "Connect to Feed" in this article: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/get-started-nuget?view=azure-devops&tabs=windows#create-a-feed>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **armvch** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

The question literally says "test that package can be consumed". What do you mean doesnt say anything?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/get-started-nuget?view=azure-devops&tabs=windows#create-a-feed>

1) Create a new Azure Artifacts feed

2) Publish a package

3) Connect to an Azure Artifacts feed

4) Install a package

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Create

Connect

Publish

Install

upvoted 3 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

"You need to share the package and test that the package can be consumed."

1. Create

2. Connect

2. Publish

4. Install (For test the package consuming => Already connected -> configured in Visual studio)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **jonasis** 1 year, 1 month ago

1- Create a new Azure Artifacts feed

2- Connect to an Azure Artifacts feed

3- Publish a package

4- Install a package.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/get-started-nuget?view=azure-devops&tabs=windows#create-a-feed>

upvoted 7 times

✉  **Endrit** 1 year ago

It is obvious from the link jonasis provided that this order is correct answer

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

the answer is correct

1. Configure

2. Create

3. Publish

4. Connect

5. Install

<https://medium.com/@dan.cokely/creating-nuget-packages-in-azure-devops-with-azure-pipelines-and-yaml-d6fa30f0f15e>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **photon99** 1 year, 4 months ago

1. Create

2. Connect

3. Publish

4. Install

upvoted 3 times

✉  **subrata83** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this in the Az-400 exam(Sep 27 2021)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Leo128** 1 year, 7 months ago

connect to the feed is difficult to place in the order as you need to connect to the feed twice - to publish and to install.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **V_Ramon** 1 year, 8 months ago

this question came out today, July 28, 2021

upvoted 2 times

✉  **subrata83** 1 year, 8 months ago

What was your answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **erico** 1 year, 9 months ago

So first you create the Azure Artifacts feed.
Then you publish packages to the feed.
Then you connect to the Azure Artifacts feed.
And then you can install packages via the feed.

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **HardcodedCloud** 1 year, 11 months ago

- 1- Create a new Azure Artifacts feed
- 2- Connect to an Azure Artifacts feed
- 3- Publish a package
- 4- Install a package.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/get-started-nuget?view=azure-devops&tabs=windows#create-a-feed>

upvoted 14 times

✉️ **anaritto** 1 year, 2 months ago

That is absolutely true since it is from Microsoft's official documentation.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **photon99** 1 year, 4 months ago

HardCodedCloud You are right on with link !!

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **AKumar** 2 years, 1 month ago

@Yemma is correct here, the sequence would be

Create

Connect to feed (To publish the feed you have to connect to feed either the existing one or one which you have created)

Publish the feed

Install

Proof- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/get-started-nuget?view=azure-devops#create-a-feed>

Please read carefully.

upvoted 7 times

✉️ **XJ** 3 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is not correct

first you create the Azure Artifacts feed.
Then you publish packages to the feed.
Then you connect to the Azure Artifacts feed.
And then you can install packages via the feed.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **ignou143** 2 years, 8 months ago

Right Answer:

1. Create a feed,
2. Publish a package,
3. Connect to the feed,
4. Install the package

upvoted 9 times

During a code review, you discover many quality issues. Many modules contain unused variables and empty catch blocks.

You need to recommend a solution to improve the quality of the code.

What should you recommend?

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

Correct Answer: B

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.

Incorrect Answers:

C: xcpretty is a fast and flexible formatter for xcodebuild.

Reference:

<https://pmd.github.io>

/

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **AS007** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Verified - its correct

We can use PMD and Findbugs for code analysis

upvoted 21 times

 **Jkmr622** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Correctamundo dude

upvoted 8 times

 **tjeerd** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

On exam 20220727.

upvoted 3 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Maven PMD (Problem Mistake Detection)

upvoted 1 times

 **Leandrocei** 9 months ago

Correct. Came today 22 july 9

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct. Maven PMD.

upvoted 4 times

 **francis6170** 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 3 times

 **kumardeb** 2 years, 4 months ago

B. In a Maven build task, select Run PMD.
upvoted 3 times

 **Rimbik** 2 years, 6 months ago

B. This answer is correct.
upvoted 3 times

Your development team is building a new web solution by using the Microsoft Visual Studio integrated development environment (IDE). You need to make a custom package available to all the developers. The package must be managed centrally, and the latest version must be available for consumption in Visual Studio automatically.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Publish the package to a feed.
- B. Create a new feed in Azure Artifacts.
- C. Upload a package to a Git repository.
- D. Add the package URL to the Environment settings in Visual Studio.
- E. Add the package URL to the NuGet Package Manager settings in Visual Studio.
- F. Create a Git repository in Azure Repos.

Correct Answer: ABE

B: By using your custom NuGet package feed within your Azure DevOps (previously VSTS) instance, you'll be able to distribute your packages within your organization with ease.

Start by creating a new feed.

A: We can publish, pack and push the built project to our NuGet feed.

E: Consume your private NuGet Feed

Go back to the Packages area in Azure DevOps, select your feed and hit "Connect to feed". You'll see some instructions for your feed, but it's fairly simple to set up.

Just copy your package source URL, go to Visual Studio, open the NuGet Package Manager, go to its settings and add a new source. Choose a fancy name, insert the source URL. Done.

Search for your package in the NuGet Package Manager and it should appear there, ready for installation. Make sure to select the appropriate feed (or just all feeds) from the top right select box.

Reference:

<https://medium.com/medialesson/get-started-with-private-nuget-feeds-in-azure-devops-8c7b5f022a68>

Community vote distribution

ABE (100%)

✉  **Duleep** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

1st: B

2nd: A

3rd: E

Answer is correct

upvoted 63 times

✉  **Jkmr622** 2 years, 3 months ago

Correctamundo dude

upvoted 11 times

✉  **omw2wealth** 1 year, 4 months ago

Yes dudes

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Fred64** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Pretty sure it's correct

C: we want an automatic processs. Here we have to download the package manually

D: The menu targetted is Options/Environment. But there are many sub menus down

F: we already have a repository.

upvoted 11 times

✉  **AlexeyG** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nikipediaa** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Got this Feb 2023

upvoted 2 times

✉ **alexax578** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ABE

ABE, just the E should be "feed URL", not the "package URL"

upvoted 2 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ABE

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

Answer is ABE

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Create

Publish

NuGet PM setting in Visual Studio

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Leandrocei** 9 months ago

Correct. Came today 22 july 9

upvoted 1 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: ABE

correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago

Bigly Correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **kumardeb** 2 years, 4 months ago

A. Publish the package to a feed.
B. Create a new feed in Azure Artifacts.
E. Add the package URL to the NuGet Package Manager settings in Visual Studio.

upvoted 3 times

You use GitHub for source control.

A file that contains sensitive data is committed accidentally to the Git repository of a project.

You need to delete the file and its history from the repository.

Which two tools can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. the git filter-branch command
- B. BFG Repo-Cleaner
- C. the git rebase command
- D. GitHub Desktop

Correct Answer: AB

To entirely remove unwanted files from a repository's history you can use either the git filter-branch command or the BFG Repo-Cleaner open source tool.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/github/authenticating-to-github/keeping-your-account-and-data-secure/removing-sensitive-data-from-a-repository>

Community vote distribution

AB (100%)

 **knvenkat123** Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

BFG Repo cleaner is an alternative to git filter-branch. It can be used to remove sensitive data or large files that were committed wrongly like binaries compiled from the source. Project website: BFG Repo Cleaner

upvoted 5 times

 **surensaluka** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

This question came today (2023-02-14). Answers came as pair of 2 commands.

upvoted 2 times

 **Power123** 3 months, 1 week ago

BFG Repo cleaner is an alternative to git filter-branch. It can be used to remove sensitive data or large files that were committed wrongly like binaries compiled from the source. Project website: BFG Repo Cleaner

upvoted 2 times

 **alexax578** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

It is git-filter-repo now (+ BFG Repo-Cleaner)

"To entirely remove unwanted files from a repository's history you can use either the git filter-repo tool or the BFG Repo-Cleaner open source tool."

<https://docs.github.com/en/authentication/keeping-your-account-and-data-secure/removing-sensitive-data-from-a-repository>

upvoted 4 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

Given link supports A and B as the answers

upvoted 2 times

 **az_architect** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Thanks Jay158. The provided link explain very well that git filter-branch and BFG are the correct options.

upvoted 2 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

git filter-branch

BFG

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

A and B are correct answers.

upvoted 3 times

 **jay158** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct

<https://docs.github.com/en/authentication/keeping-your-account-and-data-secure/removing-sensitive-data-from-a-repository>

upvoted 3 times

Your company uses GitHub for source control. The company has a team that performs code reviews.

You need to automate the assignment of the code reviews. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Prioritize the assignment of code reviews to team members who have the fewest outstanding assignments.
- Ensure that each team member performs an equal number of code reviews in any 30-day period.
- Prevent the assignment of code reviews to the team leader.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Clear Never assign certain team members.
- B. Select If assigning team members, don't notify the entire team.
- C. Select Never assign certain team members.
- D. Set Routing algorithm to Round robin.
- E. Set Routing algorithm to Load balance.

Correct Answer: AE

A: To always skip certain members of the team, select Never assign certain team members. Then, select one or more team members you'd like to always skip. In this case select the team leader.

E: The load balance algorithm chooses reviewers based on each member's total number of recent review requests and considers the number of outstanding reviews for each member. The load balance algorithm tries to ensure that each team member reviews an equal number of pull requests in any 30 day period.

Incorrect Answers:

D: The round robin algorithm chooses reviewers based on who's received the least recent review request, focusing on alternating between all members of the team regardless of the number of outstanding reviews they currently have.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/organizations/organizing-members-into-teams/managing-code-review-assignment-for-your-team>

Community vote distribution

CE (97%)

✉  **syu31svc**  8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

<https://docs.github.com/en/organizations/organizing-members-into-teams/managing-code-review-settings-for-your-team>

"Optionally, to always skip certain members of the team, select Never assign certain team members. Then, select one or more team members you'd like to always skip" ---> C (prevent assignment to Leader)

"The load balance algorithm chooses reviewers based on each member's total number of recent review requests and considers the number of outstanding reviews for each member. The load balance algorithm tries to ensure that each team member reviews an equal number of pull requests in any 30 day period." ---> E (Ensure that each team member performs an equal number of code reviews in any 30-day period)
upvoted 12 times

✉  **az_architect**  8 months, 2 weeks ago

CE options are logically correct. However, I have not tried the options practically.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Never assign specific team member. i.e. The team leader
Load balancing
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Leandrocei** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

CE. Came today 22 july 9

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Redimido** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

1. The load balance algorithm chooses reviewers based on each member's total number of recent review requests and considers the number of outstanding reviews for each member. The load balance algorithm tries to ensure that each team member reviews an equal number of pull requests in any 30 day period.

2. Optionally, to always skip certain members of the team, select Never assign certain team members. Then, select one or more team members you'd like to always skip.

upvoted 3 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

Correct answer - C & E.

upvoted 3 times

 **zuzu_toggler** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

CE is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

CE is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

CE is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **jay158** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

<https://docs.github.com/en/organizations/organizing-members-into-teams/managing-code-review-settings-for-your-team>

upvoted 4 times

 **Brexten** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Provided answer and choice do not match, perhaps some mix up. Should be C&E

upvoted 2 times

 **Pandur1** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

So I guess that should be C&E (instead of A&E)

upvoted 1 times

 **U3** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I think C&E

upvoted 2 times

 **tzlima** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A answer was wrongly selected

upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: D

You can import an existing Git repo from GitHub, Bitbucket, GitLab, or other location into a new or empty existing repo in your project in Azure DevOps.

Import into a new repo -

- ⇒ Select Repos, Files.
- ⇒ From the repo drop-down, select Import repository.
- ⇒ If the source repo is publicly available, just enter the clone URL of the source repository and a name for your new Git repository.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/import-git-repository?view=azure-devops>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

✉  **AS007** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer - Verified

upvoted 37 times

✉  **Fred64** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Import Repository inside Repos/Files after creating the project

upvoted 5 times

✉  **az_architect** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

The import Git repo is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

If you've done your own hands-on, D is the answer

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Import a Git repository

upvoted 1 times

✉  **kennynelcon** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer and explanation.

Lab Tested

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

correct answer and explanation

upvoted 1 times

 **sidharthwader** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct answer verified!

upvoted 1 times

 **aroravibhu** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D it is

upvoted 1 times

 **rajvelm** 1 year, 5 months ago

Got this questions on 7 Nov 2021

upvoted 1 times

 **Ashutosh_9608** 1 year, 6 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/import-git-repository?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

From Import Git repository is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Miles19** 1 year, 12 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **RKS** 2 years, 1 month ago

Verified - Correct!

upvoted 2 times

 **kumardeb** 2 years, 4 months ago

D. From Import a Git repository, click Import.

upvoted 2 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. The lead developer at your company reports that adding new application features takes longer than expected due to a large accumulated technical debt.

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

Solution: You recommend increasing the code duplication.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead reduce the code complexity.

Note: Technical debt is the accumulation of sub-optimal technical decisions made over the lifetime of an application. Eventually, it gets harder and harder to change things: it's the 'sand in the gears' that sees IT initiatives grind to a halt.

Reference:

<https://dzone.com/articles/fight-through-the-pain-how-to-deal-with-technical> <https://www.devopsgroup.com/blog/five-ways-devops-helps-with-technical-debt/>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉ **jasifu3** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

probably the easiest question in the exam. Imagine telling the lead dev that MORE duplication is how you reduce technical debt lol
upvoted 12 times

✉ **ubuntu1234** Most Recent 7 months ago

On the opposite side ,Does "Decreasing" code duplication , reduces technical debt?
upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Instead reduce the code complexity.

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

✉ **az_architect** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Code duplication would rather increase the existing technical debt.
Hence answer is: B
upvoted 1 times

✉ **franekfranek** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Please Microsoft add more questions like that so I can pass the exam lol
upvoted 3 times

✉ **curotron** 9 months, 1 week ago

Jajaja

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct and obvious

upvoted 1 times

 **V_Ramon** 1 year, 8 months ago

this question came out today, July 28, 2021

upvoted 3 times

 **ukohae39** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Miles19** 1 year, 12 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 4 times

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

Solution: You recommend increasing the test coverage.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead reduce the code complexity.

Note: Technical debt is the accumulation of sub-optimal technical decisions made over the lifetime of an application. Eventually, it gets harder and harder to change things: it's the 'sand in the gears' that sees IT initiatives grind to a halt.

Reference:

<https://dzone.com/articles/fight-through-the-pain-how-to-deal-with-technical> <https://www.devopsgroup.com/blog/five-ways-devops-helps-with-technical-debt/>

Community vote distribution

B (68%)

A (32%)

✉  **Beast_Hollow** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

B is correct, cause just adding test coverages won't reduce the technical debt.

upvoted 25 times

✉  **samyderlachs** 1 year, 2 months ago

Dave Farley would say sth. else here. Usaly it reduces technical debt cause you start to refactor things. You wouldnt just write tests for bad code.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **pj74** 8 months ago

But the point of tests is they enable you to refactor the code with more confidence... the existing tests don't change as you reduce technical debt, it's the underlying code being tested that is improved. Agree that changing test coverage can be a supporting factor in reducing technical debt, but by itself doesn't reduce technical debt.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mithi** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Yes, this can also help. If the test coverage is high , that means you know parts of the code that are not being used at all. This can help you refactor code snippets to see if they are required or not.

upvoted 19 times

✉  **ArnoudBM** 2 years, 4 months ago

And unit testing is an almost required ingredient for checking your refactoring results

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Miles19** 1 year, 11 months ago

Yes, I believe you're right. By increasing the code coverage on the unit tests, we are making sure that classes and methods are doing what they are supposed to do - meaning this is definitely contributing decreasing the technical debt.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Fal9911** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

GPT: Yes, increasing test coverage can help reduce accumulated technical debt [^A^]. By writing more tests to cover more of the codebase, you can improve the quality of the code and make it easier to identify and fix issues. This can help prevent the accumulation of technical debt and make it easier to add new features to the application.

So, the correct answer to your question is A. Yes.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Hieronimusov** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

test coverages dont check your coding style, spelling and code duplication. It just checks functionality it check if :

```
var 123urass = true ? 1 : 0;
```

```
var 123uranus = false ? 0 : 1  
Assert 123urass == 123uranus == true
```

oooh cool it passes.
upvoted 3 times

□ **SayCloud** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I think it should be A,
Regular and timely testing, process automation, or increased testing coverage help reduce technical debt.
<https://ardas-it.com/how-to-reduce-technical-debt-best-strategies-for-technical-debt-reduction>

upvoted 1 times

□ **DavidCarp** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Would consider B as the answer. Not seeing the relationship with test coverage.
The more test coverage, means that more of your code is under some control, but that doesn't mean that you are still introducing issues that will be part of technical debt, i.e, code does what is supposed to do, but might fail sooner or later, either do to the deprecation of what is being used,...
upvoted 2 times

□ **GokhanSenyuz** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

answer clear No
upvoted 1 times

□ **ehurfheiz** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I think it doesn't reduce the technical debt
upvoted 2 times

□ **giuliohome** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://www.opkey.com/blog/technical-debt-what-does-it-mean-to-be-in-the-red-with-qa-testing>
The key contributors in accumulating technical debt in a QA practice include: a lack of test coverage, oversized user stories, short sprints, and cutting corners due to delivery pressures.

upvoted 2 times

□ **WickedMJ** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct since reducing code complexity should be the right answer to these technical debt problem
upvoted 2 times

□ **tempura108** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Increasing test coverage ensures your UnitTest runs through that block of code.
upvoted 2 times

□ **syu31svc** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/test/review-code-coverage-results?view=azure-devops>

"Code coverage helps you determine the proportion of your project's code that is actually being tested by tests such as unit tests. To increase your confidence of the code changes, and guard effectively against bugs, your tests should exercise - or cover - a large proportion of your code."

Reviewing the code coverage result helps to identify code path(s) that are not covered by the tests. This information is important to improve the test collateral over time by reducing the test debt."

I would say Yes
upvoted 2 times

□ **CS1980** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

I consider Low/poor test coverage as technical debt, because every time you want to refactor / make changes to the code! You may break existing features / introduce bugs that aren't caught until later in the development cycle (e.g. while conducting functional tests or worse still, reported by users in production) and that slows down your team velocity

upvoted 1 times

□ **az_architect** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Agree with the Answer and the explanation provided.
upvoted 1 times

□ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

test coverage dont reduce technical debt himself, but can help to.
The real solution is :

SOLID
Reduce code complexity
Dependency cycle etc..
upvoted 5 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

IMHO the answer should be Yes, because code coverage is one of the various metric you can use to reduce technical debt. See the following documents:

<https://medium.com/the-liberators/how-to-deal-with-technical-debt-in-scrum-f4ec3481eabb>

<https://www.jamasoftware.com/blog/seven-metrics-to-reduce-tech-debt/#:~:text=Code%20coverage&text=As%20a%20rule%20of%20thumb,to%20achieve%20a%20quality%20product.>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **awron_durat** 1 year, 2 months ago

Would it be fair to say that it would identify some of the tech debt but not actually reduce any of it?

upvoted 3 times

✉ **franekfranek** 10 months, 1 week ago

Exactly this, very well put

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. The lead developer at your company reports that adding new application features takes longer than expected due to a large accumulated technical debt.

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

Solution: You recommend reducing the code complexity.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Note: Technical debt is the accumulation of sub-optimal technical decisions made over the lifetime of an application. Eventually, it gets harder and harder to change things: it's the 'sand in the gears' that sees IT initiatives grind to a halt.

Reference:

<https://dzone.com/articles/fight-through-the-pain-how-to-deal-with-technical> <https://www.devopsgroup.com/blog/five-ways-devops-helps-with-technical-debt/>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **crutester** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is correct!

upvoted 12 times

 **Kalaismile06** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Decreasing code complexity always save the developer times.

upvoted 5 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

This is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **az_architect** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Agree with the provided answer and the explanation

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct of course

upvoted 1 times

 **awron_durat** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Reducing code complexity will decrease the difficulty of developing new code and lead to a decreased tech debt.

upvoted 2 times

 **V_Ramon** 1 year, 8 months ago

this question came out today, July 28, 2021

upvoted 2 times

 **mg37** 1 year, 9 months ago

correct

upvoted 3 times

 **Dekai** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

 **Miles19** 1 year, 12 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 4 times

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

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

What should you recommend?

- A. In a Maven build task, select Run PMD.
- B. In an Xcode build task, select Use xcpretty from Advanced.
- C. In a Gulp build task, specify a custom condition expression.
- D. In a Grunt build task, select Enabled from Control Options.

Correct Answer: A

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.

Incorrect Answers:

B: xcpretty is a fast and flexible formatter for xcodebuild.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **kumardeb** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

A. In a Maven build task, select Run PMD.

upvoted 12 times

 **chingdm** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

PMD stands for Programming Mistake Detector <https://www.sfdcstop.com/2017/12/analyze-your-apex-code-using-pmd-source.html>

upvoted 1 times

 **tjeerd** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

On exam 20220727.

upvoted 2 times

 **az_architect** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Maven PDM plugin, Hence given answer choice is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

"Java application"

A is the answer; Maven

upvoted 1 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Run PMD

upvoted 1 times

 **Leandrocei** 9 months ago

Correct. Came today 22 july 9

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

answer and explanations are correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct. A - PMD.

upvoted 2 times

 **subrata83** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this in the Az-400 exam(Sep 27 2021)

upvoted 3 times

 **francis6170** 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 3 times

 **ArnoudBM** 2 years, 4 months ago

Topic 1, question 8

upvoted 4 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

t finds common programming flaws like unused variables, empty catch blocks, unnecessary object creation, and so forth. It supports Java, JavaScript, Salesforce.com Apex and Visualforce, PLSQL, Apache Velocity, XML, XSL.

upvoted 1 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

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

PMD is a source code analyzer. It finds common programming flaws like unused variables, empty catch blocks, unnecessary object creation, and so forth. It supports Java, JavaScript, Salesforce.com Apex and Visualforce, PLSQL, Apache Velocity, XML, XSL.

upvoted 3 times

You use Azure Artifacts to host NuGet packages that you create.

You need to make one of the packages available to anonymous users outside your organization. The solution must minimize the number of publication points.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: B

Azure Artifacts introduces the concept of multiple feeds that you can use to organize and control access to your packages.

Packages you host in Azure Artifacts are stored in a feed. Setting permissions on the feed allows you to share your packages with as many or as few people as your scenario requires.

Feeds have four levels of access: Owners, Contributors, Collaborators, and Readers.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/feeds/feed-permissions?view=vsts&tabs=new-nav>

Community vote distribution

B (60%) D (37%)

✉️  **Tos0** Highly Voted 3 years ago

The only possible correct answer is: Publish the package to a public NuGet repository.

This is because to use the public feed feature in Azure DevOps, the project itself must be public:

"Public feeds are project-scoped feeds that live inside a public project. You cannot convert an existing organization-scoped feed into a project-scoped feed or a public feed." <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/tutorials/share-packages-publicly?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 46 times

✉️  **Petya27** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

It is not the right answer, because we have the condition to "minimize the number of publication points". How does "Publish the package" minimize the number of publication points? It doesn't. Correct answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **sanhoo** 1 year, 8 months ago

Examtopic's answer is correct. refer the link shared by droy89's

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **Marang73** 2 years, 4 months ago

Nothing is mentioned in the question that the project is private.

upvoted 8 times

✉️  **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

You need to make one of the packages available to anonymous users outside your organization.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

totally agree with you

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

On second thought perhaps the answer provided is correct. In fact, we don't have anything to be sure that the project is private. It could easily be public and use a Feed with scope = organization. In such a case it would be enough to create a new public feed to solve the problem and satisfy the requirement "The solution must minimize the number of publication points".

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **webforce08** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct

upvoted 20 times

✉️  **Fal9911** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: D

GPT:

However, if security is a concern, you can also consider creating a release view in Azure Artifacts. Release views provide a way to promote packages to a production environment while controlling access to those packages. You can create a release view and grant anonymous users access to the

view, then promote the package to the view. This would make the package available to anonymous users outside your organization while still maintaining some level of control over who can access the package.

Option A is incorrect because changing the feed URL of the package would not make it available to anonymous users outside your organization.

Option B is incorrect because creating a new feed for the package would not make it available to anonymous users outside your organization.

Option C is incorrect because promoting the package to a release view would not make it available to anonymous users outside your organization.
upvoted 1 times

 **Fal991** 1 week, 2 days ago

To make a NuGet package available to anonymous users outside your organization using Azure Artifacts, you should publish the package to a public NuGet repository.

Option D is correct.

Explanation:

Azure Artifacts is a private package repository used for sharing code within an organization. It is not designed to be used as a public package repository. If you need to make a package available to anonymous users outside your organization, you can publish the package to a public NuGet repository like nuget.org or create a new feed for the package and then publish it to the new feed.

upvoted 1 times

 **darko13** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

D is correct, reduce the number of publication points by publishing the package in the NuGet public repository only and using upstream sources for the local feeds. This way you have a single publication point.

upvoted 1 times

 **ttl** 3 months, 1 week ago

I will select D

upvoted 1 times

 **SingularityLady** 3 months, 1 week ago

I think D is incorrect because "The solution must minimize the number of publication points."

upvoted 1 times

 **DavidCarp** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct. On the link shared in the solution states "You can make your packages available publicly to anonymous users with limited access by creating a public feed"

upvoted 1 times

 **Bibace** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

B is wrong.because Prerequisites 1. An Azure DevOps organization. Create an organization, if you don't have one already. 2. A public project. Create a public project if you don't have one already.

upvoted 1 times

 **WickedMJ** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Create a new feed for the package

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/58672-exam-az-400-topic-8-question-1-discussion/>

upvoted 1 times

 **ehurheiz** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

For me, it's D

upvoted 2 times

 **pdk88** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Again this is one of those *** questions that drive you nuts!

Nothing is said about a public or private project. If public, then create a public feed answer B.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/feeds/feed-permissions?view=azure-devops&tabs=new-nav&viewFallbackFrom=vsts#share-packages-publicly>

A private project on the other hand doesn't provide an option to a public feed (I've tested this). So you need a public Nuget repo to share the package anonymously. But... this case states: "The solution must minimize the number of publication points". If you host your packages in Azure Artifact AND you want to have the package available to anonymous users then you need a public Nuget repo (=two publication points). Answer would be D.

I'm lost on this one

upvoted 7 times

 **DEberhardt** 2 months ago

one has to assume then that they meant that this is for public projects...

I'd go with B for the exam, lets see how I do in a few days :D

upvoted 1 times

 **mohamed1999** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

If the project is private then you wont be able to create a public feed. Sinds there is no mention that the project is public i will assume that it is private (default).

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/feeds/feed-permissions?view=azure-devops&tabs=new-nav&viewFallbackFrom=vsts>

"Share packages publicly

You can make your packages available publicly to anonymous users with limited access by creating a public feed."

B is the answer

upvoted 4 times

 **pdk88** 6 months, 1 week ago

But then you have two publication points: 1 private feed, 1 public feed. So I have my doubts about B.

upvoted 1 times

 **akp1000** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B <https://devblogs.microsoft.com/devops/share-packages-publicly-from-azure-artifacts-public-preview/>

upvoted 2 times

 **akp1000** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B <https://devblogs.microsoft.com/devops/share-packages-publicly-from-azure-artifacts-public-preview/>

upvoted 3 times

 **Govcomm** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Create a public feed

upvoted 1 times

 **mclovin** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

 **jvyas** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

First you create a new feed for the package as a public project and then publish to Nuget, so we actually need both. But first we need to create a public feed, hence answer should be B.

upvoted 1 times

You use GitHub for source control and project-related discussions.

You receive a notification when an entry is made to any team discussion.

You need to ensure that you receive email notifications only for discussions in which you commented or in which you are mentioned.

Which two Notifications settings should you clear? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Automatically watch teams
- B. Participating
- C. Automatically watch repositories
- D. Watching

Correct Answer: BC

C: If "Automatically watch repositories" is disabled, then you will not automatically watch your own repositories. You must navigate to your repository page and choose the watch option.

A, C: Automatic watching -

By default, anytime you gain access to a new repository, you will automatically begin watching that repository. Anytime you join a new team, you will automatically be subscribed to updates and receive notifications when that team is @mentioned. If you don't want to automatically be subscribed, you can unselect the automatic watching options.

Automatic watching

When you're given push access to a repository, automatically receive notifications for it.

- Automatically watch repositories

When you're added to or join a team, automatically receive notifications for that team's discussions.

- Automatically watch teams

Incorrect:

Not D: When you watch a repository, you're subscribing to updates for activity in that repository. Similarly, when you watch a specific team's discussions, you're subscribing to all conversation updates on that team's page.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/account-and-profile/managing-subscriptions-and-notifications-on-github/setting-up-notifications/configuring-notifications>

Community vote distribution

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----|
| AC (49%) | BD (22%) | AD (20%) | 5% |
|----------|----------|----------|----|

 **Divyayuvi** Highly Voted 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

IMO A&C is the answer
upvoted 9 times

 **syu31svc** Highly Voted 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

From provided link

"If you don't want notifications to be sent to your email, unselect email for participating and watching notifications.
If you want to receive notifications by email when you've participated in a conversation, then you can select email under "Participating".
If you do not enable watching or participating notifications for web and mobile, then your notifications inbox will not have any updates."

I would take B and D

upvoted 9 times

 **NK203** 1 week, 2 days ago

Which two Notifications settings should you clear?clear!clear!

upvoted 1 times

 **AlexeyG** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.

upvoted 2 times

 **lugia4000** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

By the way this came out today, picked B and D and had 930

upvoted 1 times

 **lugia4000** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Typo sorry, A and C

upvoted 2 times

 **smariussorin** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

You receive a notification when an entry is made to any team discussion. - Automatically watch teams (A)

You need to ensure that you receive email notifications only for discussions in which you commented or in which you are mentioned. - Participating (B)

Seems that the question have changed order.

upvoted 1 times

 **SayCloud** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

A C should be the correct answer, participating notification is desired.

<https://docs.github.com/en/account-and-profile/managing-subscriptions-and-notifications-on-github/setting-up-notifications/about-notifications>

upvoted 2 times

 **Frefren** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

A and D in my opinion.

The question is about not receiving notifications for discussions, not repositories. By removing "Automatically watch teams" you opt-out of team @mentions. But, if the option was enabled until now, you will still receive notifications from past discussions, so you need to clear "Watching" as well. Option B "Participating" means that you either responded or are mentioned by someone in the particular discussion. The question clearly states that we still want to receive those notifications.

upvoted 3 times

 **ttl** 3 months, 1 week ago

i will select AC

upvoted 1 times

 **rikininetysix** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

You receive a notification when an entry is made to any team discussion. - Automatically watch teams (A)

You need to ensure that you receive email notifications only for discussions in which you commented or in which you are mentioned. - Participating (B)

Since the question asked to clear items, 'C' and 'D' should be correct options.

<https://docs.github.com/en/account-and-profile/managing-subscriptions-and-notifications-on-github/setting-up-notifications/configuring-notifications>

upvoted 1 times

 **Frefren** 2 months, 1 week ago

Read carefully, "You receive a notification when an entry is made to any team discussion." is not what we want, it's a statement of the current situation. Meaning, that we want to avoid receiving notifications from team discussions, hence: answers A and D.

upvoted 1 times

 **mmdcert** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

I think the correct answer is AD and here's why: The scenario basically states that you want to receive notifications only in Participating case and not in Watching case. So, you want to keep Participating (B) checked and clear all team watching (A,D). Watching repos (C) is not relevant.

From documentation at <https://docs.github.com/en/account-and-profile/managing-subscriptions-and-notifications-on-github/setting-up-notifications/configuring-notifications>

"When you watch a repository, you're subscribing to updates for activity in that repository. Similarly, when you watch a specific team's discussions, you're subscribing to all conversation updates on that team's page."

"Anytime you comment in a conversation or when someone @mentions your username, you are participating in a conversation. By default, you are automatically subscribed to a conversation when you participate in it."

"Anytime you join a new team, you will automatically be subscribed to updates and receive notifications when that team is @mentioned. If you don't want to automatically be subscribed, you can unselect the automatic watching options in your notification settings."

upvoted 3 times

 **ehurfheiz** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

It should be AC

upvoted 3 times

 **MohmmadFayez** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

the question is about customizing discussion notifications not about repository notification, so C no need to clear it.

regarding to B, if we clear it we will not receive any notifications about discussion, so we need to be enabled .

regarding to A, Anytime you join a new team, you will automatically be subscribed to updates and receive notifications when that team is @mentioned. If you don't want to automatically be subscribed, you can unselected the automatic watching options.
then A should be cleared as per question requirements

regarding to C, if you watching a discussion then you will receive a full notifications for that , so we need to clear Watch for the discussion, and to receive only once we subscribed to the discussion.

"Anytime you comment in a conversation or when someone @mentions your username, you are participating in a conversation. By default, you are automatically subscribed to a conversation when you participate"

Answer is A & D

upvoted 2 times

 **giuliohome** 7 months, 1 week ago

D is exactly what in the question it's required to be notified about and it's not to be cleared: you want to be notified if you participate or if you are mentioned and it's correct to be subscribed. The automatic notifications from C are not required, hence must be cleared.

upvoted 1 times

 **CloudJordao** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

A and B

upvoted 1 times

 **giuliohome** 7 months, 1 week ago

Why would you clear B? You need to receive email notifications for discussions in which you commented, that is what B (Participating) enables.
You need to clear A and C instead.

upvoted 1 times

 **CloudJordao** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: UB

A and B

upvoted 1 times

 **giuliohome** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

In order to take B and D (the only wanted notification), you have to *clear* A and C (i.e. the automatic, unwanted ones), so the answer must be A and C, not B and D.

upvoted 6 times

You have an Azure Automation account that contains a runbook. The runbook is used to configure the application infrastructure of an Azure subscription.

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Project1. Project1 contains a repository that stores code for the runbook.

You need to ensure that every committed change to the code will update automatically and publish the runbook to Azure Automation.

What should you configure?

- A. the Service hooks settings for Project1
- B. the Connections settings for the Automation account
- C. the Source control settings for the Automation account
- D. the Service connections settings for Project1

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **memoor** Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Given Answer is correct. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/source-control-integration>
upvoted 5 times

 **surensaluka** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

This question came today (2023-02-14)
upvoted 3 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Source control allows you to ensure that all of your Azure Automation runbooks are up-to-date with your scripts in an external source control. Click 'Add' to create a new source control configuration which will import all of the runbooks within a given folder in your external source control to your Automation account.

upvoted 3 times

You use Git for source control.

You enable GitHub code scanning.

You raise a pull request from a non-default branch. In the code scanning output, you receive the following error message: "Analysis not found."

You need to ensure that the code scanning completes successfully for the pull request.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Add the name of the default branch to the on: push specification in the code scanning workflow.
- B. Add the name of the non-default branch to the on:push specification in the code scanning workflow.
- C. Delete the pull request, and then raise the request again from the default branch.
- D. Update the code in the pull request.
- E. Add a new workflow for code scanning.

Correct Answer: AD

Community vote distribution

BD (81%)

Other

 **Wengatz** Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

From <https://docs.github.com/en/enterprise-server@3.4/code-security/code-scanning/automatically-scanning-your-code-for-vulnerabilities-and-errors/configuring-code-scanning-for-a-repository>

There are other situations where there may be no analysis for the latest commit to the base branch for a pull request. These include:

The pull request has been raised against a branch other than the default branch, and this branch hasn't been analyzed.

The solution in this situation is to add the name of the base branch to the on:push [THIS IS ANSWER B] and on:pull_request specification in the code scanning workflow on that branch and then make a change that updates the open pull request that you want to scan [THIS IS ANSWER D].
upvoted 8 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I think this answer is more convincing.

upvoted 1 times

 **memoor** Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is correct...<https://docs.github.com/en/enterprise-server@3.4/code-security/code-scanning/automatically-scanning-your-code-for-vulnerabilities-and-errors/configuring-code-scanning-for-a-repository>
upvoted 5 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

The solution in this situation is to add the name of the base branch to the on:push and on:pull_request specification in the code scanning workflow on that branch and then make a change that updates the open pull request that you want to scan.

upvoted 2 times

 **FNog** Most Recent 6 days, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: BD

So, the trick here seems to be making a small change (any change, really) to the already updated and pushed branch after the on:push branch re-configuration has been made, so that the on:push event will trigger once again, although, this time, with the correct branch setup hence starting the code scan.
upvoted 1 times

 **kay000001** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

B & D

This link will explain: <https://docs.github.com/en/enterprise-server@3.4/code-security/code-scanning/automatically-scanning-your-code-for-vulnerabilities-and-errors/configuring-code-scanning-for-a-repository>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **warchoon** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

<https://docs.github.com/en/enterprise-server@3.4/code-security/code-scanning/automatically-scanning-your-code-for-vulnerabilities-and-errors/customizing-code-scanning#scanning-pull-requests>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **laminall** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

I think it's bc

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Emil_Topics** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

Its a non default branche so that name must be added

upvoted 3 times

✉ **warchoon** 2 months, 1 week ago

But the pull request push will be to the default branch.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **laminall** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I think BC

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP

You have a GitHub repository named repo1 that stores the code of an app named App1.

You need deploy a workflow for repo1 by using GitHub Actions. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Scan on pushes to the main branch.
- Scan on pull requests to the main branch.
- Scan on pull requests to any branch that has a prefix of releases/.
- Scan all the files in the subdirectories of the src directory.
- Exclude scanning of markdown files.

How should you complete the code? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Values

- '**/*.md'
- '*.md'
- 'release*'
- 'releases/**'
- 'src/*'
- 'src/**'

Answer Area

```
...
on:
  push:
    branches: [main]
  pull_request:
    branches:
      - main
    paths:
    paths-ignore:
...

```

Answer Area

```
...
on:
  push:
    branches: [main]
  pull_request:
    branches:

```

Correct Answer:

```
- main
  - 'releases/**'
paths:
  - 'src/**'
paths-ignore:
  - '**/*.md'
...

```

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

double star double star and double star

upvoted 8 times

 **warchoon** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct

'*' Matches all branch and tag names that don't contain a slash (/). The * character is a special character in YAML. When you start a pattern with *, you must use quotes.

'**' Matches all branch and tag names. This is the default behavior when you don't use a branches or tags filter.

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/using-workflows/workflow-syntax-for-github-actions#filter-pattern-cheat-sheet>

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/using-workflows/workflow-syntax-for-github-actions>

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/96638-exam-az-400-topic-5-question-24-discussion/>

upvoted 2 times

 **Bill727** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #25

Topic 5

You have a GitHub repository that contains multiple versions of an Azure Pipelines template.

You plan to deploy multiple pipelines that will use a template stored in the repository.

You need to ensure that you use a fixed version of the template.

What should you use to reference which version of the template repository to use?

- A. the serial
- B. the SHA-based hashes
- C. the runner
- D. the branch

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **Wengatz** Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is correct:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/templates?view=azure-devops#use-other-repositories>

If you want to use a particular, fixed version of the template, be sure to pin to a ref. The refs are either branches (refs/heads/<name>) or tags (refs/tags/<name>). If you want to pin a specific commit, first create a tag pointing to that commit, then pin to that tag.

upvoted 6 times

DRAG DROP

You have the repositories shown in the following table.

| Type | URL |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Azure Repos | https://dev.azure.com/contoso/project1/_git/project1.git |
| GitHub | https://github.com/contoso/project.git |

You need to migrate the contents of the GitHub repository to the Azure Repos repository. The solution must ensure that the Azure Repos repository only contains branches and history from the GitHub repository.

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

Commands**Answer Area**

```
git clone --bare
https://dev.azure.com/contoso
/project1/_git/proj
```

```
cd project1
```

```
git clone --bare
https://github.com/contoso
/project1.git
```



```
git push --mirror
https://dev.azure.com/contoso
/project1/_git/proj
```



```
cd project1.git
```

```
git push --mirror
https://github.com/contoso
/project1.git
```

Answer Area

```
git clone --bare
https://github.com/contoso
/project1.git
```

Correct Answer:

```
cd project1.git
```

```
git push --mirror
https://dev.azure.com/contoso
/project1/_git/proj
```

memoor Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Given Answer correct....<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/import-git-repository?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 10 times

petitbilly 1 month, 3 weeks ago

More specific link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/import-git-repository?view=azure-devops#manually-import-a-repo-using-git-cli>
upvoted 1 times

mohiniu Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct

With git clone --bare , directory name has suffix .git.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **darko13** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

cd project1.git

"When cloning using the bare option, the folder name includes the .git suffix."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/import-git-repository?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **318touring** 2 months ago

clone project1.git

cd project1

mirror project1.git

upvoted 1 times

✉ **GedeonTheOne** 2 months, 1 week ago

Git clone --bare <https://github.com/contoso/project1.git>

Cd project1

Git push --mirror https://dev.azure.com/contoso/project1/_git/project1

upvoted 3 times

✉ **ShivaUdari** 2 months, 1 week ago

GitHub repo name is misspelled.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **mrg998** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Git clone --bare <https://github.com/contoso/project1.git>

Cd project1.git

Git push --mirror https://dev.azure.com/contoso/project1/_git/project1

upvoted 3 times

✉ **kai_luni** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

this is certainly not correct, cd project1.git does not work, as 'project1.git' is not a directory

upvoted 3 times

✉ **buzzerboy** 2 months, 1 week ago

agree, when u clone <https://xxxx/yyyyy.git>, it creates a folder named yyyy, not yyyy.yyy.git. Remaining solution is correct.

1. clone from github --bare
2. cd project1
3. push to ado --mirror

upvoted 1 times

✉ **warchoon** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

So microsoft is wrong on their learning page. Really sad. What's the answer then?

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP

You have a GitHub repository that contains the code for an app named App1.

App1 depends on a library of functions from a repository at <https://github.com/contoso/afeed>.

You need to keep a clone of the afeed repository as a subdirectory of the App1 repository.

How should you complete the Git command? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

| Values | Answer Area |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| add | |
| branch | |
| clone | git <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> https://github.com/contoso/afeed |
| pull | |
| submodule | |

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

git <https://github.com/contoso/afeed>

✉  **prodev1995** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct solution is : git submodule add
Please check the following link : <https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Tools-Submodules>
upvoted 15 times

✉  **crymo99** Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I think this should be : git submodule add ...
upvoted 6 times

✉  **memoor** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

To add a new submodule you use the git submodule add command with the absolute or relative URL of the project you would like to start tracking
upvoted 1 times

✉  **mrg998** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

its git submodule add - look here <https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Tools-Submodules>
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Wengatz** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

"git clone branch" is not a valid git command.

I believe the correct answer is "git submodule add"
<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Tools-Submodules>
upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT

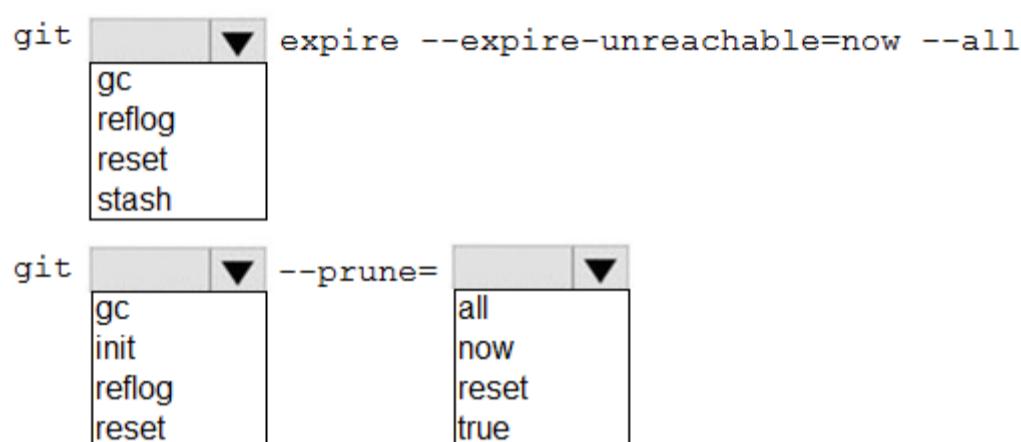
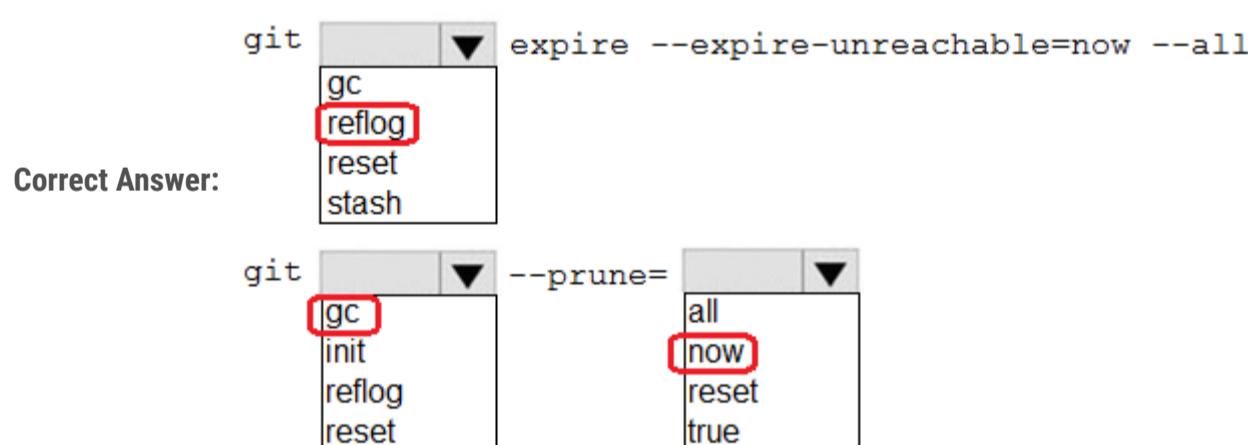
You use Git for source control.

You need to optimize the performance of a repository. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Permanently remove all items referenced only in the reflog.
- Remove history that is NOT in any current branch.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area**Answer Area**

⊕ **surensaluka** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

This question came today (2023-02-14)

upvoted 4 times

⊕ **imanonion** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Answer given is correct and the explanation can be found here: <https://stackoverflow.com/a/29203553/15442631>

upvoted 2 times

⊕ **memoor** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Given Answer Correct

\$ git reflog expire --expire=now --all && git gc --prune=now --aggressive

upvoted 2 times

⊕ **mrg998** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure Repos Git repository named repo1.

You need to ensure that you can authenticate to repo1 by using SSH.

Which four 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 correct orders you select.

| Actions | Answer Area |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| Sign in to Azure DevOps. | |
| Add the SSH public key. | |
| Clone repo1. | |
| Save the SSH key to the root of repo1. | |
| Add the SSH private key. | |
| Create SSH keys by using ssh-keygen | |



| Answer Area |
|-------------------------------------|
| Sign in to Azure DevOps. |
| Create SSH keys by using ssh-keygen |
| Add the SSH public key. |
| Clone repo1. |

Correct Answer:

| |
|-------------------------------------|
| Sign in to Azure DevOps. |
| Create SSH keys by using ssh-keygen |
| Add the SSH public key. |
| Clone repo1. |

mrg998 Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Create ssh keys using ssh-keygen

Sign into azure devOps

Add the SSH public key

Clone repo1

upvoted 12 times

CrystalMath 2 months, 2 weeks ago

According to the official documentation, this is correct. Microsoft states:

Step 1: Create your SSH keys

Step 2: Add the public key to Azure DevOps (but you would need to sign in first if not already logged in).

Step 3: Clone the Git repository with SSH

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/use-ssh-keys-to-authenticate?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 3 times

Wengatz Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

It feels like the order of the first two does not matter. You can generate the SSH keys before logging into Azure DevOps.

upvoted 7 times

AlexeyG Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.

upvoted 2 times

Mcelona 1 month, 4 weeks ago

1. Create ssh Keys using ssh-keygen
2. Login to Azure DevOps
3. Add SSH Public key to User Settings
4. Clone Repo

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP

You use Git for source control.

You delete a file, commit the changes, and continue to work.

You need to recover the deleted file.

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

Commands

Answer Area

```
git commit -m 'undeleted the file'  
git log  
git checkout [hash]~1 --path/to/file  
git tag  
git restore path/to/file  
git stash
```



Answer Area

Correct Answer:

```
git log  
git checkout [hash]~1 --path/to/file  
git restore path/to/file
```

✉️ **kkop** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

TESTED:

```
git log  
git checkout [hash]~1  
git commit -m 'undeleted file'  
upvoted 16 times
```

✉️ **buzzerboy** 2 months, 1 week ago

git log isn't needed.

```
git stash (to keep the current uncommitted changes)  
git checkout [hash]~1 path/to/file  
git commit -m "undeleted files"  
upvoted 2 times
```

✉️ **warchoon** 2 months, 1 week ago

You need a log to find the hash
upvoted 8 times

✉️ **Wengatz** Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

The question says "you continue to work" after you committed the deletion, which means you have in progress changes. In order not to lose those changes, you would need to run a git stash command.

To get the hash of the commit that deleted the file, run git log.

git checkout [hash]~1 will get 1 commit prior to the commit that deleted the file, which will recover the file. git restore is not needed.

So I think the right answer is:

```
git stash  
git log  
git checkout [hash]~1  
upvoted 14 times
```

✉️ **FNog** 5 days, 11 hours ago

That's true if you checkout the entire commit without specifying a path/file.

In the given checkout example, you specify the path to the deleted file, which, since the file no longer exists, will be restored without conflicting with any pending changes hence no need to stash.

1. git log
 2. git checkout [hash]~1 path/to/file
 3. git commit -m "'undeleeted files'
- upvoted 1 times

✉️ **FNog** 5 days, 11 hours ago

remark: there's an invalid double dash in the "--path/to/file" which I suspect is just another typo.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Rams_84z06n** Most Recent ⓘ 1 month ago

kkop answer is right. The question doesn't say anything about saving your current work (even though it is a good practice). git log -> gives you info on which commit you want to checkout. git checkout will discard your current work and checkout the specific commit. then you commit the change to undelete the file.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **AlexeyG** 1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Frefren** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answer is correct!

Although, I think it's being a bit overcomplicated with the restore. Since I haven't pushed the commit yet, it's only local. So why not:
git log

git reset --mixed [hash of previous commit]

git checkout [filename]

This will uncommit the latest commit, bring back the changes to the working tree and then just remove the file deletion, so you can then commit the changes with the same name, ultimately just removing the file deletion.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **laminall** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

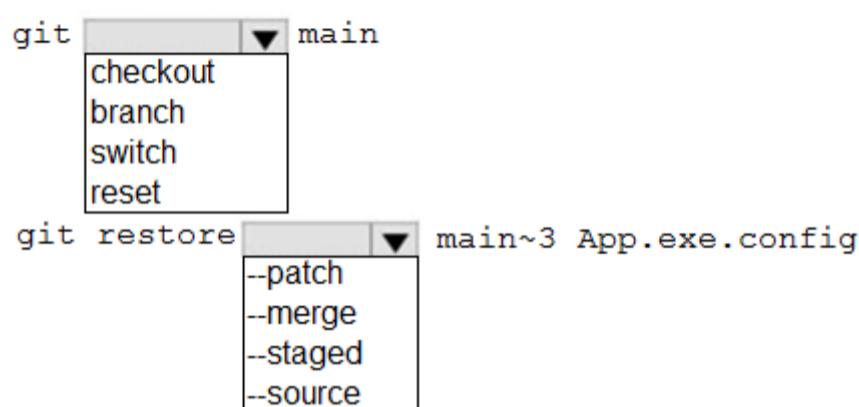
HOTSPOT

You use Git for source control. You have an app named App1.

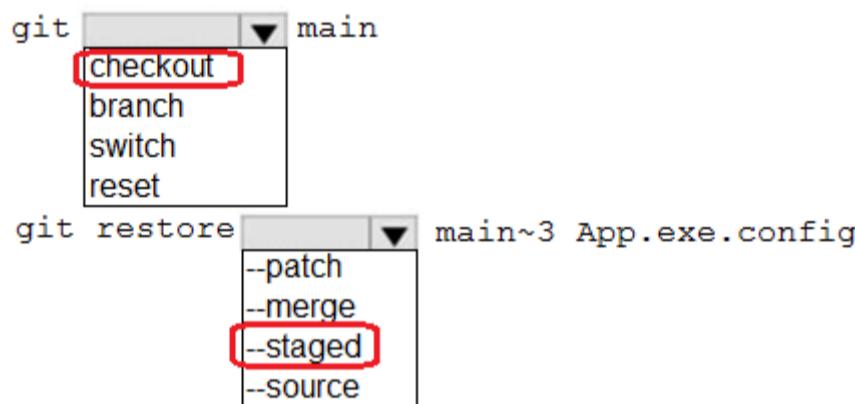
In the main branch, you need to restore the third most recent revision of a file named App.exe.config.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area**Answer Area**

Correct Answer:



 **crymo99** Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I believe 2nd command should be: git restore --source
upvoted 11 times

 **Wengatz** Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Second answer should be --source

<https://www.git-tower.com/learn/git/commands/git-restore>
upvoted 5 times

 **FNog** Most Recent 5 days, 10 hours ago

I'd argue that the question doesn't apply to any given option since the 3rd revision of a specific file isn't necessarily the same as the 3rd most recent commit of a branch.
upvoted 1 times

 **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

git switch main
git restore --source HEAD~3 ...
upvoted 1 times

 **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

if the branch doesn't exist, checkout -b should be used. Otherwise both switch and checkout does the same thing
upvoted 2 times

 **darko13** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

why not switch? both checkout and switch will do the same. weird choice.

upvoted 2 times

 **surensaluka** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

This question came today (2023-02-14). Selected checkout | source

upvoted 3 times

 **lormar72** 2 months, 1 week ago

Second answer should be --source

--source=<tree>

Restore the working tree files with the content from the given tree. It is common to specify the source tree by naming a commit, branch or tag associated with it.

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT

You company uses a Git source-code repository.

You plan to implement GitFlow as a workflow strategy.

You need to identify which branch types are used for production code and preproduction code in the strategy.

Which branch type should you identify for each code type? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Production code:

| |
|---------|
| Main |
| Feature |
| Develop |

Preproduction code:

| |
|---------|
| Main |
| Feature |
| Develop |

Answer Area

Production code:

| |
|---------|
| Main |
| Feature |
| Develop |

Correct Answer:

Preproduction code:

| |
|---------|
| Main |
| Feature |
| Develop |

 **laminall** Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 6 times

 **Mcelona** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **surensaluka** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

This question came today (2023-02-14)

upvoted 3 times

 **ShivaUdari** 2 months, 1 week ago

Provided answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

Topic 6 - Question Set 6

Question #1

Topic 6

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

The company uses an agile development methodology.

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

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

- A. Features and Tasks
- B. Initiatives and Epics
- C. Epics and Features
- D. Stories and Tasks

Correct Answer: A

A feature typically represents a shippable component of software.

Features, examples:

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

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

Incorrect Answers:

B, C: An epic represents a business initiative to be accomplished.

Epics, examples:

- ⇒ Increase customer engagement
- ⇒ Improve and simplify the user experience
- ⇒ Implement new architecture to improve performance
- ⇒ Engineer the application to support future growth
- ⇒ Support integration with external services

Support mobile apps -

.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

D (86%) 9%

✉️  alexax578 Highly Voted 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Epics consist of Features, which consist of User Stories, which consist of Tasks.

We want them to work together (on Epics and Features) and enable them to work autonomously (on User Stories and Tasks).

upvoted 15 times

✉️  Def21 7 months ago

Agree. By documentation

Scrum: Epic > Feature > Product backlog item > Task

Agile (including Scrum): Epic > Feature > User story > Task

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/work-items/guidance/choose-process?view=azure-devops&tabs=agile-process>

Thus, the answer is either Story/Task or Item/Task

upvoted 4 times

✉️  giuliohome 7 months ago

In Agile Scrum we have epic->user story->task, e.g. read <https://adaptmethodology.com/epic-user-story-task/> In this case the question speak about agile therefore we want user stories (from the link above: User stories are regarded as the "heart of Scrum" because they serve as the 'building blocks' of the sprint), hence answer is D and neither features (A or C) nor initiatives (B)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **warchoon** 4 months ago

Not in MS Scrum workflow :)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/work-items/guidance/scrum-process-workflow?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **cam9** Most Recent 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Everybody got this wrong - is C based on <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/plan/scaling-agile#line-of-autonomy>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mcelona** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

I Think D

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Yatoom** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I would suggest answer B: Initiatives and Epics.

- Initiatives are collections of epics that drive toward a common goal.

- An initiative compiles epics from multiple teams.

Source: <https://www.atlassian.com/agile/project-management/epics-stories-themes>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **liuliangzhou** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

A user story is a tool used in Agile software development.

upvoted 3 times

Your company creates a new Azure DevOps team.
You plan to use Azure DevOps for sprint planning.
You need to visualize the flow of your work by using an agile methodology.
Which Azure DevOps component should you use?

- A. Kanban boards
- B. sprint planning
- C. delivery plans
- D. portfolio backlogs

Correct Answer: A

Customizing Kanban boards.

To maximize a team's ability to consistently deliver high quality software, Kanban emphasize two main practices. The first, visualize the flow of work, requires you to map your team's workflow stages and configure your Kanban board to match. Your Kanban board turns your backlog into an interactive signboard, providing a visual flow of work.

Reference:

<https://azureddevopslabs.com/labs/azureddevops/agile/>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **27close** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Kanban boards and Taskboards support visualizing the flow of work and monitoring metrics to optimize that flow.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/boards/kanban-basics?view=azure-devops>.

Kanban is the answer

upvoted 28 times

 **kumardeb** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

A. Kanban boards

upvoted 9 times

 **CodeMaestro** Most Recent 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

When it comes to monitoring flow best to use kanban boards and taskboards is what my mother always said, 😊😊😊😊😊😊

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/boards/kanban-basics?view=azure-devops&viewFallbackFrom=azure-devops>.

"As with most Agile practices, Kanban encourages monitoring key metrics to fine tune your processes"

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdeumontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

upvoted 2 times

 **awron_durat** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Kanban because of the keywords "visualize the flow"

upvoted 2 times

 **CodePoet** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Excellently correct!

upvoted 2 times

 **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 1 year, 5 months ago

Kanban boards is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **goatlord** 1 year, 8 months ago

This is the right answer.

upvoted 3 times

 **Miles19** 1 year, 12 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 4 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

The first, visualize the flow of work, requires you to map your team's workflow stages and configure your Kanban board to match.

upvoted 3 times

Your company implements an Agile development methodology.
You plan to implement retrospectives at the end of each sprint.
Which three questions should you include? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Who performed well?
- B. Who should have performed better?
- C. What could have gone better?
- D. What went well?
- E. What should we try next?

Correct Answer: BCE

Sprint retrospective meetings -

The sprint retrospective meeting typically occurs on the last day of the sprint, after the sprint review meeting. In this meeting, your team explores its execution of Scrum and what might need tweaking.

Based on discussions, your team might decide to change one or more processes to improve its own effectiveness, productivity, quality, and satisfaction. This meeting and the resulting improvements are critical to the agile principle of self-organization.

Look to address these areas during your team sprint retrospectives:

- ⇒ Issues that affected your team's general effectiveness, productivity, and quality.
- ⇒ Elements that impacted your team's overall satisfaction and project flow.
- ⇒ What happened to cause incomplete backlog items? What actions will the team take to prevent these issues in the future?

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/sprints/best-practices-scrum>

Community vote distribution

CDE (100%)

✉  **eray95** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Correction C,D,E should be correct answers
upvoted 95 times

✉  **SriLen** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct , CDE
During the Sprint Retrospective, the team discusses:

What went well in the Sprint
What could be improved
What will we commit to improve in the next Sprint
<https://www.scrum.org/resources/what-is-a-sprint-retrospective>
upvoted 15 times

✉  **Geetesh05** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

yea instead of who did this? who slacked? who screwed up?
retro and reflection, not finger pointing session
upvoted 4 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

thanks for sharing the article
upvoted 1 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Yes always stay positive
upvoted 1 times

✉  **kumardeb** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

- C. What could have gone better?
 - D. What went well?
 - E. What should we try next?
- upvoted 12 times

 **vg30101981** Most Recent 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CDE

CDE is the right Answer for sure.

During the Sprint Retrospective, the team discusses:

What went well in the Sprint

What could be improved

What will we commit to improve in the next Sprint

<https://www.scrum.org/resources/what-is-a-sprint-retrospective>

upvoted 4 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CDE

CDE for sure

It's the process that we are looking at and not the individuals

upvoted 1 times

 **deltarj** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

its "WHAT" rather than "WHO" in Agile...

upvoted 8 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CDE

CDE are correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **pandrer** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: CDE

in the retrospective the questions are what? not who?

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CDE

C,D,E is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **adamsw** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: CDE

CDE is the proper one

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: CDE

The correct answer is CDE

<https://www.scrum.org/resources/what-is-a-sprint-retrospective>

upvoted 2 times

 **cannibalcorpse** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: CDE

not about who

upvoted 3 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: CDE

I'm sure that CDE are correct ones.

upvoted 2 times

 **Ycombo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: CDE

CDE it should be. Agenda is to understand What not Who which might end up as a blame on someone.

upvoted 3 times

 **Abbas** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is CDE

upvoted 1 times

 **Besdima** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: CDE

Not who, but what

upvoted 3 times

 **jithin96** 1 year, 3 months ago

Any day CDE

upvoted 1 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 5 months ago

What, What, What. Not Who, Who, Who.

upvoted 4 times

Your team uses an agile development approach.

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

- Provide the ability to work on multiple independent tasks in parallel.
- Ensure that checked-in code remains in a releasable state always.
- Ensure that new features can be abandoned at any time.
- Encourage experimentation.

What should you recommend?

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

Correct Answer: D

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

✉  **denisred** Highly Voted 2 years ago

correct!

upvoted 20 times

✉  **Miles19** Highly Voted 1 year, 12 months ago

correct.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **ShivaUdari** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ehurfheiz** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

"new features can be abandoned at any time"

I would take D based on this

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Aka Github flow

upvoted 2 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 1 year, 5 months ago

D. a single long-running branch with multiple short-lived feature branches
upvoted 2 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 8 months ago

Common sense really
upvoted 2 times

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 build completed event.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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

However, the service subscription event should use the code pushed event, is triggered when the code is pushed to a Git repository.

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **dimitartachev23** Highly Voted  2 years ago

The answer is "NO", because the event should be when code is pushed and not when a build is completed.

upvoted 26 times

 **CodeMaestro** Most Recent  3 months ago

The answer is NO. You can read up on the same from the below link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/overview?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

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

"You can trigger a Jenkins build when you push code to your project's Git repository"

Answer is No

upvoted 2 times

 **rdeumontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam. Answer is : Code Push event.

upvoted 4 times

 **swapmaverick** 1 year, 3 months ago

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

- Clearly scenario is Code pushed not build completed so answer should be No

as given solution says - You create a service hook subscription that uses the build completed event.

upvoted 2 times

 **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 1 year, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct as it is for branch

upvoted 1 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

In addition to that the code pushed event available in the trigger type, please refer the below link for more info,

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

upvoted 2 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

The answer is "Yes". If you want to confirm, please refer the below link,

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

If there is any changes in the code repo, the service hooks can be triggered for Java/any app.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rafapaz09** 1 year, 12 months ago

Doing a commit is not equal to doing a push, the documentation says "You can trigger a Jenkins build when you push code to your project's Git repository", that's it pushing your code into Git, not just committing your code

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Boruc** 1 year, 12 months ago

The answer is "yes". There is a service hook with push code type of event as in the documentation: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/services/jenkins?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **denisred** 2 years ago

Answer is Yes, the description is right!

upvoted 1 times

✉ **vasonic** 2 years ago

But the description also says that the event should be "code pushed", not "build completed", so that's why the answer is "No".

upvoted 8 times

✉ **noussa** 1 year, 11 months ago

I agree , the answer is NO

upvoted 3 times

You have a project in Azure DevOps that has a release pipeline.

You need to integrate work item tracking and an Agile project management system to meet the following requirements:

- ⇒ Ensure that developers can track whether their commits are deployed to production.
- ⇒ Report the deployment status.
- ⇒ Minimize integration effort.

Which system should you use?

- A. Asana
- B. Basecamp
- C. Trello
- D. Jira

Correct Answer: D

Jira Software is a development tool used by agile teams to plan, track, and manage software releases. Using Azure Pipelines, teams can configure CI/CD pipelines for applications of any language, deploying to any platform or any cloud.

Note: Microsoft and Atlassian have partnered together to build an integration between Azure Pipelines and Jira Software.

This integration connects the two products, providing full tracking of how and when the value envisioned with an issue is delivered to end users.

This enables teams to setup a tight development cycle from issue creation through release. Key development milestones like builds and deployments associated to a Jira issue can then be tracked from within Jira Software.

Incorrect Answers:

C: Trello is a collaboration tool that organizes your projects into boards. In one glance, Trello tells you what's being worked on, who's working on what, and where something is in a process.

Reference:

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/devops/azure-pipelines-integration-with-jira-software/>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **ShivaUdari** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **CodeMaestro** 3 months ago

Provided answer is correct, the question deals with both intergration and deployment and JIRA is a good candidate in that regard.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The #1 software development tool used by agile teams

As per Jira website

Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

Jira boards

upvoted 1 times

 **Exam_pas** 11 months, 1 week ago

Provided answer is correct !

<https://www.atlassian.com/software/jira/guides/use-cases/what-is-jira-used-for#jira-for-agile-teams>

upvoted 1 times

You plan to onboard 10 new developers.

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

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

What should you recommend?

- A. VS Code
- B. Xamarin Studio
- C. MonoDevelop
- D. Github Codespaces

Correct Answer: D

You can develop in your codespace directly in Visual Studio Code by connecting the GitHub Codespaces extension with your account on GitHub.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/codespaces/developing-in-codespaces/using-codespaces-in-visual-studio-code>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/visualstudio/visual-studio-codespaces-is-consolidating-into-github-codespaces/>
<https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/remote/remote-overview>

Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Because " Supports remote workers and hot-desking environments"
The github codespaces do the job
upvoted 1 times

 **jay158** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.github.com/en/codespaces>
upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: B

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (83%)

A (17%)

 **Abhishek81** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

The answer written is correct. As you have to create webhook. Follow the link which is given in the answer
upvoted 10 times

 **jacyang** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

Service Hook
upvoted 9 times

 **CodeMaestro** 3 months ago

Service Hooks support: Build Completed, Code Pushed, Pull Request merge Completed and Release Deployment completed events in the use of Jenkins and even with that it is in regard to trigger generic build and trigger guild build actions.
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

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

"You can trigger a Jenkins build when you push code to your project's Git repository"
upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B
answer is correct. you need a service hook
upvoted 2 times

 **jonasis** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B
Email subscription doesn't send to Jenkins. You need webhook
upvoted 2 times

 **testuser_444** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B
correct
upvoted 2 times

 **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

voting for a correct answer A

upvoted 2 times

✉️ 🚫 [Removed] 1 year, 4 months ago

this was meant for previous question, here answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ 🚫 Aniruddha_dravyakar 1 year, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct as it is for branch

upvoted 1 times

✉️ 🚫 SuperPetey 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer should be yes - of course MSFT's own platform supports this.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/notifications/manage-your-personal-notifications?view=azure-devops&tabs=new-account-enabled>

upvoted 2 times

✉️ 🚫 jvyas 12 months ago

Here you have to trigger Jenkins pipeline, email if for personal notification it wont trigger jenkins.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ 🚫 NKnab 2 years, 8 months ago

Create a service hook so that after a code commit, jenkins job can start

upvoted 5 times

✉️ 🚫 dd moto 2 years, 9 months ago

Does Anyone know the right answer to this

upvoted 2 times

✉️ 🚫 ukohae39 1 year, 9 months ago

Solution:

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.

upvoted 2 times

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

Correct Answer: A

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

The code push event is triggered when the code is pushed to a Git repository.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **erique4846** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

correct, verified
upvoted 9 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/services/jenkins?view=azure-devops>:

"You can trigger a Jenkins build when you push code to your project's Git repository"

Answer is yes
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
A is correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A
this is the answer to this solution based scenario
upvoted 2 times

 **swapmaverick** 1 year, 3 months ago

Right answer - Code pushed event
upvoted 1 times

 **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 1 year, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct as it is for branch
upvoted 1 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

yes, service hook trigger an event and we can configure notification
upvoted 4 times

 **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Yes, Correct answer
upvoted 3 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

yes service hook
upvoted 4 times

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 add a trigger to the build pipeline.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **TateBytes** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

No. Keep in mind this is about the notification to Jenkins that is sent after code is pushed to Azure repo.. this doesn't require the build pipeline trigger. Moreover, the build trigger is not in Azure Repo. The build is triggered in Jenkins, hence you would not need to add a trigger to the Jenkins build pipeline to send a notification to itself.

upvoted 18 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

thanks for explanation

upvoted 1 times

 **temporal111** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

It should be "yes", a build pipeline trigger can invoke 3rd party services.

upvoted 5 times

 **buzzerboy** 2 months, 1 week ago

that's what I thought too. Pretty sure it would work. But I guess its not the best practice.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

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

"You can trigger a Jenkins build when you push code to your project's Git repository"

Answer is No

upvoted 3 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **moota** 1 year, 9 months ago

The solution is badly worded so it generates confusion

upvoted 1 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

Repeated question, the ans is No. Shared the link as well

upvoted 2 times

 **piyipo3349** 2 years, 3 months ago

I believe the answer is YES:

1- One way is to run CI jobs in Jenkins separately
2- The alternate way is to wrap a Jenkins CI job inside an Azure pipeline <--
source: <https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/jenkins/>

upvoted 2 times

 **hgx32983** 1 year, 11 months ago

When will you understand that we don't care what you believe to be true.
Please if you're not sure about something, don't comment.

The answer is definitely NO.

As mentioned, one wants to send a notification to jenkins when a commit occurs in order to run the build pipeline on the jenkins.

upvoted 6 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 8 months ago

No need for aggression. Anyone should feel free to discuss whatever, - if you're not interested in their comment, don't comment
upvoted 3 times

 **cherry22** 2 years, 3 months ago

The answer is correct.

In build pipeline, you have to 'Enable continuous integration' in trigger, not 'Adding' trigger.

upvoted 5 times

 **Dady9** 2 years, 3 months ago

you don't have build in DevOps only repo - commits changes to a branch.

You can trigger a Jenkins build when you push code to your project's Git repository or when you check in code to Team Foundation version control.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/services/jenkins?view=azure-devops#trigger-jenkins>

So answer - No

upvoted 2 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

Next, we need to enable the "Generic Webhook Trigger" under the "Build Triggers" section. We need to add a "Post content parameter" with the same expression we determined earlier from our JSONPath Expression Tester. The result will be stored in the "branch" variable. Next, we need to add a filter which lets us know if the branch that was pushed to is the branch we were looking for

-answer is yes -possible

upvoted 1 times

You plan to create in Azure DevOps. Multiple developers will work on the project. The developers will work offline frequently and will require access to the full project history while they are offline.

Which version control solution should you use?

- A. Team Foundation Version Control
- B. Git
- C. TortoiseSVN
- D. Subversion

Correct Answer: B

Git history: File history is replicated on the client dev machine and can be viewed even when not connected to the server. You can view history in Visual Studio and on the web portal.

Note: Azure Repos supports two types of version control: Git and Team Foundation Version Control (TFVC).

Incorrect Answers:

A: Team Foundation Version Control: File history is not replicated on the client dev machine and so can be viewed only when you're connected to the server.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **kumardeb** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

B. Git
upvoted 8 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
B for sure
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Offline working -> Git
upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B
correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **MikeHugeNerd** 1 year, 4 months ago

As correct as correct can ever be.
upvoted 1 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

Git...
upvoted 4 times

 **eray95** 2 years, 5 months ago

Given ans is correct
upvoted 4 times

 **Hooters** 2 years, 5 months ago

Agree, given answer is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **sidharthwader** 1 year, 3 months ago

agree! given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

You plan to onboard 10 new developers.

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

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

What should you recommend?

- A. VS Code
- B. Xamarin Studio
- C. MonoDevelop
- D. Visual Studio Codespaces

Correct Answer: D

Visual Studio Codespaces is built to accommodate the widest variety of projects or tasks, including GitHub and integrating debugging.

Visual Studio Codespaces conceptually and technically extends the Visual Studio Code Remote Development extensions.

In addition to "backend" environments, Visual Studio Codespaces supports these "frontend" editors:

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **berkejf** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 18 times

 **meera30** 1 year, 9 months ago

This option was not in the exam today

upvoted 3 times

 **mann29** 1 year, 9 months ago

then what other options are there

upvoted 2 times

 **Kolego** 1 year, 6 months ago

The rest are the same. Answer is still GitHub Codespaces.

upvoted 3 times

 **Ilikethis** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is GitHub Codespaces

upvoted 9 times

 **Infinity31** 1 year, 9 months ago

which options do you had?

upvoted 1 times

 **nocap** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

According to this link, Visual Studio Codespaces, is now GitHub Codespaces, so the answer is probably still D, but it will probably be labeled "GitHub Codespaces" now.

upvoted 5 times

 **friendlyvlad** Most Recent 4 months ago

I believe it is A. VS Code offers a debugger, remote work, and is browser-based.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/visualstudio/visual-studio-codespaces-is-consolidating-into-github-codespaces/>
<https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/remote/codespaces>

Answer is GitHub Codespaces but in this case D is the correct choice

upvoted 1 times

✉ **JarJarJim** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

GitHub Codpaces is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Whirly** 1 year ago

Exam Question April 1st 2022 - GH Codespaces

upvoted 3 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

correct answer. Probably it should be changed to GitHub Codespaces

<https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/remote/codespaces>

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/visualstudio/visual-studio-codespaces-is-consolidating-into-github-codespaces/>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

I share another intersting article about GitHub Codespaces

<https://code.visualstudio.com/api/advanced-topics/remote-extensions>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022. Git Codespaces is used now (100% on that part)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Kolego** 1 year, 6 months ago

The answer now is GitHub Codespaces

upvoted 2 times

✉ **nocap** 1 year, 9 months ago

welp, forgot the link - forgot the link -

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/visualstudio/visual-studio-codespaces-is-consolidating-into-github-codespaces/>

upvoted 5 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

thanks for sharing the article

upvoted 1 times

✉ **itworxx** 1 year, 9 months ago

VSCode:

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

Does all that (tablet users: use browser).

More info: <https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/remote/remote-overview>

VSCode in a browser: open cloud shell in Azure Portal and type "code"

upvoted 5 times

✉ **sikor1994** 1 year, 9 months ago

It's probably the correct answer. Today at the Microsoft Training VSCode was mentioned as the right tool. There is something like GitHub Codespaces but it has not been released yet.

upvoted 2 times

You have a build pipeline in Azure Pipelines.
You create a Slack App Integration.
You need to send build notifications to a Slack channel named #Development.
What should you do first?

- A. Create a project-level notification.
- B. Configure a service connection.
- C. Create a global notification.
- D. Creates a service hook subscription.

Correct Answer: D

Create a service hook for Azure DevOps with Slack to post messages to Slack in response to events in your Azure DevOps organization, such as completed builds, code changes, pull requests, releases, work items changes, and more.

Note:

1. Go to your project Service Hooks page:
https://{{orgName}}/{{project_name}}/_settings/serviceHooks
2. Select Create Subscription.
3. Choose the types of events you want to appear in your Slack channel.
4. Paste the Web Hook URL from the Slack integration that you created and select Finish.
4. Now, when the event you configured occurs in your project, a notification appears in your team's Slack channel.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

D (80%)

B (20%)

✉️  **Dalias** Highly Voted  1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in 30 June 2021 exam. Scored 800+ the provided answer is correct - service hook sub. The question in the exam has one close one which is service connection configure

upvoted 18 times

✉️  **jvyas** 12 months ago

Thank you, It is very easy to get mixed up.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Fal9911** Most Recent  1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

GPT: Yes, configuring a service connection (B) should be the first step to send build notifications to a Slack channel named #Development, followed by creating a service hook subscription that sends build notifications to the Slack channel via the Slack App Integration.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Fal9911** 1 week ago

The service connection will provide Azure Pipelines with the necessary credentials and authentication information to communicate with the Slack App Integration. Once the service connection is established, you can create a service hook subscription in Azure Pipelines that triggers notifications to be sent to the Slack channel when a build completes.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/services/slack?view=azure-devops>:

"Now, when the event you configured occurs in your project, a notification appears in your team's Slack channel"

Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct
upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **Booldozer** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct :)
upvoted 1 times

 **V_Ramon** 1 year, 8 months ago

this question came out today, July 28, 2021
upvoted 4 times

 **erico** 1 year, 9 months ago

You can also create a service hook subscription that connects to your Slack channel. Whenever an event occurs in the build pipeline, a notification can be sent onto the Slack channel.
upvoted 1 times

 **leoneferrari** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct!
upvoted 2 times

 **fihsaHFHVJKFEV324** 2 years, 1 month ago

Correct:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/services/slack?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso and an Azure subscription.

You use Azure DevOps to build and deploy a web app named App1. Azure Monitor is configured to generate an email notification in response to alerts generated whenever App1 generates a server-side error.

You need to receive notifications in Microsoft Teams whenever an Azure Monitor alert is generated.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create an Azure Monitor workbook.
- B. Create an Azure logic app that has an HTTP request trigger.
- C. Create an Azure logic app that has an Azure DevOps trigger.
- D. Modify an action group in Azure Monitor.
- E. Modify the Diagnostics settings in Azure Monitor.

Correct Answer: BD

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/action-groups-logic-app>

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

✉  **Marang73** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Answers should be B and D. In Azure Monitor action group configure a webhook, the url of the webhook must be the url (trigger) of the Logic App. In the Logic App you can use the Team connector to send a message to a Teams channel
upvoted 48 times

✉  **Miske** 2 years, 3 months ago

You don't need to configure a Webhook. You configure it directly to call the Logic app, and in the Logic App you use an Http request as the trigger.
upvoted 6 times

✉  **d0bermannn** 1 year, 7 months ago

agreed with Morke, no need to webhook here
upvoted 1 times

✉  **yhredil** 2 years, 4 months ago

You are right
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/action-groups-logic-app>
upvoted 5 times

✉  **kumardeb** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

B. Create an Azure logic app that has an HTTP request trigger.
D. Modify an action group in Azure Monitor.
upvoted 17 times

✉  **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

Given link supports B and D very clearly
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD
B and D are correct answers.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Update the action group to call an Http trigger
Logic app is triggered by the action group and contact teams
upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdeumontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BD
Answer C is wrong. We need a logic app with an http request trigger
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups-logic-app>

upvoted 2 times

 **adone** 1 year ago

B and D looks the less worse answer but note that you can receive a message to any Teams channel via Webhook natively in Teams without the need of a logic apps. I would never use a logic apps for this purpose.

upvoted 1 times

 **jonasis** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BD

BD correct

upvoted 2 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022. Went with BD

upvoted 2 times

 **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

Answers should be B and D

upvoted 1 times

 **AlMargoi** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answers should be B and D. The amount of incorrect answers here is concerning.

upvoted 2 times

 **Gogu83** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

I believe that this are correct goind through the documentation

upvoted 1 times

 **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

BD correct

upvoted 1 times

 **GigaCaster** 1 year, 4 months ago

The message needs to be generated when App1 gives a server-side error os C and D would be correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **combo_breaker** 2 years ago

It's B and D. I read over the reference URL that was attached to this question and they chose an AzureDevops Trigger based on checking in code which is correct in that situation. However, the question is based on an Azure Monitor alert which would be triggered from HTTP.

upvoted 6 times

 **vickybala999** 2 years, 3 months ago

B and D

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

Your company uses Azure DevOps for Git source control.

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| /azrepos | feedback
signin
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> subscribe
subscriptions | https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app
https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-api
https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-db
https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-spa |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| /azrepos | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> feedback
signin
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> subscribe
subscriptions | https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app
https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-api
https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-db
https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-spa |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Box 1: subscribe -

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

/azrepos subscribe [project url]

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

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

/azrepos subscribe [repository url]

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

For example, for Git repositories, use:

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

Reference:

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

 **Dalias** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in 30 June 2021 exam. Scored 800+ the provided answer is correct

upvoted 16 times

 **pau23435775** 11 months, 1 week ago

i wonder who are theses people who revisits the site just to comment they scored something!

upvoted 19 times

 **shash_ank** 10 months ago

Yeah and why do they put score in '800+' and "910+" format?? If you have to comment your score, comment the exact score you got. Don't these people have their score report?

upvoted 4 times

 **FunkyB** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Posers :-)

Seriously, I appreciate everyone that contributes with comments. I actually review all the links, and I truly learn the material. We are all learning and helping each other.

upvoted 5 times

 **jvyas** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I was thinking the same.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent ⓘ 8 months ago

Given answer is correct and link provided supports it

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Subscribe and /contoso-app

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknownMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct.

upvoted 4 times

 **celciuz** 1 year, 7 months ago

This question came out, August 2021

upvoted 3 times

 **JerryGolais** 1 year, 10 months ago

Seems correct.

Azure ReposAPP 11:06 PM

Here are some of the things you can do:

Subscribe to a repository or all repositories in a project to receive notifications

/azrepos subscribe [repository url/ project url]

Add or remove subscriptions for this channel

/azrepos subscriptions

upvoted 4 times

 **theboywonder** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correctamundo dude

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure DevOps organization that contains a project named Project1.

You need to create a published wiki in Project1.

What should you do first?

- A. Modify the Storage settings of Project1.
- B. In Project1, create an Azure DevOps pipeline.
- C. In Project1, create an Azure DevOps repository.
- D. Modify the Team configuration settings of Project1.

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/publish-repo-to-wiki?view=azure-devops&tabs=browser>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **ScreamingHand** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

correctomundo cowabunga dudes

upvoted 20 times

 **d0bermannn** 1 year, 7 months ago

sorry to all, offtopp: 've been transported back in time to 80's with cowabunga

upvoted 7 times

 **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

whenever i see correctomundo i see a good man!

upvoted 9 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

From given link:

"You must have enabled Azure Repos service for your project"

C for correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Redimido** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

We do that at work. It's correct. The .md files have their versioning in the repo.

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

published wiki need a repository

upvoted 3 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **PrawinG** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

Your company plans to use an agile approach to software development.

You need to recommend an application to provide communication between members of the development team who work in locations around the world. The applications must meet the following requirements:

- ☞ Provide the ability to isolate the members of different project teams into separate communication channels and to keep a history of the chats within those channels.
- ☞ Be available on Windows 10, Mac OS, iOS, and Android operating systems.
- ☞ Provide the ability to add external contractors and suppliers to projects.
- ☞ Integrate directly with Azure DevOps.

What should you recommend?

- A. Microsoft Project
- B. Bamboo
- C. Microsoft Lync
- D. Microsoft Teams

Correct Answer: D

- ☞ Within each team, users can create different channels to organize their communications by topic. Each channel can include a couple of users or scale to thousands of users.
- ☞ Microsoft Teams works on Android, iOS, Mac and Windows systems and devices. It also works in Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer 11 and Microsoft Edge web browsers.
- ☞ The guest-access feature in Microsoft Teams allows users to invite people outside their organizations to join internal channels for messaging, meetings and file sharing. This capability helps to facilitate business-to-business project management.
- ☞ Teams integrates with Azure DevOps.

Note: Slack would also be a correct answer, but it is not an option here.

Reference:

<https://searchunifiedcommunications.techtarget.com/definition/Microsoft-Teams>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **alce2020** Highly Voted 2 years ago

answer is teams
upvoted 16 times

 **ScreamingHand** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Teams or Slack every time
upvoted 10 times

 **LGWJ12** Most Recent 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
D is the correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D
100% is D
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
D is correct answer.
Teams baby!
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **shubadadasgaonkar** 1 year, 10 months ago

The answer is correct- Teams

upvoted 5 times

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

The application will use Azure functions to write some data to Azure Storage.

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

Which feature should you use?

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

Correct Answer: D

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

Incorrect Answers:

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (81%)

D (19%)

✉ **artisticcheese** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 116 times

✉ **Abhishek81** 2 years, 9 months ago

B is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/tutorial-alert>

upvoted 22 times

✉ **rhr** 3 years, 2 months ago

No D is right answer

upvoted 8 times

✉ **silverdeath** Highly Voted 2 years, 12 months ago

the correct answer is B,

After you've deployed your web app/website, you can set up recurring tests to monitor availability and responsiveness. Azure Application Insights sends web requests to your application at regular intervals from points around the world. It can "alert" you if your application isn't responding, or if it responds too slowly.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/monitor-web-app-availability>

upvoted 23 times

✉ **mrg998** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

just tried it, this is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **praveen97** 2 years, 9 months ago

Yes B is the correct answer.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **alexax578** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

D does not send email alerts

upvoted 1 times

✉ **giuliohome** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Changed my mind, even though D - application map - is more sophisticated there is no obvious way to create a direct alert with (email notification) from there while availability tests can directly create alerts, so I imagine one should only test GET read API in Production... In that case I agree that the answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

 **giuliohome** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

It must be D and not B. Imagine it is Production and you cannot call a backend service that would trigger changes in Production. You have to monitor what happens in Production, you can't touch and change the data as in a test environment, you only want to map user-calls and discover user-side, frontend problems. Answer B would be valid only for test environments and that is not specified in the question, instead all let us think it could well be an app in Production.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability-azure-functions>

I would take B as the answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Drummer** 9 months ago

The correct answer is B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/monitor-web-app-availability>

upvoted 2 times

 **supernovas** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

its correct

upvoted 1 times

 **R00tsr0ck** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Application Map with an alert will make more sense, as we need to alert every time the applications fails to send a 200 response code

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

B. availability tests in Azure Application Insights

upvoted 1 times

 **Whirly** 1 year ago

Correct Answer is D, very similar question in measureup and the answer is Application mapping.

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability-alerts>

upvoted 1 times

 **maps7** 1 year ago

I wrote my exam today i went with exam topic answers on most of the questions and I passed.

upvoted 2 times

 **Junaid_Sumsaal** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

how much you score?

upvoted 1 times

 **akashhande** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Availability test

upvoted 1 times

 **khengoolman** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Project1. Project1 contains a published wiki.

You need to change the order of pages in the navigation pane of the published wiki in the Azure DevOps portal.

What should you do?

- A. At the root of the wiki, create a file named .order that defines the page hierarchy.
- B. At the root of the wiki, create a file named wiki.md that defines the page hierarchy.
- C. Rename the pages in the navigation pane.
- D. Drag and drop the pages in the navigation pane.

Correct Answer: D

Reorder a wiki page -

You can reorder pages within the wiki tree view to have pages appear in the order and hierarchy you want. You can drag-and-drop a page title in the tree view to do the following operations:

- ☞ Change the parent-child relationship of a page
- ☞ Change the order of the page within the hierarchy

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/add-edit-wiki>

Community vote distribution

A (74%)

D (26%)

✉  **franekfranek** Highly Voted 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

"To structure the list of pages in the navigation pane for a *publish code as wiki*, define the .order file at the root, and for each subfolder or parent page that contains subpages."

"The *provisioned* wiki manages the page sequence and page list automatically as you add or move pages within the navigation pane."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/provisioned-vs-published-wiki?view=azure-devops#page-sequence-and-page-list-in-navigation-pane>

upvoted 9 times

✉  **syu31svc** Highly Voted 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/wiki-file-structure?view=azure-devops#order-file>

"The .order file defines the sequence of pages within the wiki."

Answer is A

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Fal9911** Most Recent 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

GPT: To change the order of pages in the navigation pane of a published wiki in the Azure DevOps portal, you should drag and drop the pages in the navigation pane. This is the correct answer.

While you can define the order of pages in a wiki using a .order file at the root of the wiki, this only works for provisioned wikis, not published wikis. A published wiki is backed by a Git repository, so the order of pages is determined by the order of files in the repository.

Renaming pages in the navigation pane will not change their order, and creating a wiki.md file at the root of the wiki will not change the page hierarchy.

Therefore, the best approach to change the order of pages in the navigation pane of a published wiki in the Azure DevOps portal is to simply drag and drop the pages to the desired order.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Fal9911** 1 week ago

For the question "You need to change the order of pages in the navigation pane of the published wiki in the Azure DevOps portal. What should you do?" the correct answer is actually D. Drag and drop the pages in the navigation pane.

According to Microsoft documentation, you can change the order of pages in the navigation pane by dragging and dropping them into the desired order. The order will be saved automatically. There is no need to create a file such as .order or wiki.md to specify the page hierarchy.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mc92001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

asked in my yesterdays exam
upvoted 2 times

✉ **elequiel** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

To reorder definitively an .order file is better, because anyone gonna reordering via portal did`nt changing
upvoted 1 times

✉ **LGWJ12** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I have tried both options and both are effective and one upgrades the other, therefore, from my point of view, the key is "in the navigation pane", so the answer should be D "Drag and drop the pages in the navigation pane".
upvoted 2 times

✉ **veton** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

But it says: "published wiki". .order file in the repo will do the trick, Plus normally a published wiki is administered like any other code, through pull requests, so no navigation pane drag&drop should be available.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **friendlyvlad** 4 months ago

There are a couple of ways to organize the pages in an Azure DevOps Wiki. The easiest method is using the portal and dragging-and-dropping the pages to arrange the better way that fits your needs.<https://techgenix.com/organizing-pages-azure-devops-wiki/>
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Archi604** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

I will go with A on this one just because of wording in the link provided below.
To structure the list of pages in the "navigation pane for a publish code as wiki", define the .order file at the root, and for each subfolder or parent page that contains subpages.
This wording is much similar to the wording in the question.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/provisioned-vs-published-wiki?view=azure-devops#page-sequence-and-page-list-in-navigation-pane>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Darkeh** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

This is a stupid question. A or D can be correct. They should change it to provisioned wiki or published as code wiki.

Important Info:

The provisioned wiki manages the page sequence and page list automatically as you add or move pages within the navigation pane.

To structure the list of pages in the navigation pane for a publish code as wiki, define the .order file at the root, and for each subfolder or parent page that contains subpages.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **mclovin** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A

upvoted 2 times

✉ **basw77** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Take the ms learn course. there's an excercise where you create the .order file

upvoted 4 times

✉ **jeenagodfrin** 9 months, 1 week ago

Published wikis can still make changes to its order through the wiki page by drag & drop. So I think the answer D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **NishKum** 10 months ago

Since project1 contains published wiki, the correct answer is A. If wiki was provisioned in project1 then answer is D.

Wiki page menu options in Azure Devops are:

With a provisioned wiki, you add and edit pages directly within the Wiki. All content updates to a provisioned wiki occur within the Wiki.

With a publish code as wiki, you add, edit, and update content from Repos or Code.

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/provisioned-vs-published-wiki?view=azure-devops#page-sequence-and-page-list-in-navigation-pane>

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/provisioned-vs-published-wiki?view=azure-devops#page-sequence-and-page-list-in-navigation-pane>

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/add-edit-wiki?view=azure-devops&tabs=browser#reorder-a-wiki-page>
upvoted 5 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

On review - A appears to be correct as wiki is "published" not "provisioned". Big difference.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/provisioned-vs-published-wiki?view=azure-devops#page-sequence-and-page-list-in-navigation-pane>

upvoted 2 times

 **currotron** 9 months, 1 week ago

"[...] contains a PUBLISHED wiki" so it's D

upvoted 1 times

 **currotron** 9 months, 1 week ago

Sorry, It's A

upvoted 1 times

 **pandrer** 11 months ago

the correct answer is A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/wiki-file-structure?view=azure-devops#wiki-file-and-folder-structure>

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct :

Ms say :

You can reorder pages within the wiki tree view to have pages appear in the order and hierarchy you want. You can drag-and-drop a page title in the tree view

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/add-edit-wiki?view=azure-devops&tabs=browser>

upvoted 1 times

 **pandrer** 11 months ago

the correct answer is A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/wiki-file-structure?view=azure-devops#wiki-file-and-folder-structure>

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a GitHub organization named org1 and an Azure tenant named Tenant1.

You need to enable single sign-on (SSO) in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for the users in org1.

Which URIs should you use for the SAML configuration in Azure AD? To answer, drag the appropriate URIs to the correct settings. Each URI 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.

Select and Place:

URIs

- <https://github.com/orgs/org1>
- <https://github.com/orgs/org1/sso>
- <https://login.microsoftonline.com/tenant1>
- <https://github.com/orgs/org1/saml/consume>
- <https://login.microsoftonline.com/tenant1.com>

Answer Area

Identifier (Entity ID):

Reply URL (Assertion Consumer Service URL):

Sign on URL:

Correct Answer:

URIs

- <https://github.com/orgs/org1>
- <https://github.com/orgs/org1/sso>
- <https://login.microsoftonline.com/tenant1>
- <https://github.com/orgs/org1/saml/consume>
- <https://login.microsoftonline.com/tenant1.com>

Answer Area

Identifier (Entity ID): <https://github.com/orgs/org1>

Reply URL (Assertion Consumer Service URL): <https://github.com/orgs/org1/saml/consume>

Sign on URL: <https://github.com/orgs/org1/sso>

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/saas-apps/github-tutorial>

 **vkds** Highly Voted  11 months, 3 weeks ago

On the Basic SAML Configuration section, enter the values for the following fields:

- a. In the Identifier (Entity ID) text box, type a URL using the following pattern: <https://github.com/orgs/<Organization ID>>
- b. In the Reply URL text box, type a URL using the following pattern: <https://github.com/orgs/<Organization ID>/saml/consume>
- c. In the Sign on URL text box, type a URL using the following pattern: <https://github.com/orgs/<Organization ID>/sso>

upvoted 15 times

 **mrg998** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

looks right

upvoted 1 times

 **SoftwareEngineeringMaster** 10 months, 1 week ago

Do not crate your own answers

upvoted 4 times

 **warchoon** 4 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/saas-apps/github-tutorial>

upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent  8 months ago

Given answer is correct and link supports it

upvoted 4 times

 **abramq** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

"Given answer"... But given by who? By examtopics OR by vvds user?!

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

 **U3** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is correct!

upvoted 3 times

Your company plans to use an agile approach to software development.

You need to recommend an application to provide communication between members of the development team who work in locations around the world. The applications must meet the following requirements:

- Provide the ability to isolate the members of different project teams into separate communication channels and to keep a history of the chats within those channels.
- Be available on Windows 10, Mac OS, iOS, and Android operating systems.
- Provide the ability to add external contractors and suppliers to projects.
- Integrate directly with Azure DevOps.

What should you recommend?

- A. Skype for Business
- B. Bamboo
- C. Octopus
- D. Slack

Correct Answer: D

Slack is a popular team collaboration service that helps teams be more productive by keeping all communications in one place and easily searchable from virtually anywhere. All your messages, your files, and everything from Twitter, Dropbox, Google Docs, Azure DevOps, and more all together. Slack also has fully native apps for iOS and Android to give you the full functionality of Slack wherever you go.

Integrated with Azure DevOps -

This integration keeps your team informed of activity happening in its Azure DevOps projects. With this integration, code check-ins, pull requests, work item updates, and build events show up directly in your team's Slack channel.

Note: Microsoft Teams would also be a correct answer, but it is not an option here.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **AS007** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Verified - its correct

upvoted 26 times

 **wpinfo** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

To provide communication between team members, Team is preferred, if there is no Team option, then Slack.

upvoted 19 times

 **Jawad1462** Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Slack is " Team "

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

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

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

Slack

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct, slack is a build in "feature" on az devops

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ougullamaija** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

This is true, since Slack and Microsoft seem to be really good friends with each other.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

correct slack

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 1 year, 5 months ago

Slack is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **amsun10** 1 year, 6 months ago

is it an Ad? lol

upvoted 6 times

✉ **Jkmr622** 2 years, 3 months ago

Slack es correctamundo

upvoted 3 times

✉ **gmoorthy** 2 years, 3 months ago

answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **kumardeb** 2 years, 4 months ago

D. Slack

upvoted 2 times

✉ **BabaRamdev** 2 years, 5 months ago

I would have gone with Teams followed by Slack. But as Teams not one of the options, will go with Slack. Correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **goku02** 2 years, 10 months ago

answer is correct.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **webforce08** 3 years, 3 months ago

Bamboo: Tie automated builds, tests, and releases together in a single workflow.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **bombjack70** 3 years, 3 months ago

the topic is about communication so in my opinion the right choice are slack and teams

upvoted 22 times

You are designing a YAML template for use with Azure Pipelines. The template will include the `outputfile` parameter.

Which two methods can you use to reference the parameter? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. `$(parameters.outputfile)`
- B. `$(parameters['outputfile'])`
- C. `$(parameters.outputfile)`
- D. `$(parameters[outputfile])`
- E. `$(parameters['outputfile'])}}`

Correct Answer: AE

The parameters section in a YAML defines what parameters are available. Parameters are only available at template parsing time. Parameters are expanded just before the pipeline runs so that values surrounded by `$()` are replaced with parameter values.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

AE (88%)

13%

 **pdk88** Highly Voted 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

```
$(parameters['solution']) # index syntax
${{ parameters.solution }} # property dereference syntax
```

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/templates?view=azure-devops#template-expressions>
upvoted 7 times

 **AlexeyG** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.
upvoted 1 times

 **lugia4000** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

double curly brackets double curly brackets is the correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Darkeh** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

Mohammad is correct - read his comment.
upvoted 3 times

 **sieira** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

AE
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/templates?view=azure-devops#template-expressions>
upvoted 3 times

 **MohmmadFayez** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Answer correct
A & B

Parameters can be referenced with Template expressions.
Template Expression there is 2 forms of syntax :

```
$(parameters['solution']) # index syntax
&
${{ parameters.solution }} # property dereference syntax
```

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/templates?view=azure-devops#template-expressions>

Regarding to C : this is Macro syntax and can be used to reference variables at runtime cant use it with parameters

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/variables?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml%2Cbatch#runtime-expression-syntax>

upvoted 4 times

 **hebertpena88** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

I always use \${{parameters.foo}} and sometimes maybe you will use it with IF then you can use:
\${{ if eq(length(parameters.foo), 0) }}:

Thus, only A and C fit in.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

From what is seen from the link, I would take A and C

upvoted 1 times

 **Kozal** 7 months, 1 week ago

Should be A,C

upvoted 1 times

Question #23

Topic 6

You have a pipeline named Pipeline1 in Azure Pipelines.

You need to create a service connection to enable Pipeline1 to download a public container image.

Which type of service connection should you create?

- A. a Docker host
- B. a Docker registry
- C. Azure Service Fabric
- D. Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)

Correct Answer: B

 **memoor** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Given Answer is correct.....<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/ecosystems/containers/acr-template?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 4 times

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Project1 that contains a Kanban board named Board1.

You create a Microsoft Teams channel and add the Azure Boards app to the channel.

You need to ensure that users can create work items in Board1 from Microsoft Teams.

Which command should you run?

- A. @azure boards subscriptions
- B. @azure boards create
- C. @azure boards sign in
- D. @azure boards link

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **crymo99** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

correct. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/integrations/boards-teams?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

 **memoor** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer is B.....<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/integrations/boards-teams?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

 **memoor** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Changed my answerCorrect Answer is D

After signing in, use the following command inside a Teams channel to link to the Azure Boards project that you specify with the URL:

@azure boards link [project url]

For example:

@azure boards link <https://dev.azure.com/myorg/myproject>

Once the project is linked, you can create work items using @azure boards create command or use message actions.

upvoted 2 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/integrations/boards-teams?view=azure-devops>

After signing in, use the following command inside a Teams channel to link to the Azure Boards project that you specify with the URL:
@azure boards link [project url]

Once the project is linked, you can create work items using @azure boards create command or use message actions.

upvoted 3 times

You manage a project by using Azure Board, and you manage the project code by using Azure Repos.

You have a bug work item that has an ID of 123.

You need to set the work item state to Resolved.

What should you add to the commit message?

- A. #123 completes
- B. #123 Resolved
- C. Completed #123
- D. Fixes #123

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **CaptainJameson** 3 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Fixes, fixed, fix all work

Examples:

Fixes #123

This fixed #123!

Change behavior to fix: #123

Fixes #123 and fixes #124

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/resolution-mentions?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 2 times

 **stacyneal** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

D correct answer

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/github/link-to-from-github?view=azure-devops#use-ab-mention-to-link-from-github-to-azure-boards-work-items>

upvoted 1 times

 **memoor** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Given Answers is Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **meee21** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

correct answer

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/resolution-mentions?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 4 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

The three supported keywords to trigger a resolution mention are fix, fixes, and fixed (case insensitive).

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account and 20 virtual machines.

You plan to use LogRhythm for aggregation and analysis of the virtual machine logs.

You need to configure AzLog to export the logs and push them to the storage account.

In which format should you export the logs?

- A. JSON
- B. EVTX
- C. EVT
- D. binary

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **warchoon** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

Reference:

<https://docs.logrhythm.com/docs/OCbeats/logrhythm-open-collector>

upvoted 1 times

 **mrg998** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The LogRhythm Open Collector brings modern logs, usually in JSON format, from cloud log sources, flat file, or other formats, into the LogRhythm SIEM. It is designed for easy mapping of JSON fields to the LogRhythm Schema Dictionary and Guide.

upvoted 1 times

 **memoor** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Given Answer is Correct

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP

You use Exabeam Fusion SIEM and the Azure cloud platform.

You need to integrate Exabeam and Azure. The solution must use OAuth authentication.

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

Actions

Upload a certificate.

Create a client secret.

Register an Exabeam application in Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), part of Microsoft Entra.

Configure the Exabeam Azure cloud connector.

Configure API permissions.

Answer Area

1

2

3

**Answer Area****Correct Answer:**

- 1 Create a client secret.
- 2 Register an Exabeam application in Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), part of Microsoft Entra.
- 3 Configure the Exabeam Azure cloud connector.

laminall Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Register oauth (ad)
Configure connector
Configure API
upvoted 10 times

AzureJobsTillRetire 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with this answer. I do not think you still need a client secret if you register the app.
upvoted 2 times

mrg998 Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Register an Exabeam application in Azure AD part of Entra - add the app to your Azure AD
Create a client secret - so Exabeam can use this to auth
Configure the exabeam azure cloud connector - give it the app ID & secret so exabeam can auth
upvoted 8 times

surensaluka 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Shouldn't the "Create a client secret" come as the first step?
upvoted 1 times

randomaccount123 1 week, 4 days ago

How can you create a client secret without creating the app? Come on that makes no sense.
upvoted 1 times

GKarl 2 months ago

Agrred, see this documentation: <https://docs.exabeam.com/en/cloud-connectors/all/configuration/134032-azure-cloud-connector.html#UUID-f302602d-b66d-3918-79f1-e3b079d85e8a>

It says to:

- 1) Register
- 2) Have a client secret to use OAuth2
- 3) Configure

upvoted 6 times

✉ **warchoon** 2 months ago

Configure what?

"Add permissions for the application by navigating to API Permissions in the app page" (9)
or finally Configure the Azure Cloud Connector?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **warchoon** 2 months, 1 week ago

Cannot find Exabeam exactly, but it looks like <https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/oauth-azure.html#step-2-create-an-oauth-client-in-azure-ad>.

So agree

upvoted 1 times

✉ **randomaccount123** Most Recent ⓘ 1 week, 4 days ago

It's a bit of a silly question because on the documentation it says you need to create a secret and configure the API permissions. However it's clear that creating the secret is the most important as that's a prerequisite. Therefore the answer is:

Register the Exabeam Application in Azure AD

Create a client secret

Configure the Exabeam cloud connector

<https://docs.exabeam.com/en/cloud-connectors/all/configuration/134032-azure-cloud-connector.html#UUID-f302602d-b66d-3918-79f1-e3b079d85e8a>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

The order is wrong in given answer. It should be 2,1,3

upvoted 1 times

✉ **jojorabbit2021** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

mrg998 answer is 100% correct. You register the app in your AzureAD. Then create a secret within the app registration portal and use that secret when configuring the connector so that it can communicate with Azure.

-register
-create secret
- configre

upvoted 1 times

You use GitHub for source control and Azure Boards for project management. GitHub and Azure Boards are integrated.

You plan to create a pull request in GitHub.

You need to automatically link the request to an existing Azure Boards work item by using the text of AB#.

To which two elements can you add the text? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. milestone
- B. label
- C. title
- D. comment
- E. description

Correct Answer: CE

Community vote distribution

CE (100%)

  **meee21** Highly Voted  2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

correct

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/github/link-to-from-github?view=azure-devops#:~:text=within%20the%20title%20or%20description>

upvoted 5 times

  **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

From a GitHub commit, pull request or issue, use the following syntax to create a link to your Azure Boards work item. Enter the AB#ID within the text of a commit message. Or, for a pull request or issue, enter the AB#ID within the title or description (not a comment).

upvoted 3 times

Topic 7 - Question Set 7

Question #1

Topic 7

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

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You need to recommend an integration strategy for the build process of a Java application. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- The build must access an on-premises dependency management system.
- The build outputs must be stored as Server artifacts in Azure DevOps.
- The source code must be stored in a Git repository in Azure DevOps.

Solution: Configure the build pipeline to use a Microsoft-hosted agent pool running the Windows Server 2019 with Visual Studio 2019 image.

Include the Java Tool

Installer task in the build pipeline.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

To build and deploy Windows, Azure, and other Visual Studio solutions you'll need at least one Windows agent. Windows agents can also build Java and Android apps.

The Azure Pipelines agent pool offers several virtual machine images to choose from, each including a broad range of tools and software. One such image is

Windows Server 2019 with Visual Studio 2019.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-windows?view=azure-devops> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/hosted?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **hebertpena88** Highly Voted  7 months, 1 week ago

We need a self host agent, Microsoft's agents can not access to On-premise resources.

upvoted 14 times

 **mrg998** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

correct answer is a no because the self hosted agent wont have access to LAN

upvoted 1 times

 **liuliangzhou** Highly Voted  7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

We need self-hosted agent

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

upvoted 7 times

 **elequiel** Most Recent  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Need a self hoste agent

upvoted 1 times

 **Jawad1462** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Darkeh** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the correct answer

upvoted 6 times

You have a project in Azure DevOps.

You create the following YAML template named Template1.yml.

steps:

- script: npm install
- script: yarn install
- script: npm run compile

You create the following pipeline named File1.yml.

parameters:

usersteps:

- task: MyTask@1
- script: echo Done

You need to ensure that Template1.yaml runs before File1.yml.

How should you update File1.yml?

- A. parameters: usersteps: extends: template: template1.yml - task: MyTask@1 - script: echo Done
- B. template: template1.yml parameters: usersteps: - task: MyTask@1 - script: echo Done
- C. extends: template: template1.yml parameters: usersteps: - task: MyTask@1 - script: echo Done
- D. parameters: usersteps: - template: template1.yml - task: MyTask@1 - script: echo Done

Correct Answer: C

Azure Pipelines offers two kinds of templates: includes and extends. Included templates behave like #include in C++: it's as if you paste the template's code right into the outer file, which references it. To continue the C++ metaphor, extends templates are more like inheritance: the template provides the outer structure of the pipeline and a set of places where the template consumer can make targeted alterations.

Example:

extends:

template: template.yml@templates

parameters:

usersteps:

- script: echo This is my first step
- script: echo This is my second step

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/security/templates>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **jay158** Highly Voted 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/templates?view=azure-devops#extend-from-a-template>
upvoted 10 times

 **adityagoel26** Most Recent 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Answer should be B. template: template1.yml

Explanation: To ensure that the Template1.yaml runs before File1.yml, you can use the template keyword in File1.yml to reference Template1.yaml. The parameters section is used to pass values to the referenced template. In this case, we need to pass the usersteps parameter from File1.yml to Template1.yaml. Therefore, we need to include the parameters section in File1.yml, and reference the usersteps parameter in Template1.yaml. The correct syntax is shown in option B.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/templates?view=azure-devops#step-reuse>
upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/templates?view=azure-devops>

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **Sunny1710** 10 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure solution that contains a build pipeline in Azure Pipelines.

You experience intermittent delays before the build pipeline starts.

You need to reduce the time it takes to start the build pipeline.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D

We need to ensure that resources are available without a startup delay. We don't have enough concurrency.

To check how much concurrency you have:

To check your limits, navigate to Project settings, Parallel jobs.

| Category | Type | Limit | Notes |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Private projects | Microsoft-hosted | Free tier | 1 parallel job up to 50000 mins/mo |
| | Self-hosted | Unlimited | Parallel jobs |
| | Free parallel jobs | Unlimited | |
| Visual Studio Enterprise subscribers | 0 | | |
| Monthly purchases | | | |

| Category | Type | Limit | Notes |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Public projects | Microsoft-hosted | 10 | Parallel jobs |
| | Self-hosted | Unlimited | Parallel jobs |

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (70%)

D (30%)

alpars Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago

build delays are related with concurrency! self hosted vs windows hosted does not affect the delays. Hence, I believe given answer is correct. It is D.
upvoted 17 times

ppo12 Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

I think should be A, since the questions mentioned single pipeline.
Hence, not using Microsoft public agent that can take longer time
upvoted 8 times

 **Pipek** Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: D

Option D. "You need to reduce the time it takes to start the build pipeline" so if job is busy by another pipeline new run of the pipeline will be put to queue - it need to wait for free slot.

upvoted 1 times

 **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Regardless of MS hosted or self-hosted, number of free parallel jobs are limited. So when you hit the limit, the jobs starts queuing up. You can reduce the queuing by purchasing additional parallel jobs. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/licensing/concurrent-jobs?view=azure-devops&tabs=ms-hosted#what-is-a-parallel-job>

upvoted 1 times

 **nrw1020** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Agree with D

upvoted 1 times

 **Frefren** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Option D.

First of all, enabling self-hosted agents won't do anything by itself - at bare minimum you need to install an agent. Since there is a delay, one could assume that is caused by multiple jobs in the queue - therefore, having more parallelism will result in faster start of execution.

upvoted 2 times

 **mms1984** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Running the parallel job we need to install self hosted agent. So the answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

 **elequiel** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

ASAP disponibility option D

upvoted 2 times

 **friendlyvlad** 4 months ago

"You need to reduce the time it takes to start the build pipeline." This request eliminates C and D. The reason there is a delay in executing a pipeline is usually due to the fact that there are no available agents. Hence, A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **jose** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

"You experience intermittent delays before the build pipeline starts."

Before starts... So (A) "Enable self-hosted build agents" reduce the time it takes to start the build pipeline.

Purchase and additional parallel job could help to reduce the execution time of the build pipeline, not the delay to start, because the build pipeline has to wait for a free agent to start

upvoted 6 times

 **RajMasilamani** 5 months ago

Answer would be D I feel.

upvoted 2 times

 **Archi604** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

I will go with A because of wording of answers.

Since D says that "purchase an additional parallel job", which means buying just one parallel job and that may not be enough.

A says: Enabling self-hosted agents (in plural) and it means that we will have unlimited parallel jobs. Of course, assuming that the project is public since there are limits for private projects. However, since question does not say anything about it, I will go public project assumption since private project assumption would make matters more complicated.

upvoted 2 times

 **promo** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

sounds like D

upvoted 3 times

 **pdk88** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

You already have Azure Pipelines. Buying additional parallel jobs would provide you with additional hosted agents. The builds would speed up, because the individual jobs can be divided across those agents.

"When there aren't enough parallel jobs available for your organization, the jobs are queued up and run one after the other."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/licensing/concurrent-jobs?view=azure-devops&tabs=ms-hosted#what-is-a-parallel-job>

Given answer sounds good to me, though self hosted agents would be a solution too.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **rrk21** 7 months, 1 week ago

Self hosted agents will avoid agent setup time and steps to prepare the build agent can be reduced. Answer is A

upvoted 2 times

✉ **syu31svc** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

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

"An agent that you set up and manage on your own to run jobs is a self-hosted agent. You can use self-hosted agents in Azure Pipelines or Azure DevOps Server, formerly named Team Foundation Server (TFS). Self-hosted agents give you more control to install dependent software needed for your builds and deployments. Also, machine-level caches and configuration persist from run to run, which can boost speed."

Answer is A

upvoted 5 times

✉ **meee21** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

agree

Answer is A

upvoted 2 times

✉ **adsdadasdad** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Problem is that it ENABLES self hosted agents. the question is to reduce the time for the job to run. Simply enabling wont do anything. You need to then add those agents to a pool and update your yaml to use the self hosted agents pool. The reason you are waiting is because you are restricted to a number of parallel jobs.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Iglars** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is self-hosted, with the default pool you have to wait for an agent to become available.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **adsdadasdad** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Because you dont have enough parallel jobs

upvoted 3 times

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

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

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

- The build must access an on-premises dependency management system.
- The build outputs must be stored as Server artifacts in Azure DevOps.
- The source code must be stored in a Git repository in Azure DevOps.

Solution: Configure the build pipeline to use a Microsoft-hosted agent pool running a Linux image. Include the Java Tool Installer task in the build pipeline.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

To run your jobs, you'll need at least one agent. A Linux agent can build and deploy different kinds of apps, including Java and Android apps.

If your pipelines are in Azure Pipelines and a Microsoft-hosted agent meets your needs, you can skip setting up a private Linux agent.

The Azure Pipelines agent pool offers several virtual machine images to choose from, each including a broad range of tools and software. We support Ubuntu,

Red Hat, and CentOS.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-linux?view=azure-devops> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/hosted?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml>

Community vote distribution

B (91%) 9%

□  **UnknowMan** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Microsoft agent != on-prem

upvoted 5 times

□  **mrg998** Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is no, needs to get to on-repm

upvoted 1 times

□  **elequiel** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is No

Onpremissee depedency

upvoted 1 times

□  **SerdarG** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You cannot use Microsoft-hosted agents or the Azure Pipelines agent pool with on-premises TFS or Azure DevOps Server.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/hosted?view=azure-devops-2020&tabs=yaml>

upvoted 3 times

□  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

on-premises so self-hosted

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

□  **prasad2222** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **basw77** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Access to on-prem system, so always self-hosted agent
upvoted 3 times

 **YUCHAN2022** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Must be A
upvoted 2 times

 **dstux** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Microsoft agent will not have access to on-prem libs
upvoted 2 times

 **demonite** 11 months, 1 week ago

But you can configure it to have access to on-prem, Ans A
upvoted 1 times

 **thiagotteles** 11 months ago

but not describet in solution... Correct is B
upvoted 1 times

 **Dave43** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Anseer is B
upvoted 4 times

You store source code in a Git repository in Azure Repos. You use a third-party continuous integration (CI) tool to control builds.

What will Azure DevOps use to authenticate with the tool?

- A. certificate authentication
- B. a personal access token (PAT)
- C. a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token
- D. NTLM authentication

Correct Answer: B

Personal access tokens (PATs) give you access to Azure DevOps and Team Foundation Server (TFS), without using your username and password directly.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **27close** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

PAT- answer

upvoted 17 times

 **igorole** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

The question says:

What will Azure DevOps use to authenticate with the tool?

Azure devops will not use anything. The third party CI tool will use a PAT to access I Azure DevOps repos.

upvoted 8 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

100% is B

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Gogu83** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **poplovic** 1 year, 8 months ago

PAT is correct.

either PAT or SSH. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/auth-overview?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 3 times

 **kumardeb** 2 years, 4 months ago

B. a personal access token (PAT)

upvoted 7 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

you can authenticate through browser (user name and password) or via API. The APs has 3 options - PAT, web application flows and GitHub App. Given the answers that listed, the right answer should be pAT

upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP -

You are configuring Azure Pipelines for three projects in Azure DevOps as shown in the following table.

| Project name | Project Details |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project1 | The project team provides preconfigured YAML files that it wants to use to manage future pipeline configuration changes. |
| Project2 | The sensitivity of the project requires that the source code be hosted on the managed Windows server on your company's network. |
| Project3 | The project team requires a centralized version control system to ensure that developers work with the most recent version. |

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

| Version Control Systems | Answer Area |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Assembla Subversion | Project1: <input type="text"/> |
| Bitbucket Cloud | Project2: <input type="text"/> |
| Git in Azure Repos | Project3: <input type="text"/> |
| GitHub Enterprise | |

| Version Control Systems | Answer Area |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Assembla Subversion | Project1: <input type="text"/> |
| Bitbucket Cloud | Project2: <input type="text"/> |
| Git in Azure Repos | Project3: <input type="text"/> |
| GitHub Enterprise | |

Project1:Git in Azure Repos -

Project2: Github Enterprise -

GitHub Enterprise is the on-premises version of GitHub.com. GitHub Enterprise includes the same great set of features as GitHub.com but packaged for running on your organization's local network. All repository data is stored on machines that you control, and access is integrated with your organization's authentication system (LDAP, SAML, or CAS).

Project3: Bitbucket cloud -

One downside, however, is that Bitbucket does not include support for SVN but this can be easily amended migrating the SVN repos to Git with tools such as

SVN Mirror for Bitbucket .

Note: SVN is a centralized version control system.

Incorrect Answers:

Bitbucket:

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

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

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

Reference:

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

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

✉️  **TosO** Highly Voted 3 years ago

1 -> Git in Azure DevOps
2 -> Github Enterprise
3 -> Subversion
upvoted 126 times

✉️  **MSMaster2020** 2 years, 1 month ago

Are we missing an option for Github in Azure DevOps in the Version Control Systems?

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **SoftwareEngineeringMaster** 10 months, 1 week ago

%100 wrong answer..... the correct as given above....

You get from where Git in Azure DevOps. Even you %100 right you still need to follow the rule who wrote the test. :)

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Samhara** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Verified
1 -Git in Azure DevOps
2 - Github Enterprise
3 - Subversion
upvoted 26 times

✉️  **Rams_84z06n** Most Recent 1 month ago

1. Git in Azure repos

2. Github Enterprise

3. Subversion

<https://www.azuredevopslabs.com/labs/azuredevops/yaml/#task-4-adding-a-yaml-build-definition>

When you define a new pipeline and choose a repo from Azure Repos Git, you get the option to pick a pre-configured YAML configuration.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **lugia4000** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Came out at 20230215

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Project 1 "preconfigured YAML" so Git in Azure Repos

Project 2 "company network so GitHub Enterprise"

Project 3 "centralized version control" so subversion

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

1 -> Git in Azure DevOps -> CICD

2 -> Github Enterprise -> On Premise GitHub

3 -> Subversion -> Centralized (git is decentralized)

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

IMHO answers are

1. Git in Azure DevOps

2. GitHub Enterprise

3. Subversion

As the answer explanation itself states Bitbucket is decentralized like Git.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **celciuz** 1 year, 7 months ago

This question came out, August 2021.

The correct answer should be:

1. Git in Azure Repos

- You can store YAML pipeline config files in Azure Repos Git to be referenced in your Pipelines.
 - 2. GitHub Enterprise
 - Only solution here that enables you to host your Git Repo on premise privately
 - 3. Assembla Subversion
 - SVN is a centralized version control.
- upvoted 5 times

✉ **celciuz** 1 year, 7 months ago

This question came out, August 2021

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Ravi22** 1 year, 10 months ago

1 Git in Azure Repos
2 Github Enterprise
3 Aseembla Subversion

--Varified answer

upvoted 5 times

✉ **Sri_Hari** 2 years ago

Git in Azure Repos
GitHub Enterprise
Assembla Subversion

upvoted 3 times

✉ **RKS** 2 years, 1 month ago

1 -> Git in Azure DevOps
2 -> Github Enterprise
3 -> Subversion

upvoted 1 times

✉ **vglearn** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer Should be
1-> Git in Azure Repos
2->GitHub Enterprise
3->Subversion
Explanation

1. Here since you are going to making use of YAML files for Azure Pipelines, the best solution would be to use Git in Azure Repos
2. Here you can use GitHub Enterprise. This allows you to host a Git repository on your on-premise environment to keep it private.
3. Subversion is a centralized source code versioning system.

upvoted 7 times

✉ **kumardeb** 2 years, 4 months ago

1 -> Git in Azure DevOps
2 -> Github Enterprise
3 -> Subversion

upvoted 1 times

✉ **imkoti** 2 years, 6 months ago

3- SVN , a centralized version controller

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Rimbik** 2 years, 6 months ago

1 -Git in Azure DevOps
2 - Github Enterprise
3 - Subversion

upvoted 1 times

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

- The builds must access an on-premises dependency management system.
- The build outputs must be stored as Server artifacts in Azure DevOps.
- The source code must be stored in a Git repository in Azure DevOps.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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

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

GIT.

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

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

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

□  **poplovic** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Hey guys, this is an exam for Azure, not for Octopus. Do not over-think. The right approach should be and always be around Azure. The key point is the on-premises dependency management system. In Azure, the self-host build agent is designed for this purpose. The self-host agent is in the default agent pool. The rest of requirements could be done in ADO.

So the answer is NO.

upvoted 48 times

□  **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

best comment here

upvoted 4 times

□  **levo017** Highly Voted 3 years ago

I think answer is NO, Octopus is a deployment tool, I don't see how it helps with build process.

upvoted 20 times

□  **Velumani** 2 years, 11 months ago

Octobus is the deployment tool only. As per the question we use build pipeline in azuredevops and get the dependecny packages from octubus server. So the answer is correct I think

upvoted 2 times

□  **Praj** 1 year, 10 months ago

I Like to move it move it :D

upvoted 3 times

"us" each time we start studying for a certification &deciding the correct answer in examtopics x)

upvoted 1 times

□  **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 8 months ago

I remember hearing that track 25 years ago

upvoted 4 times

✉  **d0bermannn** 1 year, 7 months ago

imho that was too sleasy, i'd prefer 1 bourbone, 1 scotch, 1 beer))

upvoted 3 times

✉  **kcinofni** 2 years, 10 months ago

According to this lab '<https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/octopus/>' Octopus is able to help with the build process, it has appropriate build tasks. For instance, Package Application task can 'package the ASP.NET Core build output into a zip file with the version number'.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

Octopus Deploy is an automated deployment and release management server. It is designed to simplify deployment of ASP.NET applications Windows Services and databases. So, the given answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **jay158** 1 year, 3 months ago

But app here is Java app, not ASP.Net

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

"In Azure DevOps"

Answer is No then

upvoted 1 times

✉  **warchoon** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

It meets goal. So "Yes".

upvoted 1 times

✉  **[Removed]** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Franpb90** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

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

upvoted 3 times

✉  **vvkds** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Should use self hosted agent.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **warchoon** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Agent is not a management system.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Divyayuvi** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/octopus/>

Answer - "YES", Kindly check Exercise-3 (Triggering CI-CD) in the above URL

upvoted 2 times

✉  **AlexLiourtas** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

answer b no

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

IMHO answer is NO because the question asks for using the Package Application task in the build pipeline. And it's clearly wrong for CI process. this task is the first step to deployment not for build.

<https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/octopus/>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **warchoon** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Publish is also a part of build

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/publish-pipeline-artifact?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Shreyans** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

No is right answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **totalz** 1 year, 5 months ago

How's the solution satisfy the requirement: ☺ The source code must be stored in a Git repository in Azure DevOps.??

upvoted 1 times

 **sameer2803** 1 year, 9 months ago

All the comments about Octopus not helping the build process is valid and logical and the question can interpreted in a lot of ways.... the buzz word in the question is "integration" and we talk about integration when there is 3rd party tool involved. so the answer "yes" should be correct. did anybody saw this question in Exam?

upvoted 1 times

 **erickim007** 1 year, 9 months ago

Why would we use Octopus when DevOps already have build and release pipelines?

Agents can be self hosted under which can be on-prem as well as Azure VM if we established VPN (site to site) which provides on-prem connectivity. Connection to Azure, Artifacts, and so would be much better using built-in feature.

Therefore the answer should 'No'.

upvoted 2 times

 **Saterial** 1 year, 11 months ago

The answer is yes, you can refer to TechieBloke. While I agree the answer is vague, I believe its suppose to reference the full Octopus Deploy tool which it can do all of the listed requirements.

upvoted 2 times

 **viswanath_ammiraju** 1 year, 11 months ago

on premises means self-hosted !! so answer is not correct

upvoted 1 times

 **jayaj** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer - NO

When Octopus is compared to Azure DevOps, it's really about comparing Octopus Deploy to the Release Management features of Azure DevOps, as Octopus doesn't attempt to do bug tracking, source control, or builds.

<https://octopus.com/azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

 **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

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

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

Solution: Install and configure a self-hosted build agent on an on-premises machine. Configure the build pipeline to use the Default agent pool.

Include the Java

Tool Installer task in the build pipeline.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead use Octopus Tentacle.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (94%) 6%

□  **anhtvux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

It's wrong due to "configure default agent pools"

upvoted 1 times

□  **anhtvux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I was thinking Default Agent pool contains Microsoft hosted. But I was wrong, it contains self-hosted - need to register
upvoted 1 times

□  **anhtvux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/pools-queues?source=recommendations&view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml%2Cbrowser#default-agent-pools>
upvoted 1 times

□  **mrg998** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

1000000% yes

upvoted 1 times

□  **pkg007** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

yaaaaaaaaaaaas finally ..i have experienced in these types of questions where answer is - Yes / NO - and you can not go back - as you can get the clue - right answer i.e. " Yes " is the last questions usually :-)

upvoted 4 times

□  **syu31svc** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

This is the solution

Answer is Yes

upvoted 1 times

□  **immoral** 8 months ago

finally, answer is Yes.

upvoted 1 times

□  **mclovin** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

answer is YES

upvoted 1 times

 **Amrx** 9 months, 1 week ago

Why use octopus tentacle when self-hosted agents do the job lol

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct, self hosted agent do the job

upvoted 2 times

 **demonite** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

for sure

upvoted 2 times

 **Loai** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

yes for sure

upvoted 4 times

 **rbhatia1** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

It must be yes

upvoted 2 times

 **U3** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Should be "yes"

upvoted 2 times

 **waqas** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Must be yes.

upvoted 4 times

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- The build outputs must be stored as Server artifacts in Azure DevOps.
- The source code must be stored in a Git repository in Azure DevOps.

Solution: Configure the build pipeline to use a Hosted VS 2019 agent pool. Include the Java Tool Installer task in the build pipeline.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead use Octopus Tentacle.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

□  **NKnab** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

The answer is no - <https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/octopus/>
upvoted 10 times

□  **syu31svc** Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Use self-hosted agent

Answer is No
upvoted 1 times

□  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
Need a self hosted agent
upvoted 1 times

□  **demonite** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
no the ans is self-hosted
upvoted 1 times

□  **rdeumontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B
answer is no, we need to use a self hosted agent
upvoted 1 times

□  **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is No
upvoted 2 times

□  **CristianN** 2 years, 7 months ago

As of today there is no Hosted VS2017 agent pool, the choice is Azure Pipelines which incorporate hosted agent pools
upvoted 2 times

□  **ATS006300** 2 years, 10 months ago

The answer is "Yes"
If configured the hosted agent pool will be able to reach the on premise management system
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/agents?view=azure-devops&tabs=browser>
upvoted 3 times

□  **junkz** 2 years, 10 months ago

I agree with that, but this extra config step is not mentioned in the answer, so not sure it can automatically be inferred

upvoted 1 times

✉  **zalyoung** 2 years, 9 months ago

Same confusing here, I think enable the Microsoft-hosted agent to access the on-premise dependency is an important setting, but it doesn't mention here. So I will choose No.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **jitkv20** 2 years, 8 months ago

Sorry I'm starting with Azure devops. Reading through that article too, unless self hosted agent is installed in on-premise system, can we make use of build pipeline there? Here they say its MS hosted 2017 agent right?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

We can't use Hosted VS2017 agent to build Java App. so, the answer is "NO".

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Fred64** 2 years, 10 months ago

The answer is Yes

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Doenoe** 2 years, 10 months ago

I dont think the answer is yes, the hosted agent pool would not be able to reach the on premise management system

upvoted 11 times

✉  **Duleep** 2 years, 8 months ago

agreed with you, answer should be NO, "The builds must access an on-premises dependency management system" hosted agent doesn't have access to on-premiss

upvoted 3 times

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- The build outputs must be stored as Server artifacts in Azure DevOps.
- The source code must be stored in a Git repository in Azure DevOps.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead use Octopus Tentacle.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

□  **ShawInnes** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

It's definitely No. However the alternative given in the description about Octopus is wrong.

upvoted 16 times

□  **syu31svc** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Use self-hosted agent

Answer is No

upvoted 7 times

□  **debleenac85** Most Recent 1 year ago

Octopus is wrong. Let me explain why. First Octopus is a Deployment Tool and the question is about Build Process. Next it's mentioned "Build Artifact's must be stored in Azure DevOps server". If you visit octopus site you will see that here packages are pushed to octopus server package and not azure Artifacts.

Here self hosted agent that "demands" Java will be used.

upvoted 3 times

□  **Endrit** 1 year ago

I agree with Jords

upvoted 2 times

□  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

for me answer is correct but wrong explanation

upvoted 2 times

□  **Whirly** 1 year, 1 month ago

Discussion :What if we answer no to all the questions in the set that will give you 3 correct and 1 wrong. it is better than getting 2 correct and 2 wrong?

upvoted 2 times

□  **buzzerboy** 2 months ago

thats my strategy for these types of questions!

upvoted 1 times

□  **Gluckos** 1 year, 1 month ago

Agree with jords

upvoted 1 times

□  **Jords** 1 year, 8 months ago

I agree with ScreamingHand

upvoted 3 times

✉  **d0bermannn** 1 year, 7 months ago

recursion detected

upvoted 4 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Agree with jords

upvoted 1 times

✉  **shash_ank** 10 months ago

every now and then i keep seeing, the comment section looks like a reddit comment thread

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 8 months ago

I agree with dknagia

upvoted 2 times

✉  **ahaz** 1 year, 10 months ago

The correct answer is NO, not because the Octopus is the right option, but because the right option is to use a self-hosted agent on an on-prem server

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Dsyadav** 1 year, 12 months ago

No is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is No

upvoted 6 times

✉  **dknangia** 2 years, 4 months ago

I agree with OhBee

upvoted 3 times

✉  **anujmehta7** 2 years, 11 months ago

I think answer is Yes, pls comment

upvoted 2 times

✉  **OhBee** 2 years, 11 months ago

No. A hosted agent does not have access to on-prem servers.

upvoted 34 times

✉  **Zdujgfr567783ff** 1 year ago

well you can open (but ip will be random)

also, it is just a build. Once an artifact produced and published, you can download it onpremise

upvoted 1 times

Your company uses a Git repository in Azure Repos to manage the source code of a web application. The master branch is protected from direct updates.

Developers work on new features in the topic branches.

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

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

- Consolidate commit histories.
- Merge the changes into a single commit.

Which merge strategy should you use in the branch policy?

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

Correct Answer: A

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.

Reference:

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

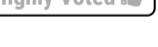
Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉  **AS007**  2 years, 11 months ago

correct answer - verified

upvoted 35 times

✉  **Yusho**  2 years, 7 months ago

I agree

upvoted 6 times

✉  **syu31svc**  8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Squash merging is a merge option that allows you to condense the Git history of topic branches when you complete a pull request

From <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/merging-with-squash?view=azure-devops>

A is the answer

upvoted 2 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct => with "squash merge" you can merge all commit together

upvoted 1 times

✉  **shash_ank** 10 months ago

and the commit history of the topic branch gets omitted too

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022. Squash (got 100% on that part)

upvoted 3 times

 **Surda** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **DrewL** 1 year, 8 months ago

correct answer, through squash, you can merge multi commits to a single commit

upvoted 4 times

 **Fred64** 2 years, 10 months ago

I agree

upvoted 4 times

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 selection is worth one point.

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

Correct Answer: BCD

B: Jenkins requires a plug-in to connect to TFS and check for updates to a project.

Jenkins' built-in Git Plugin or Team Foundation Server Plugin can poll a Team Services repository every few minutes and queue a job when changes are detected.

C: Use Azure DevOps/ Visual Studio Team Services to create a Personal access token.

D: After you have generated credentials using Visual Studio Team Services, you need to use those credentials in Jenkins.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|----|
| CDE (50%) | BCD (41%) | 6% |
|-----------|-----------|----|

 **denisred** Highly Voted 2 years ago

I think B,D,E are right answers!

upvoted 30 times

 **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

Why E? "You need to ensure that Jenkins can retrieve source code from Azure Repos." That's mean Jenkins access to Azure Repo, get the repo and run build. Not from Azure DevOps to trigger Jenkins

1. You need to install something at Jenkins to access Azure Repo --> B
2. Generate PAT at Azure Repo/DevOps --> D
3. Input this PAT at Jenkins to access the repo --> C

upvoted 7 times

 **zioalex** 1 year, 10 months ago

Do not think is correct. B_C_D is. What you should configure a Webhook?

upvoted 4 times

 **noussa** 1 year, 11 months ago

B,D,E

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/devops/vsts-visual-studio-team-services-integration-with-jenkins/>

upvoted 3 times

 **Concay** 1 year, 11 months ago

Don't have token how to access?

upvoted 1 times

 **fflyin2k** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

B,C,D (the given answer is correct)

URL:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/developer/jenkins/deploy-to-linux-vm-using-azure-devops-services>
by the way, webhook is used for Jenkins + Github, not for Azure Repos.

upvoted 26 times

 **randomaccount123** Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: CDE

Answer is CDE. You firstly need to make sure Jenkins can access the private repo. For a public repo you wouldn't need a PAT token but because we can assume the question is talking about a private repo we will need to create the PAT token and then add it to Jenkins. To trigger a Jenkins pipeline whenever there are changes to the Azure DevOps repo we will also need to setup a service book in Azure DevOps that triggers a build pipeline. As for the TFS plugin this is deprecated.

upvoted 1 times

 **Mikeliz** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: CDE

CDE is the best answer IMO
upvoted 1 times

 **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BCE

<https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/jenkins/#approach-1-triggering-the-ci-via-a-service-hook-in-azure-devops>
Installing and Configuring Plugins - Install VSTS plugin
Preparing Jenkins machine to use service hook in Azure DevOps
(a) Add new token under API Token section and give some name and click Generate - Add a PAT to Jenkins account
(b) Provide the following details in the Select and configure the action to perform screen - Enter the Jenkins PAT token for trigger action. So when specific event happens such as BuildCompleted, Code Pushed etc, Jenkins gets notified.

upvoted 2 times

 **nrw1020** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CDE

C, D, E
upvoted 1 times

 **Marge_Simpson** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CDE

This is a literal lab for the A Cloud Guru course for this exam lol
upvoted 1 times

 **Hieronimusov** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CDE

why do you need tfs (deprecated) plugin when ur using DevOps...
upvoted 2 times

 **ttl** 3 months ago

i select BCD
upvoted 2 times

 **warchoon** 2 months, 1 week ago

B needs A. D dont
upvoted 1 times

 **devex** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CDE

TFS plug-in for Jenkins is deprecated: <https://plugins.jenkins.io/vsts-cd/>
Using PAT should be enough and although service hook is not needed to access the git repo, it is needed for CI (code pushed event).
upvoted 6 times

 **anhtvux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Same idea
upvoted 1 times

 **friendlyvlad** 4 months ago

This question states that our team uses Jenkins for the build. It does not require any CI implementation with Jenkins. Hence, we do not need a service hook in Az DevOps. Instead, we need to add some TFS plugins, to configure the repo access in a corresponding Jenkins build. For the same reason, we need PAT. That's why BCD is right!
upvoted 2 times

 **blopfr** 6 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/services/jenkins?view=azure-devops>
CDE

upvoted 1 times

 **ravikrg** 6 months ago

In the link provided
1. Setup Jenkins project with git as the source control
2. create a service hook in Azure DevOps using the jenkins url and creds
Where is the process of PAT? Although the process is right, I think it is not relevant to the question. This could be an answer to a straight forward question. But, here we have to select 3 options and I think BCD are correct
upvoted 1 times

 **pkg007** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

CDE

C and D - for Azure repo authentication
E for creating a service hook - so that Jenkin can use Azure Repo
upvoted 3 times

 **Divyayuvi** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: CDE

I dont understand why everyone voting for TFS plugins! Azure devOps needs Service hook to connect with Jenkins
upvoted 5 times

✉ **kmaneith** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

i haven't use TFS plug-in before, but i think E is easy to do it
upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BCD

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/devops/run-your-ci-with-jenkins-and-cd-with-azure-devops/>

Install Team Foundation Server plugin on Jenkins.

Now inside your Jenkins project, you will find a new post build action "Trigger release in TFS/Team Services". Add the action into your project. Provide the collection url as – <https://<accountname>.visualstudio.com/DefaultCollection/>
Create a credential(username/password) for Azure Devops with PAT as password. Leave username as empty. Pass this credential to the action. Now you can select the Azure DevOps project and Release definition from the dropdowns. Choose the Release Definition you want to trigger upon completion on this Jenkins job.

BCD are correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **syu31svc** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

So sorry but I am changing my answer to BDE

For those who need tighter integration, Team Services provides two additional ways to achieve it: 1) the Jenkins Service Hook, and 2) Jenkins build and release tasks

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Inland** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is correct.

Here is the link and it explain why web/service hook options are for Git

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/overview?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

why is every one agreeing with B. Its azure devops. Shouldnt it be c?

upvoted 1 times

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 on the server 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 by at least one work item |
| 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.

Select and Place:

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

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

Box 1: Team Foundation Version Control

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

Box 2: Git -

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

Box 3: Subversion -

Note: Xcode is an integrated development environment (IDE) for macOS containing a suite of software development tools developed by Apple

Box 4: Git -

Note: Perforce: Due to its multitenant nature, many groups can work on versioned files. The server tracks changes in a central database of MD5 hashes of file content, along with descriptive meta data and separately retains a master repository of file versions that can be verified through the hashes.

Reference:

<https://searchitoperations.techtarget.com/definition/Perforce-Software> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/share-your-code-in-git-xcode> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/overview>

denisred Highly Voted 2 years ago

TFVS
Git
Git
TFVS

upvoted 36 times

Def21 7 months ago

Correct. Last one: Git Branch Security Permissions and Branch Policies define e.g. editing. Reading is not included
upvoted 1 times

pavan555manjunath 1 year, 11 months ago

This Answer is correct
TFVS
Git
Git
TFVS

upvoted 6 times

noussa 1 year, 11 months ago

True cause Azure Repos supports only Git and TFVS
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/get-started/what-is-repos?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 5 times

erickim007 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

the answer should
TFVS
Git
Git
Git

upvoted 9 times

igorole 1 year, 9 months ago

This is not correct as it says "viewable", there is no "read" permissions on a branch. Only:
- Bypass policies when completing pull requests
- Bypass policies when pushing
- Contribute
- Edit policies
- Force push (rewrite history, delete branches and tags)
- Manage permissions
- Remove others' locks
upvoted 4 times

devops100 1 year, 8 months ago

"Set up permissions to control who can read and update the code in a branch on your Git repo"
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/branch-permissions?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

Fal9911 Most Recent 6 days, 2 hours ago

GPT: Project1: Git - Git is a widely used distributed version control system that is well-suited for managing source code for software development projects. It offers features such as branching and merging, which are useful for managing parallel development efforts. Additionally, Azure Repos supports Git as a version control system, making it a good choice for Project1.

upvoted 1 times

Fal9911 6 days, 2 hours ago

Project2: Team Foundation Version Control - Team Foundation Version Control (TFVC) is a centralized version control system that is part of the Azure DevOps suite. It is a good choice for projects that require a more rigid version control structure, such as those with regulatory compliance requirements or those that have a large number of developers working on a single codebase. As Project2 is a hardware development project, it may require a more centralized approach to version control, making TFVC a good choice.

upvoted 1 times

Fal9911 6 days, 2 hours ago

Project3: Subversion - Subversion (SVN) is a centralized version control system that is popular in enterprise environments. It is designed to be easy to use and offers features such as versioning, branching, and merging. It is a good choice for projects that require a more structured approach to version control, such as those with a large number of developers working on a single codebase. As Project3 is an enterprise project, Subversion may be a good choice.

upvoted 1 times

Fal9911 6 days, 2 hours ago

Project4: Perforce - Perforce is a centralized version control system that is designed for managing large codebases with a large number of developers. It offers features such as branching, merging, and versioning, making it a good choice for complex software development

projects. As Project4 is a large software development project, Perforce may be a good choice for version control.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

Git, Git, TFVC, Git
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/get-started/what-is-repos?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

I think Git, Git, Git, Git is also the right answer
upvoted 2 times

✉ **AlexeyG** 1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **armvch** 1 month ago

We're very happy to know it, Alexey! Maybe you can provide your answer instead?
upvoted 6 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/comparison-git-tfvc?view=azure-devops>

"You should use Git for version control in your projects and begin to move your existing TFVC projects to Git"

Projects 2, 3 and 4 are Git

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/comparison-git-tfvc?view=azure-devops>

"You can apply permissions at the file level. You can lock files."

Project 1 is TFVS

upvoted 2 times

✉ **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 20220727. Answer is:

TFVS

Git

Git

TFVS

upvoted 7 times

✉ **SlavMar** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

There is no option for "pull request" in Git. This functionality is added by system that wraps Git like Bitbucket or Azure DevOps
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

TFVS

Git

Git

TFVS

upvoted 6 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

It seems that there is a read access also for git repos.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/default-git-permissions?view=azure-devops>

In addition the requirement is viewable or editable for the project leads, so i think the answer for project 4 could be Git.
For me correct answer are

1. TFVC
2. Git
3. Git
4. Git

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Axz** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question today March 2022

upvoted 7 times

✉ **Whirly** 1 year, 1 month ago

Thanks Axz for your comments on question that appeared in exam.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **PlumpyTumbler** 1 year, 2 months ago

This makes me think that the last one is TFVS: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/branching-strategies-with-tfvc?view=azure-devops#release-isolation>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **tmfahim** 1 year, 5 months ago

TFVS , GIT ,GIT , Git (because the last option says viewable or editable). If it is only viewable, then it will TFVS as Git does not read only permission available at branch level

upvoted 2 times

✉ **tmfahim** 1 year, 5 months ago

TFVS , GIT ,GIT ,TFVS : There is no read permission available at the Azure DevOps Git branch label, it only exist in repo level

upvoted 3 times

✉ **AZ5cert** 1 year, 5 months ago

TFVS

Git

Git

Git

Azure Devops supports GIT and Team Foundation Version control

Xcode supports GIT and Subversion. So correct answer is Git

upvoted 2 times

✉ **MrMonkfish** 1 year, 7 months ago

Regarding Xcode integration:

"Xcode supports two popular source control systems: Git and Subversion. Subversion (often abbreviated svn) is always server based. The server is typically on a remote computer (although it is possible to install the server locally). Git can be used purely as a local repository, or you can install a Git server on a remote computer to share a repository among team members.

If you are working alone, it's easiest to use Git, because you won't need to set up a server. When you create a project, Xcode automatically sets up a Git repository for you."

upvoted 1 times

✉ **poplovic** 1 year, 8 months ago

TFVS for the first, GIT for the rest three. TFVS should be migrated to GIT by all means. Only the first project requires TFVS, the other three could be done by GIT therefore GIT is preferred.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/comparison-git-tfvc?view=azure-devops>

1. branch permission

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/branch-permissions?view=azure-devops>

2. xcode support

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

upvoted 2 times

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. Bullseye Coverage
- B. JUnit
- C. JaCoCo
- D. MSTest

Correct Answer: C

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.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Bullseye Coverage is used for C++ code, and not for Java.

Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two possible correct answers:

⇒ Cobertura

⇒ JaCoCo

Other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:

⇒ Coverlet

⇒ NUnit

⇒ Coverage.py

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

denisred Highly Voted 2 years ago

Correct!

upvoted 12 times

denisred 2 years ago

JaCoCo - Java COde COverage

upvoted 35 times

Kinon4 1 year, 11 months ago

Thanks!

upvoted 6 times

volturyon 1 year, 11 months ago

U ARE WELCOME

upvoted 4 times

UnknowMan 11 months, 1 week ago

Thanks

upvoted 1 times

mohammed159 11 months, 2 weeks ago

thanks

upvoted 1 times

syu31svc Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/test/publish-code-coverage-results?view=azure-devops>:

The task supports popular coverage result formats such as Cobertura and JaCoCo.

C is the answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Raulgt** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

JUnit is not a possible answer, even though is a set of libraries used in Java that is intended for unit tests only.

upvoted 2 times

 **anhtvux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I still dont get it. Is JUnit not able to measure code coverage to put to the pipeline?

upvoted 1 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

C. JaCoCo

upvoted 1 times

 **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

jcode coverage = JaCoCo or Cobertura

upvoted 1 times

 **kinqlar** 1 year, 8 months ago

Wouldn't JUnit also be possible?

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

Your company uses Azure DevOps to deploy infrastructures to Azure.

Pipelines are developed by using YAML.

You execute a pipeline and receive the results in the web portal for Azure Pipelines as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Azure DevOps web interface. On the left, the sidebar is open with the 'Pipelines' section selected. In the center, a pipeline named 'Fast Track' is displayed under 'Jobs in run #20191120.1'. The pipeline consists of three stages: 'build vm', 'deploy_to_dev', and 'deploy_to_uat'. The 'build vm' stage contains one job named 'initial_build'. This job has five steps: 'Initialize job', 'Checkout', 'CmdLine', 'Post-job: Ccheckout', and 'Finalize Job'. The 'initial_build' job is marked as successful (green checkmark). The 'deploy_to_dev' stage contains one job named 'deploy_to_dev_server', which is also successful. The 'deploy_to_uat' stage contains one job named 'deploy_to_uat_server', which is also successful. The final step is 'Report build status', which is successful. The overall run duration was 7 seconds.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

The pipeline contains

| | |
|--------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| one stage | |
| two stages | |
| three stages | |
| four stages | |
| five stages | |

Build_vm contains

| | |
|------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| one job | |
| two jobs | |
| three jobs | |
| four jobs | |
| five jobs | |

Answer Area

The pipeline contains

| | |
|--------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| one stage | |
| two stages | |
| three stages | |
| four stages | |
| five stages | |

Correct Answer:

Build_vm contains

| | |
|------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| one job | |
| two jobs | |
| three jobs | |
| four jobs | |
| five jobs | |

Reference:

<https://dev.to/rajikaimal/azure-devops-ci-cd-yaml-pipeline-4glj>

✉  **chandrakant418** Highly Voted 2 years ago

3stage

1 Job

upvoted 60 times

✉  **Inland** 10 months, 1 week ago

As per AZ-400t00 course material: Stages are the primary divisions in a pipeline: "build the app," "run integration tests," and "deploy to user acceptance testing" are 3 good examples of stages.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **ukkuru** 1 year, 8 months ago

What are those 3 stages?

upvoted 5 times

✉  **zzyy** 1 year, 1 month ago

- 1.Build
- 2.Deploy to dev
3. Deploy to eat

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Raja_v51** 1 year, 3 months ago

1-build vm : It has just one job, Initialize Build

2- deploy_to_dev

3-deploy_to_uat

4-Finalize Build -No need to count this Finalize Build stage. It will come automatically to all the pipelines.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **demonite** 11 months, 1 week ago

wrong - reporting a build status at it's shown it something custom, not automatic - so 4 stages and 1 job

upvoted 4 times

✉  **ahaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

The given answer is correct

Stages:

1-build vm : It has just one job, Initialize Build

2- deploy_to_dev

3-deploy_to_uat

4-Finalize Build

upvoted 41 times

✉  **Rams_84z06n** Most Recent 1 month ago

what i posted last time is incorrect. It is 3 stages, 3 jobs. Finalize build section is not a stage.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

four stages, four jobs

trigger:

- main

pool:

vmlImage: ubuntu-latest

```
stages:  
- stage: build_vm_stage  
jobs:  
- job: initialize_build_job  
steps:  
- script: echo build_vm_stage initialize_build_job script  
- stage: dedeploy_to_dev_stage  
jobs:  
- job: deploy_to_dev_server_job  
steps:  
- script: echo dedeploy_to_dev deploy_to_dev_server_job script  
- stage: dedeploy_to_uat_stage  
jobs:  
- job: dedeploy_to_uat_server_job  
steps:  
- script: echo deploy_to_dev_stage deploy_to_uat_server_job script  
- stage: finalize_build_stage  
jobs:  
- job: report_build_status_job  
steps:  
- script: echo finalize_build_stage report_build_status_job script  
upvoted 1 times
```

✉ **AKhalid** 2 months ago

3 stages ,3 jobs
upvoted 3 times

✉ **3arle** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

A stage is a logical boundary in the pipeline. It can be used to mark separation of concerns (for example, Build, QA, and production). Each stage contains ONE or MORE jobs.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/stages?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml>
upvoted 2 times

✉ **chingdm** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

1 stage (build vm)
3 jobs (Finalize is automatic)

see <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/get-started/multi-stage-pipelines-experience?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 5 times

✉ **mrg998** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

just tested this its 3 stages and 3 jobs.
Image is bad quality which makes it harder to tell. But Three stages as the are the headings, then there are three jobs which you can tell by the ">" sign. the finalise build stage is automatically added to every pipeline run (test this you will see) so that doesn't count.
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Rams_84z06n** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Thank you @mrg998 for the explanation. Exactly how I wanted to explain it.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Frefen** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

3 stages
1 job
Finalize job is automatically appended to all jobs. If you could check the YAML of this job, you'd see there are only 3 tasks inside, and not 4.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **ttl** 3 months ago

3 stages
3 Jobs
upvoted 2 times

✉ **mrg998** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

incorrect, its 1 job.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ttl** 3 months, 1 week ago

3 stages
1 job
upvoted 1 times

✉ **HananS** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Three stages initialize deploy and Finalize and one job
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Andrii_ia** 5 months, 1 week ago

3 stages, 3 jobs

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Atos** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct: 4 stages, 1 job

The pipeline clearly contains 4 stages. It's quite amazing how people are saying it is 3.

Build_VM clearly contains 1 job as do the other 3 stages.

Although irrelevant to the answer, it might help to point out that we can see Build_VM has 5 tasks within its expanded job.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **murat12345** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The image is so unclear... this doesn't make sense. If I look at my own pipeline, then it can mean that the build vm is the stage... but... in my pipeline the finalize build is on the same level as the stage level... this picture is not representative I think.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/get-started/key-pipelines-concepts?view=azure-devops>

"A stage is a logical boundary in the pipeline. It can be used to mark separation of concerns (for example, Build, QA, and production). Each stage contains one or more jobs"

I would say 3 stages and 3 jobs

upvoted 2 times

✉ **bessa** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

It is one job and 3 stages. Just tested this. Finalize build is not considered as stage

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You are 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 build agent pools to the correct application types. Each build 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.

Select and Place:

| Build Agent Pools | Answer Area |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hosted Windows Container | |
| Hosted Linux | An application that runs on iOS: |
| Hosted macOS | |
| Hosted | An Internet Information Services (IIS) web application that runs in Docker: |
| Default | |

| Build Agent Pools | Answer Area |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hosted Windows Container | |
| Hosted Linux | An application that runs on iOS: |
| Hosted macOS | |
| Hosted | An Internet Information Services (IIS) web application that runs in Docker: |
| Default | |

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.

Hosted Linux/Ubuntu 18.04 does not apply for Mac OS or for Microsoft IIS.

Reference:

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

 **Nilf** Highly Voted 2 years ago

I think

1. Hosted MacOs. See video on <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/hosted?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#use-a-microsoft-hosted-agent>
 2. Hosted
- upvoted 30 times

 **chandrakant418** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Hosted for both

upvoted 28 times

 **Fal9911** Most Recent 5 days, 22 hours ago

1. An application that runs on iOS: For building an application that runs on iOS, you should use the **Hosted macOS** build agent pool (Option C). This pool provides a macOS environment with the necessary tools for building iOS applications.

2. An internet Information Services (IIS) web application that runs in Docker: For building an IIS web application that runs in Docker, you should use the **Hosted Windows Container** build agent pool (Option A). This pool provides a Windows environment with support for running Docker containers.

Answers:

1. An application that runs on iOS: c. Hosted macOS
 2. An internet Information Services (IIS) web application that runs in Docker: a. Hosted Windows Container
- upvoted 1 times

✉  **Fal991** 5 days, 22 hours ago

GPT: You could use the "Hosted" build agent pool for building an IIS web application that runs in Docker, as this pool provides a Windows-based environment with Docker already installed. However, the "Hosted Windows Container" pool is specifically optimized for building and running Windows containers, so it may provide a more suitable environment for this use case.

So, both "Hosted Windows Container" and "Hosted" could be valid options for the second application type, but "Hosted Windows Container" is more specific to building and running Windows containers, which is the scenario in this case.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **warchoon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

It's always Default now

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Frefren** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

1. Hosted MacOS

2. Hosted

"To build and deploy Xcode apps or Xamarin.iOS projects, you'll need at least one macOS agent. This agent can also build and deploy Java and Android apps."

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

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

I would agree with the given answer

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

"You can install the agent on Linux, macOS, or Windows machines"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/hosted?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#use-a-microsoft-hosted-agent>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **syu31svc** 7 months ago

Changed my mind on the IIS application; is Hosted Windows Container

MCQ has one similar question on this and answer is Hosted Windows

upvoted 3 times

✉  **vikkr** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/ru-ru/azure/devops/pipelines/ecosystems/xcode?view=azure-devops>

hosted macos

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Matkes** 8 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is hosted for both as they are asking us about the agent pool type which can be only azure pipelines (hosted) and private (self-hosted). Once you will select hosted you will be prompted to provide Agent specifications like: mac, windows ...

upvoted 8 times

✉  **cifeng** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

First we need to select Agent pool type, either Hosted or Private.

For Hosted, the choice of agent specifications are: Windows, Linux and MacOS.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

1. Hosted (With macos image)

2. Hosted

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Answered 'Hosted' for both.

upvoted 11 times

✉  **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022. Went with hosted Macos and hosted windows...tht total score was above 900 but I dont know if this was correct or not.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **binq** 1 year, 2 months ago

Hosted for both (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/hosted?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml>)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mountainking** 1 year, 3 months ago

1)Hosted
2)Hosted
the question is asking for agent pool type, there are only two types - hosted and self-hosted

upvoted 10 times

✉  **Kolego** 1 year, 6 months ago

I answered Hosted, Hosted.
870pts
upvoted 7 times

✉  **rohvin** 1 year, 7 months ago

it cam in aug 2021
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Aelx** 1 year, 8 months ago

There is no Hosted Pool , Only Deafult
<https://docs.microsoft.com/zh-tw/azure/devops/pipelines/library/service-endpoints?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml>
upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: A

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.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Bullseye Coverage is used for C++ code, and not for Java.

D: If you're building on Linux or macOS, you can use Coverlet or a similar tool to collect code coverage metrics. Code coverage results can be published to the server by using the Publish Code Coverage Results task. To leverage this functionality, the coverage tool must be configured to generate results in Cobertura or

JaCoCo coverage format.

F: Coverage.py is used for Python, not for Java.

Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two possible correct answers:

1. Cobertura
2. JaCoCo

Other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:

1. Junit
2. NUnit
3. Coverage.py

Reference:

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

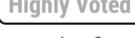
Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉  **Mefguine**  2 years, 11 months ago

Cobertura is a free Java tool that calculates the percentage of code accessed by tests. It can be used to identify which parts of your Java program are lacking test coverage. It is based on jcoverage.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **webforce08**  3 years, 3 months ago

Coverlet is a cross platform code coverage framework for .NET. Bullseye Coverage is a code coverage tool for C++.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **syu31svc**  8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/test/publish-code-coverage-results?view=azure-devops>

The task supports popular coverage result formats such as Cobertura and JaCoCo.

A is the answer
upvoted 4 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ArnoudBM** 2 years, 4 months ago

Topic 2 question 14 (but without NUnit and Coverage.py as possible answers)

upvoted 2 times

✉ **multcloud** 2 years, 5 months ago

Cobertura is correct answer

upvoted 2 times

✉ **cucuff** 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A

Cobertura = Java

Coverlet = .NET

Bullseye = C++

upvoted 5 times

✉ **zyxphreez** 2 years, 9 months ago

coverlet is the tool, cobertura is the format, does anyone have the correct answer?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **zyxphreez** 2 years, 9 months ago

I changed my answer, I think the correct answer is A, the cobertura was born for Java (Java only), however is a old tool, the coverlet is newer and was develop for .net

projects:

<https://cobertura.github.io/cobertura/>

<https://github.com/coverlet-coverage/coverlet>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **jmpienqillkaduynay** 2 years, 11 months ago

the answer is A

upvoted 3 times

You have an existing build pipeline in Azure Pipelines.

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

What should you use?

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

Correct Answer: A

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

Incorrect Answers:

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **SriLen** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

A. Correct Answer

upvoted 17 times

 **francis6170** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 10 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct as supported by given explanation

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **nvnrao57** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You are designing YAML-based Azure pipelines for the apps shown in the following table.

| Name | Platform | Release requirements |
|------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| App1 | Azure virtual machine | Replace a fixed set of existing instances of the previous version of App1 with instances of the new version of the app in each iteration. |
| App2 | Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster | Roll out a limited deployment of the new version of App2 to validate the functionality of the app. Once testing is successful, expand the rollout. |

You need to configure the YAML strategy value for each app. The solution must minimize app downtime.

Which value should you configure for each app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

App1:

canary

rolling

runonce

App2:

canary

rolling

runonce

Answer Area

App1:

canary

rolling

runonce

App2:

canary

rolling

runonce

Correct Answer:

App1: rolling -

A rolling deployment replaces instances of the previous version of an application with instances of the new version of the application on a fixed set of virtual machines (rolling set) in each iteration.

App2: canary -

Canary deployment strategy is an advanced deployment strategy that helps mitigate the risk involved in rolling out new versions of applications. By using this strategy, you can roll out the changes to a small subset of servers first. As you gain more confidence in the new version, you can release it to more servers in your infrastructure and route more traffic to it.

Incorrect Answers:

runonce:

runOnce is the simplest deployment strategy wherein all the lifecycle hooks, namely preDeploy, deploy, routeTraffic, and postRouteTraffic, are executed once.

Then, either on: success or on: failure is executed.

Reference:

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

 **Sylph** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Correct

upvoted 14 times

 **mamoon_malta2022** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

A rolling deployment replaces instances of the previous version of an application with instances of the new version of the application on a fixed set of virtual machines (rolling set) in each iteration.

We currently only support the rolling strategy to VM resources.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/deployment-jobs?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Answer is correct and explanation supports it

upvoted 1 times

 **hebertpena88** 8 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 20220727. Answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

 **poplovic** 1 year, 8 months ago

Rolling for VM, Canary for AKS. One difference is preDeploy is running once for Canary but multiple times for each VM

upvoted 4 times

 **lesiris** 1 year, 9 months ago

Is there a real difference between canary and rolling ? For me they are very similar ...

upvoted 1 times

 **dupakonia** 1 year, 1 month ago

The canary deployment pattern is similar to a rolling deployment in that the IT team makes the new release available to some users before others. However, the canary technique targets certain users to receive access to the new application version, rather than certain servers.

upvoted 5 times

You have a private project in Azure DevOps.

You need to ensure that a project manager can create custom work item queries to report on the project's progress. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

To which security group should you add the project manager?

- A. Reader
- B. Project Collection Administrators
- C. Project Administrators
- D. Contributor

Correct Answer: D

Contributors have permissions to contribute fully to the project code base and work item tracking. The main permissions they don't have or those that manage or administer resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/permissions>

Community vote distribution

D (59%) A (37%) 4%

✉  **Windscar**  2 years, 5 months ago

Answer is correct. There is no reference for shared queries. so its Contributor
upvoted 38 times

✉  **prgt**  2 years, 5 months ago

Answer should be A. Reader
upvoted 19 times

✉  **igorole** 1 year, 9 months ago

It is contributor. See the issue I opened on github:
<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-devops-docs/issues/10963>

Reader has no rights to save anything.

upvoted 25 times

✉  **somenkr** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Reader can save queries
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/queries/set-query-permissions?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 3 times

✉  **warchoon** 4 months ago

All users, except those users assigned to the Readers group, can create and edit their own queries and save them under My Queries. Only the signed in user can view queries saved under their My Queries space.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **bihndortmund** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

readers can save queries somewhere, but not in azure devops.
As it's shown in your link "View and run managed queries, view query charts"
upvoted 1 times

✉  **sanhoo** 1 year, 8 months ago

igorole has provided the correct explanation.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **somenkr** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Wrong explanation :
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/queries/set-query-permissions?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

✉  **crutester** 2 years, 3 months ago

why???
upvoted 1 times

✉  **tom999** 2 years, 1 month ago

Because I validated in Azure Boards ;-)
Security group Reader is sufficient to create custom queries and save them under "my queries". BTW: For both access levels: basic and

stakeholder

To save "Shared queries" permission group "Project admins" is required, but this is not required in this question.

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **haxaffee** 1 year, 11 months ago

Pretty sure this is right. Look at <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/queries/about-managed-queries?view=azure-devops#get-started-using-queries> -> All valid users with standard access can create queries and folders under the My Queries area. To create queries and query folders under Shared Queries, you must have the Contribute permission set.

Sharing them is not mentioned in the question.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

"All users, except those users assigned to the Readers group, can create and edit their own queries and save them under My Queries."

so the answer must be contributor...

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/queries/set-query-permissions?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Fal9911** Most Recent 5 days, 7 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

GTP: To ensure that a project manager can create custom work item queries to report on the project's progress using the principle of least privilege, you should add the project manager to the Project Administrators security group.

The Project Administrators group is a built-in group in Azure DevOps that has permissions to perform administrative tasks on a project, such as creating and modifying work item types, managing team members and their permissions, and creating and modifying queries. By adding the project manager to this group, they will have the necessary permissions to create custom work item queries without giving them unnecessary privileges.

On the other hand, adding the project manager to the Reader group would not provide them with the necessary permissions to create custom work item queries, while adding them to the Project Collection Administrators group or Contributor group would give them more privileges than necessary, which goes against the principle of least privilege.

Therefore, the correct answer is C. Project Administrators.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Fal9911** 5 days, 7 hours ago

You are correct that adding the project manager to the Contributor security group could also be considered as an option that follows the principle of least privilege. As a member of the Contributor group, the project manager would have the permissions necessary to create custom work item queries, and some additional permissions that may be required to perform other tasks related to the project.

However, it's worth noting that the Contributor security group provides more permissions than the Project Administrators group, which is designed specifically for granting administrative permissions within a project. By adding the project manager to the Project Administrators group, you would be granting them only the permissions necessary to perform their duties related to work item queries and not any additional permissions that may not be needed.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Fal9911** 5 days, 7 hours ago

here are some examples of additional permissions that the Contributor security group provides beyond what is necessary for creating custom work item queries:

Ability to add, modify, or delete resources such as pipelines, builds, releases, repositories, and other project artifacts.

Ability to modify project-level security settings, such as adding or removing security groups, changing project-level permissions, or changing security settings for individual resources within the project.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Fal9911** 5 days, 7 hours ago

The Project Administrators group provides administrative permissions within a single project, such as the ability to create and manage work items, queries, boards, backlogs, iterations, and other project-level settings. This group does not have administrative permissions outside of the project.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **noip** 2 months ago

A. Reader is Correct. The correct security group to add the project manager to is "Reader". This group provides the minimum necessary permissions for the project manager to create custom work item queries and view project information, while following the principle of least privilege. "Reader" provides the ability to view project information and run saved queries, but does not provide the ability to make changes to the project or its artifacts.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **chingdm** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer: Contributor

"All users, except those users assigned to the Readers group, can create and edit their own queries and save them under My Queries. Only the signed in user can view queries saved under their My Queries space."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/queries/set-query-permissions?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

 **Sam90765** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

His role is called project admin guys. Reader will help him create his own queries but not to share it.
upvoted 1 times

 **LGWJ12** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is D, as a reader, you can only run queries, not create them.
upvoted 1 times

 **eliisiita1** 4 months ago

reader.
tested
upvoted 1 times

 **momiteh** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

In real life, the answer A Reader. But for this exam the correct answer is D contributor.
upvoted 3 times

 **badaboom** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

:D The best answer
upvoted 1 times

 **Jis247** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

contributor:
All users, except those users assigned to the Readers group, can create and edit their own queries and save them under My Queries. Only the signed in user can view queries saved under their My Queries space.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/queries/set-query-permissions?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 3 times

 **Atos** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Contributor is correct
(Create and save managed My queries, query charts - Contributor/Project Admin)
upvoted 4 times

 **Jurgen1234** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Should be contributor as mentioned in <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/queries/set-query-permissions?view=azure-devops>

"All users, except those users assigned to the Readers group, can create and edit their own queries and save them under My Queries. Only the signed in user can view queries saved under their My Queries space."

Pay attention to the part "except those users assigned to the Readers group, can create and edit their own queries"
upvoted 4 times

 **mamoon_malta2022** 7 months, 1 week ago

it should be contributor with principal of least privilege, anwser is correct

All users, except those users assigned to the Readers group, can create and edit their own queries and save them under My Queries. Only the signed in user can view queries saved under their My Queries space.

By default, only members of the Project Administrators group can create and edit queries and folders under Shared Queries, or change the permissions for a query or folder.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/queries/set-query-permissions?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 1 times

 **pamrona** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/queries/set-query-permissions?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 3 times

 **reynaldo_aguiar** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer should be D.
" Create and save managed My queries, query charts" - Contributor
"View and run managed queries, view query charts" - Reader

Documentation link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/queries/set-query-permissions?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 3 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/queries/set-query-permissions?view=azure-devops>

I would take A as the answer

Besides, for a reader to view/read more specific data creating queries would do the trick right?

upvoted 1 times

 **Manjubk** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Contributor/Project administrators have access to create work items not the readers.
Since it is of least privilege access, D-Contributor is right answer.

upvoted 3 times

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 2019.

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

Correct Answer: C

The Custom Script Extension downloads and executes scripts on Azure virtual machines. This extension is useful for post deployment configuration, software installation, or any other configuration or management tasks. Scripts can be downloaded from Azure storage or GitHub, or provided to the Azure portal at extension run time. The Custom Script Extension integrates with Azure Resource Manager templates, and can be run using the Azure CLI, PowerShell, Azure portal, or the Azure Virtual Machine REST API.

Incorrect Answers:

B: YAML doesn't work with Azure pipeline deployment groups.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/custom-script-windows>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉  **Root_Access** Highly Voted  2 years, 10 months ago

its A: PS DSC. CSE only runs a script and doesn't check for consistency. DSC "Maintains" consistency by regularly checking the target.
upvoted 91 times

✉  **kaikailiang** 2 years, 10 months ago

Agree, A is correct
upvoted 22 times

✉  **lugospod** Highly Voted  1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022. A.
upvoted 5 times

✉  **syu31svc** Most Recent  8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
"consistent configuration"

This is A to me; DSC
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
A is correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **demonite** 11 months ago

For A: create ARM template; write a PoSH DSC script; create Automation Account; configure AA; onboard VM
For B: create YAML pipeline; write PoSH DSC script; schedule the pipeline to run every say 10 mins.
Which is less Administrative effort? B
upvoted 1 times

✉  **armvch** 1 month ago

Option B doesn't contain all of that. It's just "YAML pipeline". So the answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **demonite** 11 months ago

Ideally I'd do Policy DSC which avoids the need for automation accounts.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/guest-configuration>
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

ARM + DSC

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Absolutely we need DSC and an azure automation account to maintain consistency. CSE runs only one time.

upvoted 1 times

 **cannibalcorpse** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

We need DSC

upvoted 2 times

 **Shreyans** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is right answer

upvoted 2 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **darsh19** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

As Root_Access said:

its A: PS DSC. CSE only runs a script and doesnt check for consistency. DSC "Maintains" consistency by regularly checking the target.

upvoted 1 times

 **ixl2pass** 1 year, 3 months ago

A

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/what-why-how-azure-automation-desired-state-configuration/>

upvoted 1 times

 **Besdima** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A - DSC

upvoted 2 times

 **AlMargo1** 1 year, 4 months ago

"Ensure that the virtual machines maintain a consistent configuration" - 'Maintains'! This is a job for DSC, right?

Answer: A

upvoted 2 times

 **sanhoo** 1 year, 8 months ago

The question demand "Minimize administrative effort to configure the virtual machines." Hence it is "C"

upvoted 2 times

 **jpainali** 1 year, 4 months ago

Solution C doesn't check consistency

upvoted 2 times

 **ArnoudBM** 2 years, 4 months ago

Topic 6, question 10

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure DevOps project that uses many package feeds.

You need to simplify the project by using a single feed that stores packages produced by your company and packages consumed from remote feeds. The solution must support public feeds and authenticated feeds.

What should you enable in DevOps?

- A. Universal Packages
- B. upstream sources
- C. views in Azure Artifacts
- D. a symbol server

Correct Answer: B

Upstream sources enable you to use a single feed to store both the packages you produce and the packages you consume from "remote feeds". This includes both public feeds, such as npmjs.com and nuget.org, and authenticated feeds, such as other Azure DevOps feeds in your organization. Once you've enabled an upstream source, any user connected to your feed can install a package from the remote feed, and your feed will save a copy.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/deep-dive-into-azure-artifacts/>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **ttyenJames** Highly Voted 2 years ago

B. upstream sources

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/how-to/set-up-upstream-sources?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 10 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct as supported by given explanation

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct when you add a new feed you can enable "Include Upstream source"

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **agueda** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/upstream-sources?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 2 times

 **SriLen** 2 years, 2 months ago

B. Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

Your company has two virtual machines that run Linux in a third-party public cloud.

You plan to use the company's Azure Automation State Configuration implementation to manage the two virtual machines and detect configuration drift.

You need to onboard the Linux virtual machines.

You install PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) on the virtual machines, and then run register.py.

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

Select and Place:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Create a DSC metaconfiguration | |
| Copy the metaconfiguration to the virtual machines | |
| Add the virtual machines as DSC nodes in Azure Automation | > |
| Install Windows Management Framework 5.1 on the virtual machines | < |
| From the virtual machines, run <code>setdsclocalconfigurationmanager.py</code> | ↑
↓ |

| Actions | Answer Area |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Create a DSC metaconfiguration | |
| Copy the metaconfiguration to the virtual machines | |
| Correct Answer: Add the virtual machines as DSC nodes in Azure Automation | > |
| Install Windows Management Framework 5.1 on the virtual machines | < |
| From the virtual machines, run <code>setdsclocalconfigurationmanager.py</code> | ↑
↓ |

Step 1: Create a DSC metaconfiguration

Load up the DSC Configuration into Azure Automation.

Step 2: Copy the metaconfiguration to the virtual machines.

Linking the Node Configuration to the Linux Host

Step 3: Add the virtual machines as DSC nodes in Azure Automation. go to DSC Nodes, select your node, and then click Assign node configuration. This step assigns the DSC configuration to the Linux machine.

Next up will be to link the node configuration to the host. Go to the host and press the "Assign node"-button. Next up you can select your node configuration.

 **Sylph** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Create a DSC metaconfiguration

Copy the metaconfiguration to the virtual machines

From the virtual machines, run `setdsclocalconfigurationmanager.py`

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-onboarding#enable-physicalvirtual-linux-machines>
upvoted 52 times

 **Amrx** 9 months, 1 week ago

Steps 4, 6/7 and 8 in that article make it clear that this is the correct answer, there should be no further argument about this.
upvoted 1 times

 **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

+ no need to add vms as dsc nodes since we have installed PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) on the virtual machines and ran register.py already.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Yours is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Ashutosh_9608** 1 year, 6 months ago

correct Sylph

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

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Optimist_Indian** Highly Voted  1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Fal991I** Most Recent  5 days, 6 hours ago

Given answers are right. It's backed by GPT.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Fal991I** 5 days, 6 hours ago

The correct sequence of actions for onboarding the Linux virtual machines using Azure Automation State Configuration and PowerShell DSC would be:

Create a DSC metaconfiguration: The first step is to create a DSC metaconfiguration file that defines the desired state of the virtual machines. The metaconfiguration file should include the configuration settings that you want to apply to the virtual machines, as well as any necessary dependencies or resources.

Copy the metaconfiguration to the virtual machines: Once the metaconfiguration file has been created, it needs to be copied to the virtual machines that you want to manage. You can use a variety of methods to copy the file, such as SCP or SFTP.

Add the virtual machines as DSC nodes in Azure Automation: After the metaconfiguration file has been copied to the virtual machines, you need to add them as DSC nodes in Azure Automation. This allows Azure Automation to communicate with the virtual machines and apply the desired configuration settings.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Fal991I** 5 days, 6 hours ago

The other options listed in the question are:

Install Windows Management Framework 5.1 on the virtual machines: This option is not necessary, as Windows Management Framework is a set of tools that is used to manage Windows-based systems, and is not required for Linux-based systems.

From the virtual machines, run setdsclocalconfigurationmanager.py: This option is also not necessary, as the virtual machines have already been registered with Azure Automation using the register.py script. Running setdsclocalconfigurationmanager.py on the virtual machines is used to configure the local DSC settings, which have already been configured in the DSC metaconfiguration file.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AlexeyG** 1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-onboarding#enable-physicalvirtual-linux-machines>

"Follow the directions in Generate DSC metaconfigurations section to produce a folder containing the required DSC metaconfigurations.

Add code as follows to apply the PowerShell DSC metaconfigurations remotely to the machines to enable.

Add code to call Set-DscLocalConfigurationManager.py"

- 1) Create DSC
- 2) Copy metaconfiguration
- 3) Run the .py script

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mev4953** 1 year, 1 month ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/getting-started/lnxgettingstarted?view=dsc-1.1#:~:text=SetDscLocalConfigurationManager.py,localhost.meta.mof>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **meetj** 1 year, 5 months ago

Given answer is right, step of "run setdscxxx" is for on-premise only

upvoted 1 times

✉  **victor90** 1 year, 5 months ago

I don't think so. From the link below, it clearly states it supports third party cloud as well.

The question also mention about third party cloud.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-onboarding#enable-physicalvirtual-windows-machines>
upvoted 2 times

 **erico** 1 year, 9 months ago

Here the first step would be to create the DSC metaconfiguration
Then copy the configuration to the remote machine
And then run the setdsclocalconfigurationmanager.py file to apply the state configuration
upvoted 4 times

SIMULATION -

You plan to deploy a runbook that will create Azure AD user accounts.

You need to ensure that runbooks can run the Azure PowerShell cmdlets for Azure Active Directory.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

Azure Automation now ships with the Azure PowerShell module of version 0.8.6, which introduced the ability to non-interactively authenticate to Azure using OrgId

(Azure Active Directory user) credential-based authentication. Using the steps below, you can set up Azure Automation to talk to Azure using this authentication type.

Step 1: Find the Azure Active Directory associated with the Azure subscription to manage:

1. Log in to the Azure portal as the service administrator for the Azure subscription you want to manage using Azure Automation. You can find this user by logging in to the Azure portal as any user with access to this Azure subscription, then clicking Settings, then Administrators.



2. Note the name of the directory associated with the Azure subscription you want to manage. You can find this directory by clicking Settings, then Subscriptions.

settings

| SUBSCRIPTIONS | MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATES | ADMINISTRATORS | AFFINITY GROUPS | USAGE | DIRECTORY |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|
| SUBSCRIPTION | SUBSCRIPTION ID | ACCOUNT ADMINISTRATOR | | | |
| Windows Azure MSDN - Visual Studio Ultimate | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | | | Joe Levy |

Step 2: Create an Azure Active Directory user in the directory associated with the Azure subscription to manage:

You can skip this step if you already have an Azure Active Directory user in this directory. and plan to use this OrgId to manage Azure.

1. In the Azure portal click on Active Directory service.



2. Click the directory name that is associated with this Azure subscription.
3. Click on the Users tab and then click the Add User button.
4. For type of user, select "New user in your organization." Enter a username for the user to create.
5. Fill out the user's profile. For role, pick "User." Don't enable multi-factor authentication. Multi-factor accounts cannot be used with Azure Automation.
6. Click Create.
7. Jot down the full username (including part after @ symbol) and temporary password.

Step 3: Allow this Azure Active Directory user to manage this Azure subscription.

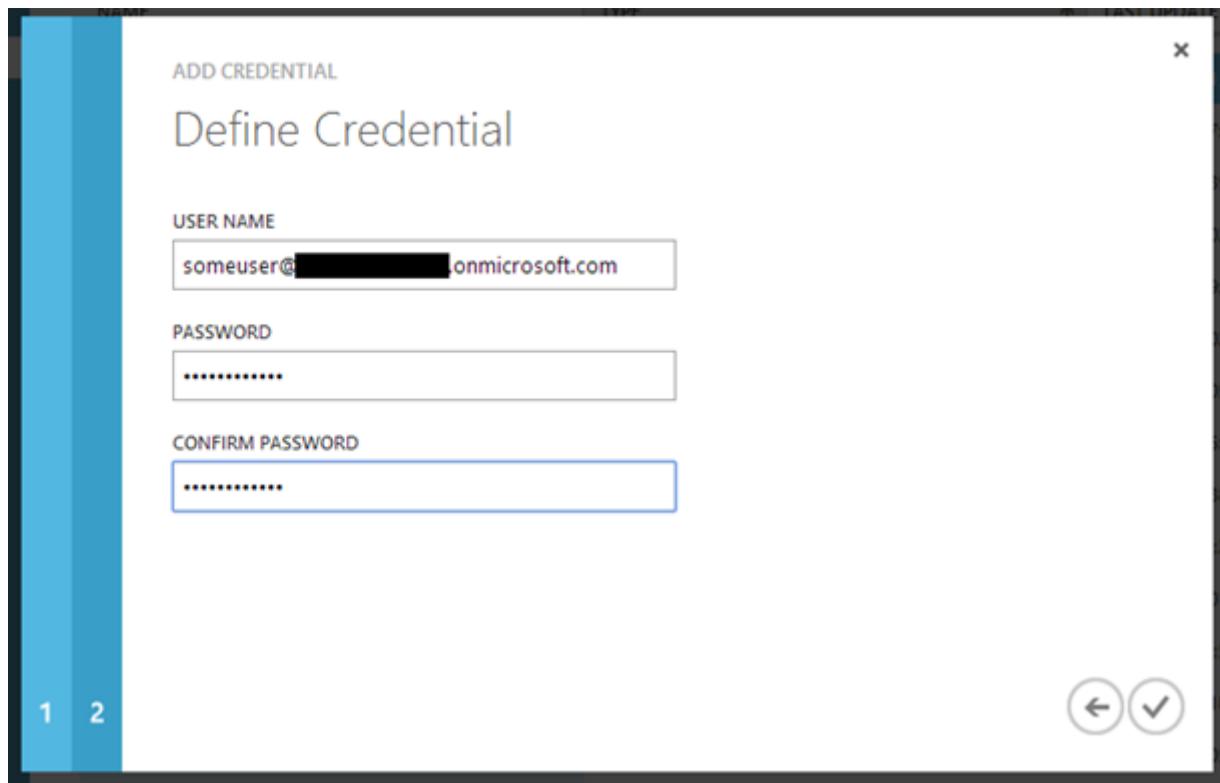
1. Click on Settings (bottom Azure tab under StorSimple)



2. Click Administrators
3. Click the Add button. Type the full user name (including part after @ symbol) of the Azure Active Directory user you want to set up to manage Azure. For subscriptions, choose the Azure subscriptions you want this user to be able to manage. Click the check mark.

Step 4: Configure Azure Automation to use this Azure Active Directory user to manage this Azure subscription

Create an Azure Automation credential asset containing the username and password of the Azure Active Directory user that you have just created. You can create a credential asset in Azure Automation by clicking into an Automation Account and then clicking the Assets tab, then the Add Setting button.



Note: Once you have set up the Azure Active Directory credential in Azure and Azure Automation, you can now manage Azure from Azure Automation runbooks using this credential.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/sv-se/blog/azure-automation-authenticating-to-azure-using-azure-active-directory/>

✉ **poplovic** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

The ask is to install AzureAD powershell module for the automation runbooks.

1. select the Automation account with the runbook
2. select Modules, the "browse gallery"
3. search "AzureAD" and install it

upvoted 15 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

agree with you

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rints** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Took exam today. 8 lab questions were there, so better to practise all simulation questions as well.

upvoted 7 times

✉ **Optimist_Indian** Most Recent 1 year, 1 month ago

No simulation question in Feb-2022 exam.

upvoted 6 times

✉ **eliisiita1** 4 months, 1 week ago

did you take the exam at home?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **itworxx** 1 year, 9 months ago

You need to ensure that runbooks can run the Azure PowerShell cmdlets for Azure Active Directory.

Add the AzureAD PowerShell Module to the modules section in the automation account.

Done.

Credential Object is not a requirement based on the task required.

upvoted 7 times

✉ **Sylph** 2 years ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-use-azure-ad>

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You are creating a container for an ASP.NET Core app.

You need to create a Dockerfile file to build the image. The solution must ensure that the size of the image is minimized.

How should you configure the file? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Values

```
dotnet publish -c Release -o out
dotnet restore
mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/aspnet:5.0
mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/sdk:5.0
```

Answer Area

```
FROM [Value] AS build-env
COPY . /app/
WORKDIR /app
RUN [Value]
FROM [Value]
COPY --from=build-env /app/out /app
WORKDIR /app
ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", "MvcMovie.dll"]
```

Correct Answer:**Values**

```
dotnet publish -c Release -o out
dotnet restore
mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/aspnet:5.0
mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/sdk:5.0
```

Answer Area

```
FROM mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/sdk:5.0 AS build-env
COPY . /app/
WORKDIR /app
RUN dotnet restore
FROM mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/aspnet:5.0
COPY --from=build-env /app/out /app
WORKDIR /app
ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", "MvcMovie.dll"]
```

Box 1: mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/sdk:5.0

The first group of lines declares from which base image we will use to build our container on top of. If the local system does not have this image already, then docker will automatically try and fetch it. The mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/core/sdk:5.0 comes packaged with the .NET core 5.0 SDK installed, so it's up to the task of building ASP .NET core projects targeting version 5.0

Box 2: dotnet restore -

The next instruction changes the working directory in our container to be /app, so all commands following this one execute under this context.

COPY *.csproj ./

RUN dotnet restore -

Box 3: mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/aspnet:5.0

When building container images, it's good practice to include only the production payload and its dependencies in the container image. We don't want the .NET core SDK included in our final image because we only need the .NET core runtime, so the dockerfile is written to use a temporary container that is packaged with the SDK called build-env to build the app.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/quick-start/building-sample-app>

 **firewind** Highly Voted  11 months, 3 weeks ago

Second field should be dotnet publish -c Release -o out

upvoted 28 times

✉  **Angrl** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Agree with firewind

```
FROM mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/core/sdk:2.1 AS build-env  
WORKDIR /app
```

```
COPY *.csproj ./  
RUN dotnet restore
```

```
COPY . ./  
RUN dotnet publish -c Release -o out
```

```
FROM mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/core/aspnet:2.1  
WORKDIR /app  
COPY --from=build-env /app/out .  
ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", "asp-net-getting-started.dll"]
```

upvoted 4 times

✉  **kennynelcon** 9 months ago

You are right, maybe an error from Examtopics, cos link here is ok

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/quick-start/building-sample-app>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **pamswam** Most Recent ⓘ 6 months, 3 weeks ago

for second: dotnet publish -c Release -o out (publish do implicit restore)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/core/tools/dotnet-publish#description>

upvoted 4 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Run dotnet publish -c Release -o out

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/quick-start/building-sample-app>

Other options are correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 20220727. Answer is:

SDK
dotnet publish
ASPnet

upvoted 3 times

✉  **htahara** 9 months ago

```
FROM mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/core/sdk:5.0 AS build-env
```

```
RUN dotnet publish -c Release -o out
```

```
FROM mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/aspnet:5.0
```

upvoted 1 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Sdk to build
Publish on Out folder
aspnet to run

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You are configuring the settings of a new Git repository in Azure Repos.

You need to ensure that pull requests in a branch meet the following criteria before they are merged:

- Committed code must compile successfully.
- Pull requests must have a Quality Gate status of Passed in SonarCloud.

Which policy type should you configure for each requirement? To answer, drag the appropriate policy types to the correct requirements. Each policy type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Answer Area**Policy Types**
 A build policy

 A check-in policy

 A status policy

Committed code must compile successfully:

Pull requests must have a Quality Gate status of Passed in SonarCloud:

Correct Answer:

Answer Area**Policy Types**
 A build policy

 A check-in policy

 A status policy

Committed code must compile successfully:

 A check-in policy

Pull requests must have a Quality Gate status of Passed in SonarCloud:

 A build policy

Box 1: A check-in policy -

Administrators of Team Foundation version control can add check-in policy requirements. These check-in policies require the user to take actions when they conduct a check-in to source control.

By default, the following check-in policy types are available:

- Builds Requires that the last build was successful before a check-in.
- Code Analysis Requires that code analysis is run before check-in.
- Work Items Requires that one or more work items be associated with the check-in.

Box 2: Build policy -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/add-check-policies> <https://azuredavolabs.com/labs/vstsextend/sonarcloud/>

 **Sylph** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Should be:

- A build policy
- A status policy

<https://azuredavolabs.com/labs/vstsextend/sonarcloud/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/branch-policies?view=azure-devops#build-validation>

upvoted 91 times

 **warchoon** 2 months ago

No. Build policy is for PR.

Check-in policy is for commit.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/add-check-policies?view=azure-devops>

You can select from the following policies:

Builds requires that the last build was successful before any new changes can be checked in.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **warchoon** 2 months ago

Sorry. The question is about PR exactly. So you are right - a build policy

upvoted 1 times

✉ **noussa** 1 year, 11 months ago

I agree, I checked directly on Azure DevOps since I use it at work and as u said:

A build policy

A status policy

upvoted 9 times

✉ **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). This is correct answer.

upvoted 8 times

✉ **ahaz** 1 year, 10 months ago

I agree

upvoted 2 times

✉ **francis6170** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 9 times

✉ **Rams_84z06n** Most Recent 1 month ago

build, status

Successful last build, code analysis and work item association can be verified before every code commit in check-in policy. But this question is about PR request and not individual check-ins.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/sonarcloud/>

Committed code must compile successfully ---> Build policy

Pull requests must pass ---> Status Policy

upvoted 3 times

✉ **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 20220727. Answer is:

Build policy

Status policy

upvoted 3 times

✉ **gs12345** 1 year, 3 months ago

As per "Administrators of Team Foundation version control can add check-in policy.."

So Microsoft docs clearly mentions Check-in policy is for TFVC not Git, for git it is build policy.

answer is build and status policy as

upvoted 4 times

✉ **malikimran21** 1 year, 3 months ago

this came in today exam Az-400 (Dec 2021)

upvoted 2 times

✉ **celciuz** 1 year, 7 months ago

This question came out, August 2021

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Yuvv** 1 year, 9 months ago

came on june 26 exam

upvoted 5 times

✉ **vijaysmail84** 1 year, 10 months ago

Build

Status

upvoted 2 times

✉ **fflyin2k** 1 year, 11 months ago

Agree with Sylph.

1. A build policy

2. A status policy

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/branch-policies?view=azure-devops>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/pr-status-policy?view=azure-devops>

by the way, check-in status is for tfvc, not git.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/add-check-policies?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 5 times

✉ **nvnrao57** 1 year, 11 months ago

Build Policy

Check-in Policy

upvoted 1 times

✉ **edge75** 1 year, 11 months ago

I agree with Slyph.

At point 6 of <https://azureddevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/sonarcloud/>

At this point, it is still possible to complete the pull request and commit the changes even though the Code Quality check has failed. However, it is simple to configure Azure DevOps to block the commit unless the Code Quality check passes:

Go to the Branch Policy page of the master branch (since the master branch is the one you will want your pull requests to merge into, this is where you have to adjust the policy).

Click Add status policy

Return to branch policies

Select SonarCloud/quality gate from the Status to check drop-down

Set the Policy requirement to Required

Click Save

upvoted 2 times

✉ **alexderg** 1 year, 11 months ago

The answer is correct.

"Click the Check-in Policy tab and then click Add." - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/add-check-policies?view=azure-devops>

"Click the + beside Build Validation to add a new build policy:" - <https://azureddevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/sonarcloud/>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **warchoon** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Compilation start after check-in, so you can't check the compilation before.

The Check-in Policy is for code checks only.

upvoted 1 times

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

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

- ☞ The default branch must be protected, and new changes must be built in the feature branches first.
- ☞ Changes must be reviewed and approved by at least one release manager before each merge.
- ☞ Changes must be brought into the default branch by using pull requests.

What should you configure in Azure Repos?

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

Correct Answer: A

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **goatlord** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Yes Good Correct

upvoted 9 times

 **Kazillius** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct

upvoted 5 times

 **AlexeyG** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct as supported by given link

upvoted 1 times

 **kennynelcon** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct, we can call this Master Branch ?

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **PlumpyTumbler** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Branch policies

upvoted 1 times

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 uses Azure DevOps to manage the build and release processes for applications.

You use a Git repository for applications source control.

You need to implement a pull request strategy that reduces the history volume in the master branch.

Solution: You implement a pull request strategy that uses fast-forward merges.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

No fast-forward merge - This option merges the commit history of the source branch when the pull request closes and creates a merge commit in the target branch.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **fallenDaffy** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Should be No. Squash merge - creates a linear history with a single commit in the target branch with the changes from the source branch.
upvoted 59 times

 **JimmyC** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

I would argue that this answer is correct (keep in mind that these yes/no questions can have more than one Yes answer). Squash merge is also correct. However fast-forward merging does reduce the main branch history size, by not adding the merge itself into the history. Squash merging is a much better answer, but as the question is written, this answer is 100% correct.

upvoted 16 times

 **kennynelcon** 9 months ago

--ff merges the commit history of the source branch when the pull request closes and creates a merge commit in the target branch, and that is not in line with the question.

So maybe we can say it is wrong ?

upvoted 1 times

 **MohmmadFayez** Most Recent 8 months ago

There is No "Fast Forward merge" on azure repo

Azure repo has 4 merge option : 1) Basic (no fast forward) 2)Squash 3) rebase with fast forward 4) rebase with merge commit As i think the correct options which meet the requirement here is - squash And - rebase with fast forward

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

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

"Squash merging is a merge option that allows you to condense the Git history"

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Squash is a better solution

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is No, you need to use squash merge to condense history

upvoted 1 times

 **cirojascr** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

fast forward takes all the commit messages
upvoted 1 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

No is correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

 **Ycombo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

It should be no. Squash merge is more appropriate.
upvoted 2 times

 **erickim007** 1 year, 9 months ago

the answer should be no.
upvoted 1 times

 **monniq** 1 year, 11 months ago

The provided answer contradicts with the explanation in MSDN. "Rebase and fast-forward - creates a linear history by replaying source commits onto the target branch with no merge commit."
I'd go with 'No'.
upvoted 2 times

 **DeepMoon** 2 years ago

Fast-Forward history doesn't reduce the history (of commits) volume in the master branch.
Squash merge does reduce the history by combining all the commits into one commit in the master branch.
upvoted 5 times

 **aromanrod** 2 years, 1 month ago

The correct answer is no-fast-forward, but the question is about fast-forward, in this case the correct answer is NO
<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/devops/pull-requests-with-rebase/>
upvoted 2 times

 **Morke** 2 years, 3 months ago

B: No
There's no Fast Forward Merge policy only
It's Rebase and Fast forward together
upvoted 3 times

 **kumardeb** 2 years, 4 months ago

B. No ...
upvoted 2 times

 **CristianN** 2 years, 7 months ago

Sometimes, a workflow policy might mandate a clean commit history without merge commits. In such cases, the fast-forward merge is the perfect candidate.

With fast-forward merge requests, you can retain a linear Git history and a way to accept merge requests without creating merge commits.
upvoted 5 times

 **NeuralN** 2 years, 7 months ago

Their proof is "no fast forward merge" option as well lol
upvoted 2 times

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 uses Azure DevOps to manage the build and release processes for applications.

You use a Git repository for applications source control.

You need to implement a pull request strategy that reduces the history volume in the master branch.

Solution: You implement a pull request strategy that uses squash merges.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead use fast-forward merge.

Note:

Squash merge - Complete all pull requests with a squash merge, creating a single commit in the target branch with the changes from the source branch.

No fast-forward merge - This option merges the commit history of the source branch when the pull request closes and creates a merge commit in the target branch.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **fallenDaffy** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Should be YES. Squash merge - creates a linear history with a single commit in the target branch with the changes from the source branch.
upvoted 63 times

 **Corona_Virus** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Should be Yes
upvoted 15 times

 **lucaseto** Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
a squash merge adds all the file changes to a single new commit on the default branch
upvoted 2 times

 **icedog** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A
A. Yes - 100%
Currently strategy I use at my work
upvoted 2 times

 **MohmmadFayez** 8 months ago

Azure repo has 4 merge option :
1) Basic (no fast forward)
2Squatch
3) rebase with fast forward
4) rebase with merge commit

As i think the correct options which meet the rquirment here is

- sqatch
And
- rebase with fast forward
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
Answer is Yes

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

"Squash merging is a merge option that allows you to condense the Git history"
upvoted 1 times

✉ **adamsw** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

squash merges
upvoted 1 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Squash merge do the job
upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

answer is Yes. Squash merge are user just to condensate the history and all the topic commits in only one.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

A, squash merge reduce commit history.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Squash merge is the correct answer
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Surda** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Squash merge is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Squash merge do reduce history by merging all commits in source branch with a single merge commit
upvoted 1 times

✉ **AndyPix** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Squash merge do a single commit
upvoted 1 times

✉ **debanjan10** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Squash merges reduce the history volume. Same question was mentioned a few pages before.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **AlMargo1** 1 year, 4 months ago

Wow. Another wrong solution by examtopics. I am shocked.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Lyonel** 1 year, 8 months ago

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

Answer is YES because the question asks for a reduction in history volume on the master branch.

LINK: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/branch-policies?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

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 uses Azure DevOps to manage the build and release processes for applications.

You use a Git repository for applications source control.

You need to implement a pull request strategy that reduces the history volume in the master branch.

Solution: You implement a pull request strategy that uses an explicit merge.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead use fast-forward merge.

Note:

No fast-forward merge - This option merges the commit history of the source branch when the pull request closes and creates a merge commit in the target branch.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **fallenDaffy** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Instead, use Squash merge - creates a linear history with a single commit in the target branch with the changes from the source branch.
upvoted 21 times

 **MohmmadFayez** Most Recent 8 months ago

Explicit merge is relevant to "No fast forward merge"
So answer is no , because No fast forward will copy all commits history and add a commit message to the target branch
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is No

Squash merging is a merge option that allows you to condense the Git history

From <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/merging-with-squash?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Squash Merge
upvoted 1 times

 **rde montis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer but wrong explanation
upvoted 1 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

The correct answer is No. This is yes or no type question and not the fill in the blank.
upvoted 3 times

 **roydeen** 2 years, 4 months ago

Squash
upvoted 3 times

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 uses Azure DevOps to manage the build and release processes for applications.

You use a Git repository for applications source control.

You need to implement a pull request strategy that reduces the history volume in the master branch.

Solution: You implement a pull request strategy that uses a three-way merge.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead use fast-forward merge.

Note:

No fast-forward merge - This option merges the commit history of the source branch when the pull request closes and creates a merge commit in the target branch.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (60%)

A (40%)

✉  **fallenDaffy** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Use Squash merge - creates a linear history with a single commit in the target branch with the changes from the source branch.
upvoted 20 times

✉  **truonghieu11111** 2 years, 5 months ago

So what about your answer??
upvoted 1 times

✉  **ulhcx** 2 years, 2 months ago

B - No
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Sam90765** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

3 way merge = squash merge
upvoted 2 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is No

Squash merging is a merge option that allows you to condense the Git history

From <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/merging-with-squash?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Squash merge do the job
upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer but wrong explanation
upvoted 1 times

✉  **leonelferrari** 1 year, 10 months ago

use squash merge
upvoted 3 times

 **Hooters** 2 years, 5 months ago

Its B - No

upvoted 2 times

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

- Minimizes image sizes
- Minimizes the security surface area of the final image

What should you include in the recommendation?

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

Correct Answer: A

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.

Incorrect Answers:

C: A swarm consists of multiple Docker hosts which run in swarm mode and act as managers (to manage membership and delegation) and workers (which run swarm services).

Reference:

<https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/multistage-build/>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **msalvatori** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct - Verified

<https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/multistage-build/>

upvoted 31 times

 **awron_durat** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Multi-stage allows you to build and create in one container and grab just the compiled code to put in another. PowerShell DSC is for VM's and Docker Swarm is an Orchestration tool. Single-stage creates bigger builds.

upvoted 7 times

 **AlexeyG** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.

upvoted 2 times

 **elequiel** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

B and C are out

Between A and D, A is the answer

"Minimizes the security surface area" so multi-stage build

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **jojom19980** 1 year, 8 months ago

Multi-stage builds - Correct

upvoted 3 times

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: 3.1-sdk
02 COPY . /
03 RUN dotnet publish -c Release -o out
04 FROM microsoft/dotnet: 3.1-sdk
05 COPY --from=0 /out /
06 WORKDIR /
07 ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", "app1.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

Correct Answer: A

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.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **artisticcheese** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

Correct answer is 4. Final image shall not be sdk but runtime image

upvoted 85 times

 **coma74** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

I agree correct answer is 4 because the production runtime doesn't include a sdk.

upvoted 15 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Why do you need sdk twice?

Answer is C

upvoted 3 times

 **UnknownMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Use a runtime image not a Sdk image to run the app

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

correct answer is C. You don't need to use the SDK to run the application. You only need the runtime.

upvoted 2 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.

upvoted 4 times

 **cirojascr** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct is line 4, should be taken the runtime environment image

upvoted 1 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer is line 4. Final image shall not be sdk but runtime image

upvoted 1 times

 **rliberoff** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

It does not make sense to remove the SDK!!! How do you build then?

Come on @ExamTopics, it is obvious that the correct answer is C, line 04!

FIX THIS!

upvoted 1 times

 **arpi79** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer is line 4. Final image shall not be sdk but runtime image

upvoted 1 times

 **AndyPix** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Must use runtime, not sdk at line 4

upvoted 1 times

 **Keem** 1 year, 6 months ago

The end result is the same tiny production image as before, with a significant reduction in complexity. You don't need to create any intermediate images and you don't need to extract any artifacts to your local system at all.

How does it work? The second FROM instruction starts a new build stage with the alpine:latest image as its base. The COPY --from=0 line copies just the built artifact from the previous stage into this new stage. The Go SDK and any intermediate artifacts are left behind, and not saved in the final image.

upvoted 2 times

 **Keem** 1 year, 6 months ago

c: correct answer is written as "A" correction is needed please!

upvoted 2 times

 **erickim007** 1 year, 9 months ago

the answer should be line 4.

upvoted 2 times

 **vijaysmail84** 1 year, 10 months ago

Line 4 use runtime image

upvoted 2 times

 **DaveHyuga** 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer is C - 4

upvoted 4 times

 **ArnoudBM** 2 years, 4 months ago

Topic 3, question 3

upvoted 2 times

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 Triggers tab of the build pipeline, you select Batch changes while a build is in progress.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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

1. Select the Triggers tab.
2. Enable Continuous integration.

Note: Batch changes -

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Beast_Hollow** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct answer
upvoted 12 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/develop/what-is-continuous-integration>

"Continuous integration (CI) is the process of automatically building and testing code every time a team member commits code changes to version control."

Answer is No
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B
correct
upvoted 1 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.
upvoted 2 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct: <https://azuredavopslabs.com/labs/azuredavops/continuousintegration/>
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You need to deploy Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) to host an application. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Containers must only be published internally.
- AKS clusters must be able to create and manage containers in Azure.

What should you use for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Containers must only be published internally:

| |
|---------------------------|
| Azure Container Instances |
| Azure Container Registry |
| Dockerfile |

AKS clusters must be able to create and manage containers in Azure:

| |
|--------------------------------------------|
| An Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) group |
| An Azure Automation account |
| An Azure service principal |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Containers must only be published internally:

| |
|---------------------------|
| Azure Container Instances |
| Azure Container Registry |
| Dockerfile |

AKS clusters must be able to create and manage containers in Azure:

| |
|--------------------------------------------|
| An Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) group |
| An Azure Automation account |
| An Azure service principal |

Box 1: Azure Container Registry -

Azure services like Azure Container Registry (ACR) and Azure Container Instances (ACI) can be used and connected from independent container orchestrators like kubernetes (k8s). You can set up a custom ACR and connect it to an existing k8s cluster to ensure images will be pulled from the private container registry instead of the public docker hub.

Box 2: An Azure service principal

When you're using Azure Container Registry (ACR) with Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS), an authentication mechanism needs to be established.

You can set up

AKS and ACR integration during the initial creation of your AKS cluster. To allow an AKS cluster to interact with ACR, an Azure Active Directory service principal is used.

Reference:

<https://thorsten-hans.com/how-to-use-private-azure-container-registry-with-kubernetes> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-container-registry-integration>

 **nvnrao57** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Given Ans is correct

upvoted 25 times

 **ougullamaija** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Correttamundo nella della mundo.

I am a huge fan of Docker, so obviously I can say with 100% certainty, that this is an absolutely marvellously correctamundo answer :)

upvoted 8 times

 **kmaneith** Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

is it "publish container image" ?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/authenticate-kubernetes-options>

"AKS cluster AKS service principal Enable the AKS service principal with permissions to a target Azure container registry."

Answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **igorole** 1 year, 9 months ago

Fyi: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/authenticate-kubernetes-options>

upvoted 5 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

thanks for sharing the article

upvoted 1 times

You have 50 Node.js-based projects that you scan by using WhiteSource. Each project includes Package.json, Package-lock.json, and Npm-shrinkwrap.json files.

You need to minimize the number of libraries reports by WhiteSource to only the libraries that you explicitly reference.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the File System Agent plug-in.
- B. Add a devDependencies section to Package-lock.json.
- C. Configure the Artifactory plug-in.
- D. Delete Package-lock.json.

Correct Answer: B

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.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **klopper** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Is it a typo? There is no devDependencies in the package-lock.json.
The given comment refers to the devDependencies section in package.json
upvoted 22 times

✉  **Radul85** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correttamente!
upvoted 1 times

✉  **chandru1dev** 1 year, 8 months ago

It's a typo. In the comments, it's mentioned correctly
upvoted 3 times

✉  **somedude** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Yeah, probably a typo. Here's a link to article describing similar scenario with WhiteSource:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/archive/blogs/visualstudioalmrangers/manage-your-open-source-usage-and-security-as-reported-by-your-cicd-pipeline>
upvoted 6 times

✉  **jasifu3** 1 year ago

according to your link, "whitesource will soon release an npm plugin" for this. The plugin is now released, so I would not be surprised if the question has been updated with the plugin as the correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Fal9911** Most Recent 4 days, 21 hours ago

GPT: Adding a devDependencies section to the package.json file in order to run npm install --omit-dev is a valid approach for reducing the size of the installed packages and the time it takes to install them, but it is not the correct solution for minimizing the number of libraries reports by WhiteSource to only the libraries that you explicitly reference.

The devDependencies section in package.json is used to specify the packages that are only required for development and testing, and not for the production use of the project. By default, the npm install command installs all dependencies, including those specified in devDependencies.

However, by running npm install --omit-dev, you can exclude the packages listed in devDependencies from being installed. This can help reduce the size of the installed packages and the time it takes to install them, especially in production environments where only the packages needed for runtime are required.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Fal9911** 4 days, 21 hours ago

But to minimize the number of libraries reports by WhiteSource to only the libraries that you explicitly reference, you need to delete the npm-shrinkwrap.json and package-lock.json files and only keep the package.json file in each of the 50 Node.js-based projects.

upvoted 1 times

 **smariussorin** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Typo, it should be:

"Add a devDependencies section to Package.json." in order to run npm install --omit-dev

upvoted 1 times

 **Schtrudl** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/archive/blogs/visualstudioalmrangers/manage-your-open-source-usage-and-security-as-reported-by-your-cicd-pipeline>:

"Within your package.json file be sure you split out your npm dependencies between devDependencies and (production) dependencies"

Answer is B (though like what others before me have pointed out, it's a typo; package.json and not package lock)

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

B. Add a devDependencies section to Package.json. (Not Package-lock.json)

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer but the change has to be made to package.json file

upvoted 2 times

 **fragtom** 2 years ago

Info for related url <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/migrate/security-validation-cicd-pipeline?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 2 times

 **DeepMoon** 2 years ago

Why do we need lock files?

Lock files are intended to pin down, or lock, all versions for the entire dependency tree at the time that the lock file is created. Why is it important to use a package lock file and lock package versions?

Without a package lock file, a package manager such as Yarn or npm will resolve the the most current version of a package in real-time during the dependencies install of a package, rather than the version that was originally intended for the specific package

upvoted 3 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

answer B-confirm

upvoted 2 times

 **glaedr** 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer correct solving the typo error. It should be package.json instead of package-lock.json

<https://docs.npmjs.com/specifying-dependencies-and-devdependencies-in-a-package-json-file>

upvoted 4 times

 **pnkumar** 2 years, 10 months ago

According to this <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/ecosystems/javascript?view=azure-devops&tabs=code> answer should be package.json

upvoted 5 times

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

Correct Answer: A

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.

Incorrect Answers:

C: We should not wait until deployment. We want to detect the exploits as early as possible.

D: We should wait until the image is in the product container. We want to detect the exploits as early as possible.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉️  **TechieBloke** Highly Voted  2 years, 7 months ago

No way you should do manual task. And the requirement states "as early as possible" so image registry is the earliest option from the other 3 what left.

Answer is correct.

upvoted 19 times

✉️  **Radul85** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correttamente !

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **joseluismantilla** Highly Voted  2 years, 10 months ago

This is a new feature release in March, <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/azure-container-registry-integration>

Now, in your pipeline, trivy/aqua would be the task.

upvoted 8 times

✉️  **DeeNaxic** Most Recent  5 months ago

Why is CI a better place to scan, than in CD? Sure, if it's a known issue, you catch it already in CI step. But what if you run your CI, nothing is found. Then months later you want to deploy your build, or even revert to an old one. Now you are just going to run your CD, but in the meantime, issues could have been found. This will not be detected by running the scan exclusively in build.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/defender-for-containers-cicd>

"To set up the scanner, you'll need to enable Microsoft Defender for container registries and the CI/CD integration"

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Never do in OnProd env and no manual, so Answer is correct. => image registry

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

for the correct answer is A. CI and ACR are the places to scan for security issues as early as possible

upvoted 1 times

✉ **jojom19980** 1 year, 9 months ago

The answer is looking correct :<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/defender-for-container-registries-cicd>

upvoted 5 times

✉ **Duleep** 2 years, 9 months ago

why we need to analyze image registry?, it would be faster analyze only required images

upvoted 1 times

✉ **cucuff** 2 years, 7 months ago

I have the same doubt, but the others answers are a big NO, so i suppose A is the correct answer

upvoted 4 times

✉ **whoisthis** 2 years, 2 months ago

You need to scan image registry because vulnerabilities could be found even after you successfully scan it during your CI when the vulnerabilities database does not yet contain the CVE

upvoted 3 times

✉ **combo_breaker** 2 years, 1 month ago

Faster.. yes. But since analyzing the image registry will be a scheduled task (not one that is ran while you are running your CI/CD pipeline) it hopefully shouldn't matter how long it takes. Schedule it for Saturday-Sunday morning if time is an issue for ya.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **lvjo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer looks right, but it is not scheduled. It's done on the every push stage, no ?

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Yong2020** 2 years, 5 months ago

There might be images not pushed through code, e.g. manually uploaded images, they need to be scanned to be secured. So a scheduled scan is also required just to cover 100% cases.

upvoted 3 times

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

The company uses Azure DevOps for its full 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. a Microsoft-hosted agent
- B. Azure DevOps self-hosted agents on Azure DevTest Labs virtual machines.
- C. Azure DevOps self-hosted agents on Hyper-V virtual machines
- D. Azure DevOps self-hosted agents on virtual machines that run on Azure Stack

Correct Answer: D

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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-stack/user/azure-stack-compute-overview>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **AzureGurl** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

D is the correct answer.

upvoted 23 times

 **skySand** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

D is the correct answer.

As the question says that some applications are build using Erlang and Hack (which could be something dependent component) that is needed for the build to execute.. for which self-hosted agent on VM is needed as the build execution will happen on the build server

upvoted 7 times

 **kinkekin** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/products/azure-stack/#overview>

"Build, deploy, and run hybrid and edge computing apps"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/user/azure-stack-compute-overview?view=azs-2102>

"You can use Azure Stack Hub VMs in several ways. For example:

Development and test: Azure Stack Hub VMs enable you to create a computer with a specific configuration required to code and test an application.

Applications in the cloud: Because demand for your application can fluctuate, it might make economic sense to run it on a VM in Azure Stack Hub. You pay for extra VMs when you need them and shut them down when you don't."

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022. Went with D. Got 100% on that part.

upvoted 3 times

 **celciuz** 1 year, 7 months ago

This question came out, August 2021
upvoted 3 times

✉  **vglearn** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

✉  **aftab7500** 2 years, 4 months ago

Azure DevTest Labs is used for only testing purpose.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

thanks for explanation
upvoted 1 times

✉  **JohnD2020** 3 years ago

Should be answer B as Azure Stack requires more management than DevTest Labs.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **hubeau** 2 years, 12 months ago

And also "across the hybrid cloud"
upvoted 9 times

✉  **hubeau** 3 years ago

It should be work in production environment so D is good answer
upvoted 18 times

✉  **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

yes, if az stack implemented already on-prem)
upvoted 1 times

Your company has an Azure DevOps project.
 The source code for the project is stored in an on-premises repository and uses on an on-premises build server.
 You plan to use Azure DevOps to control the build process on the build server by using a self-hosted agent.
 You need to implement the self-hosted agent.
 You download and install the agent on the build server.
 Which two actions should you perform next? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

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

Correct Answer: BE

B: Make sure you install your self-signed ssl server certificate into the OS certificate store.

E: When you have a self-signed SSL certificate for your on-premises TFS server, make sure to configure the Git we shipped to allow that self-signed SSL certificate.

Enable git to use SChannel during configure with 2.129.0 or higher version agent Pass --gituseschannel during agent configuration

./config.cmd --gituseschannel

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/certificate>

Community vote distribution

| | |
|----------|----|
| DE (92%) | 8% |
|----------|----|

✉  **eray95** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

For the successful agent installing we need the PAT, question is not clear but we create PAT firstly, after that run config.cmd for agent installation Could be D and E??

upvoted 73 times

✉  **shankatna** 2 years ago

I will go with options D and E, I tested self hosted agent by creating an VM, after downloading the agent,. before executing config.sh we need to have PAT created from Azure DevOPS <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-linux?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 8 times

✉  **Hooters** 2 years, 5 months ago

It should be D and E

upvoted 11 times

✉  **Dfg2001** 2 years, 5 months ago

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

upvoted 28 times

✉  **kumardeb** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

D. From DevOps, create a personal access token (PAT).

E. From the build server, run config.cmd.

upvoted 18 times

✉  **smariussorin** Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

When generating the config strict, you have the option to include your PAT automatically

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mrg998** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

Anwser is D and E. Its literally written here - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-windows?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: DE

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

- 1) Authenticate with a personal access token (PAT)
- 2) run config.cmd

D and E are the answers
upvoted 4 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

D & E are correct answers.
upvoted 2 times

 **demonite** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

101% DE
upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: DE

After agent is install, we need to execute PS C:\agent> .\config.cmd and we need a PAT
upvoted 3 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: DE

D and E are the correct answers.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-windows?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

 **ougullamaija** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BE

corect is this
upvoted 2 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

DE are correct IMO.
upvoted 1 times

 **darsh19** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-windows?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 4 times

 **Sandosh_N2** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

D & E
upvoted 4 times

 **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

We can use either HTTPS client/server side certificates or PAT to authenticate on-premise repo and build server. However, it does not make sense for uploading the certificate to Azure, the certificate should be on on-premise servers for authentication.
I go with D and E

upvoted 1 times

 **Minatodsenspei** 1 year, 9 months ago

D and E definitely
upvoted 3 times

 **Ash111** 1 year, 9 months ago

100% D and E are correct.
upvoted 3 times

 **erickim007** 1 year, 9 months ago

the answer should be D and E
upvoted 3 times

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Correct Answer: ABD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

ACD (80%)

ABD (20%)

✉ **wblom** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Should be

- A. the tenant ID
- D. the app ID
- C. the client secret

upvoted 79 times

✉ **tom999** 2 years, 1 month ago

From <https://azureddevopslabs.com/labs/devopsserver/azureserviceprincipal/> (see also the screenshots there)

...

4. Run "az ad sp create-for-rbac --name ServicePrincipalName"
5. Azure will generate an appId, which is the Service principal client ID used by Azure DevOps Server. It will also generate a strong password, which is the Service principal key. The final value of interest is the tenant, which is the Tenant ID...
6. Execute "az account show"
7. The id is the Subscription ID you need to create the service connection. The name is the Subscription name you need.

>> I validated this approach .

>> Conclusion: The given answer ABD is correct.

It is a bit confusing because the fields in Azure Devops "Create service connection" have different names than in the CLI output. But there is no "client secret" and no "object id".

upvoted 22 times

✉ **monniq** 1 year, 11 months ago

This answer is well supported, and most legit.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **kamyrkon** 1 year ago

Correct, in task1 we can use powershell for connection, so could use Tenant ID, App ID, secret

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/azure/authenticate-azureps?view=azps-7.3.0#sign-in-with-a-service-principal>

upvoted 1 times

 **kumardeb** Highly Voted  2 years, 4 months ago

- A. the tenant ID
 - C. the client secret
 - D. the app ID
- upvoted 14 times

 **BuddhiK** Most Recent  3 months, 1 week ago

I think ABD is correct. If you deploy with SP it will not ask for secret when deploying through Azure Pipelines. But if you are deploying through PowerShell you have to define secret and app ID. So for this answer should be ABD.

Below are the steps for PS deployment:

1. Define tenant
 2. Define Subscription
 3. Provide App registration details .(APP ID and Password)
- For Azure Pipeline
1. Tenant is already defined
 2. APP ID or SPN
 3. Subscription ID
- upvoted 2 times

 **Atos** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

The Azure Resource Manager service connection asks for the following config:

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

To test an azure service principal you will need

1. Service principal application ID.
2. Service principal key.
3. Your Azure AD tenant ID.

Therefore I'd be inclined to put:

- A. the tenant ID
 - C. the client secret
 - D. the app ID
- upvoted 2 times

 **giuliohome** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ACD

From <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/authenticate-azure-deployment-pipeline-service-principals/6-exercise-authorize-service-principal-deployments?pivots=powershell#deploy-the-bicep-file-by-using-the-service-principal>
...you'll simulate what a pipeline does to deploy ...

Use the service principal's application ID and key (so D and C) to get the credentials.
Then, to sign in by using the service principal's credentials, you are asked also the tenant id (A)
upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ABD

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

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

Subscription ID

ABD is the answer
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Sorry after reviewing it should be ACD

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/app-objects-and-service-principals>

"When you've completed the app registration, you've got a globally unique instance of the app (the application object) which lives within your home tenant or directory. You also have a globally unique ID for your app (the app or client ID). In the portal, you can then add secrets or certificates and scopes to make your app work, customize the branding of your app in the sign-in dialog, and more."

upvoted 1 times

 **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ACD

On exam 20220727. Question was phrased a little different there, with combinations of the different components.

upvoted 2 times

 **Manjubk** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ABD

Go to Azure Devops-->Projects Settings-->Service Connection.

Then you will see the

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

upvoted 1 times

 **Redimido** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ABD

Having those, anyone can impersonate as your app.

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ACD

A C & D are correct answers.

upvoted 2 times

 **Lucario95** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ACD

Should be A, C, D

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ACD

Acd is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

- A. the tenant ID
- C. the client secret
- D. the app ID

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: ABD

IMHO answer is correct. To allow a build pipeline task to authenticate to AAD with an existing Service Principal you have to follow the procedure "Create an Azure Resource Manager service connection with an existing service principal" in the documented below

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/library/connect-to-azure?view=azure-devops#create-an-azure-resource-manager-service-connection-with-an-existing-service-principal>

upvoted 1 times

 **STH** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: ACD

there is no ask for subscriptionID when using app credentials, but only tenant, client ID (ie. app ID) and client secret (ie. app secret)

upvoted 2 times

 **BesQpin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: ACD

When using service principal, the tenant ID, app ID and client secret are required.

upvoted 2 times

 **Shreyans** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: ACD

ACD is right answer.

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You are deploying a new application that uses Azure virtual machines.

You plan to use the Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension on the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines always have the same Windows feature installed.

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.

Select and Place:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Configure the DSC extension on the virtual machines. | |
| Create a YAML configuration file. | |
| Load the file to Azure Blob storage. | |
| Configure the Custom Script Extension on the virtual machines. | |
| Load the file to Azure Files. | |
| Create a PowerShell configuration file. | |

- Configure the DSC extension on the virtual machines.
- Create a YAML configuration file.
- Load the file to Azure Blob storage.
- Configure the Custom Script Extension on the virtual machines.
- Load the file to Azure Files.
- Create a PowerShell configuration file.



| Actions | Answer Area |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Configure the DSC extension on the virtual machines. | Create a PowerShell configuration file. |
| Create a YAML configuration file. | Load the file to Azure Blob storage. |
| Load the file to Azure Blob storage. | Configure the Custom Script Extension on the virtual machines. |
| Configure the Custom Script Extension on the virtual machines. | |
| Load the file to Azure Files. | |
| Create a PowerShell configuration file. | |

Correct Answer:

- Configure the DSC extension on the virtual machines.
- Create a YAML configuration file.
- Load the file to Azure Blob storage.
- Configure the Custom Script Extension on the virtual machines.
- Load the file to Azure Files.
- Create a PowerShell configuration file.



Step 1: Create a PowerShell configuration file

You create a simple PowerShell DSC configuration file.

Step 2: Load the file to Azure Blob storage

Package and publish the module to a publically accessible blob container URL

Step 3: Configure the Custom Script Extension on the virtual machines.

The Custom Script Extension downloads and executes scripts on Azure virtual machines.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/custom-script-windows>

Tesshu 2 years ago

I believe gicen answer is wrong, it should be:

1. Create a PowerShell configuration file
2. Load the file to Azure Blob storage
3. Configure the *DSC extension* on the virtual machines

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

upvoted 84 times

✉ **khengoolman** 1 year, 5 months ago

Your link doesn't explain why Azure Blob is correct, this explains it a bit better: <https://marckean.com/2018/06/28/azure-automation-dsc-config-example/>

I agree with your answers

upvoted 4 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

agree with you

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Kinon4** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Question is asking you to use DSC, why would you use Custom Script Extension?

I believe answer is:

1. Create a Powershell configuration file
2. Load the file to Azure Blob storage
3. Configure the DSC extension on the virtual machines

upvoted 7 times

✉ **Fal9911** Most Recent 4 days, 6 hours ago

Based on a discussion with GPT:

1. Create a YAML configuration file (B) that specifies the Windows feature to be installed.
2. Create a PowerShell configuration file (F) that references the YAML file and configures the DSC extension on the virtual machines.
3. Configure the DSC extension on the virtual machines (A) using the PowerShell configuration file.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Fal9911** 4 days, 6 hours ago

Note that the YAML configuration file is needed to specify the Windows feature to be installed, and the PowerShell configuration file references the YAML file and configures the DSC extension on the virtual machines. The SAS token in blob storage is also needed to secure the YAML configuration file, but it is not one of the three actions required to ensure that the virtual machines always have the same Windows feature installed.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-overview>

"The configuration data file is secured by an SAS token in blob storage"

- 1) Create a PowerShell configuration file
- 2) Load the file to Azure Blob storage
- 3) Configure the DSC extension on the virtual machines

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Create PS

Load to Blob

Configure DSC

upvoted 2 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

"always have the same Windows feature installed." Mean DSC extension that manage drift

1. Create a PowerShell configuration file
2. Load the file to Azure Blob storage
3. Configure the *DSC extension* on the virtual machines

upvoted 2 times

✉ **jay158** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Please note the question says 'Azure virtual machines'

What if there are 1000 machine?

To stop the configuration from drifting we need automation account also.

In short Ans Should be

1. Create a PowerShell configuration file
2. Load the file to Azure Blob storage
3. Configure ARM Template -- to apply and configure DSC extensions + also create automation account

upvoted 2 times

✉ **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **andruhan** 1 year, 4 months ago

I believe it should be Blob Storage, see:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-overview#dsc-extension-powershell-cmdlets>

The following commands place the iisInstall.ps1 script on the specified VM. The commands also execute the configuration, and then report back on status.

```
$resourceGroup = 'dscVmDemo'  
$vmName = 'myVM'  
$storageName = 'demostorage'  
#Publish the configuration script to user storage  
Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration -ConfigurationPath .\iisInstall.ps1 -ResourceGroupName $resourceGroup -StorageAccountName $storageName -  
force  
#Set the VM to run the DSC configuration  
Set-AzVMDscExtension -Version '2.76' -ResourceGroupName $resourceGroup -VMName $vmName -ArchiveStorageAccountName $storageName -  
ArchiveBlobName 'iisInstall.ps1.zip' -AutoUpdate -ConfigurationName 'IISInstall'  
upvoted 1 times
```

✉ **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

The questions are weird. We need to upload the DCS Config file to Azure Automation, compile it then add the Nodes that we need to configuration monitoring. I am not sure why we add it to Azure File or Blob

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Kolego** 1 year, 6 months ago

I answered:

1. Create a Powershell configuration file
2. Load the file to AZURE FILES (!!!)
3. Configure the DSC extension on the virtual machine

I am not sure about the 2. There is a chance that both Blob and Files are correct.

Got 870pts

upvoted 3 times

✉ **mpknz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Based on <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/scripting/dsc/pull-server/pullserver?view=powershell-7.1> I think the answer may be to load the powershell config file onto a SMB share i.e. Azure Files not Blob storage and configure the DSC extension. I haven't seen any document suggesting a solution involving blob storage

upvoted 1 times

✉ **SACHMAM** 1 year, 9 months ago

True question is saying DSC. we shouldn't be using CSE here
I feel right answer is

1. Create a Powershell configuration file
2. Load the file to Azure Blob storage
3. Configure the DSC extension on the virtual machine

Sachin Kadam

upvoted 5 times

✉ **sam441** 1 year, 9 months ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

You need to execute inline testing of an Azure DevOps pipeline that uses a Docker deployment model. The solution must prevent the results from being published to the pipeline.

What should you use for the inline testing?

- A. a single stage Dockerfile
- B. an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) pod
- C. a multi-stage Dockerfile
- D. a Docker Compose file

Correct Answer: D

Use Docker when running integration tests with Azure Pipelines.

Reference:

<https://crossprogramming.com/2019/12/27/use-docker-when-running-integration-tests-with-azure-pipelines.html>

Community vote distribution

C (82%)

D (18%)

✉  **yhredil** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

It should be C. a multi-stage Dockerfile

"Build and test with a multi-stage Dockerfile: build and tests execute inside the container using a multi-stage Docker file, as such test results are not published back to the pipeline."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/test/publish-test-results?view=azure-devops&tabs=trx%2Cyaml>
upvoted 74 times

✉  **Tealon** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

For Docker based apps there are many ways to build your application and run tests:

Build and test in a build pipeline: build and tests execute in the pipeline and test results are published using the Publish Test Results task.

Build and test with a multi-stage Dockerfile: build and tests execute inside the container using a multi-stage Docker file, as such test results are not published back to the pipeline.

Build, test, and publish results with a Dockerfile: build and tests execute inside the container and results are published back to the pipeline. See the example below.

--> So multi-stage docker file.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/test/publish-test-results?view=azure-devops&tabs=trx%2Cyaml>
upvoted 11 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

agree with you

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rahul51it** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

C. a multi-stage Dockerfile

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

B and D are wrong for sure

Between A and C, C is the answer

Multi-stage builds are preferred

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Manjubk** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Build and test in a build pipeline v/s

Build and test with a multi-stage Dockerfile: v/s

Build, test, and publish results with a Dockerfile:

So, Build and test with a multi-stage Dockerfile: satisfy this.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Multistage is right answer
upvoted 2 times

 **Whirly** 1 year ago

Exam Question April 1st 2022, went with Multi-Stage.
upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

IMHO the answer is C
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/test/publish-test-results?view=azure-devops&tabs=trx%2Cyaml#docker>
upvoted 1 times

 **tatdatpham** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

Multistage is right answer
"Build and test with a multi-stage Dockerfile: build and tests execute inside the container using a multi-stage Docker file, as such test results are not published back to the pipeline."
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/test/publish-test-results?view=azure-devops&tabs=trx%2Cyaml>
upvoted 2 times

 **Whirly** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

IHOP, Answer is D, because the question mentions "Prevent the results from being published to the pipeline" if you need to publish results then it is multi-stage.
upvoted 1 times

 **Mev4953** 1 year, 1 month ago

Build and test WITHOUT publishing ==> multi-stage
upvoted 1 times

 **Shreyans** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Multistage is right answer
upvoted 1 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022. Multistage.
upvoted 3 times

 **durel** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

it should be dockercompose file.
upvoted 1 times

 **ask4cloud** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

multi-stage dockerfile
upvoted 1 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

Next steps
As seen above, running just one Docker container needs a not trivial amount of effort, so what happens in case the build needs to use more containers?

The answer is using an orchestration engine and what better option than using Docker Compose?

The Linux and Windows based agents already come with Docker Compose installed, while Docker Desktop for Mac contains it too. Docker Compose will greatly simplify the whole container setup, as starting several containers will be reduce to something as simple as: docker-compose up.

This post is already very long, so most probably I will demonstrate using Docker Compose inside an Azure DevOps pipeline in a future post.
upvoted 1 times

 **jasgmail** 1 year, 7 months ago

Multi-stage Docker File
upvoted 1 times

You are designing an Azure DevOps strategy for your company's development team.
You suspect that the team's productivity is low due to accumulate technical debt.
You need to recommend a metric to assess the amount of the team's technical debt.
What should you recommend?

- A. the number of code modules in an application
- B. the number of unit test failures
- C. the percentage of unit test failures
- D. the percentage of overall time spent on rework

Correct Answer: D

Technical Debt is the estimated cost to fix code elements issues.

Technical Debt Ratio: Ratio between the cost to develop the software and the cost to fix it. The Technical Debt Ratio formula is:

Remediation cost / Development cost

Which can be restated as:

Remediation cost / (Cost to develop 1 line of code * Number of lines of code)

Reference:

<http://www.azure365.co.in/devops/3PDevOps-4>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

✉  **roydeen** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

absolutely correct, technical debt is when you do something 'quickly', 'just for now', 'it will be coded later' fashion. hence, rework is often needed
upvoted 22 times

✉  **amsun10** 1 year, 6 months ago

great explaination
upvoted 4 times

✉  **Cluster007** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Correct
upvoted 17 times

✉  **mrg998** Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
yep d for sure
upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D
If the application code has technical debt, this means that the development team is spending time on existing issues. The technical debt would make it difficult to deliver changes faster.

Answer is D
upvoted 1 times

✉  **kennynelcon** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
Accurate option
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
D is correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **pandler** 11 months ago

Correct answer D
<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/premier-developer/technical-debt-the-anti-devops-culture/>
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

correct

upvoted 1 times

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

You create a new public project in Azure DevOps.

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

Which authentication type should you use?

- A. OpenID
- B. GitHub App
- C. a personal access token (PAT)
- D. SAML

Correct Answer: B

Write permission for the Checks API is only available to GitHub Apps.

Note: Authenticating as a GitHub App lets you do a couple of things:

- ☞ You can retrieve high-level management information about your GitHub App.
- ☞ You can request access tokens for an installation of the app.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/rest/guides/getting-started-with-the-checks-api>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **mak1** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

B is Correct.

upvoted 11 times

 **Kalaismile06** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

This is repeated question. Given answer is correct.

upvoted 5 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.github.com/en/rest/guides/getting-started-with-the-checks-api>

<https://docs.github.com/en/developers/apps/building-github-apps/authenticating-with-github-apps>

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

B. GitHub App

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Mev4953** 1 year, 1 month ago

GitHub Checks works only with GitHub App

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/github?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#:~:text=There%20are%20three%20authentication%20types%20for%20granting%20Azure%20Pipelines%20access%20to%20your%20GitHub%20repositories%20while%20creating%20a%20pipeline>.

upvoted 3 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

 **subrata83** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this in the Az-400 exam(Sep 27 2021)

upvoted 4 times

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 Continuous deployment trigger settings of the release pipeline, you enable the Pull request trigger setting.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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

1. Select the Triggers tab.
2. Enable Continuous integration.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **DevOpsGeek** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

The answer is correct, but the explanation is wrong, when a new code is checkin, the build will trigger only when we configure the Build Validation in Branch policy for the Main branch

upvoted 14 times

 **fihdsahFHVVKJFEV324** 2 years, 1 month ago

right!

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/devops/develop/what-is-continuous-integration>

"Continuous integration (CI) is the process of automatically building and testing code every time a team member commits code changes to version control."

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer but wrong explanation

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Sorry, the explanation is correct. It refers to the creation of the build pipeline by the classic editor

upvoted 1 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.

upvoted 3 times

 **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

I checked the release pipeline on LAB, it displays

Continuous deployment trigger
Git: _python-sample-vscode-flask-tutorial

Enabling the trigger will create a new release every time a Git push happens to the selected repository.

Pull request trigger

Git: _python-sample-vscode-flask-tutorial

Enabling this will create a release every time a selected artifact is available as part of a pull request workflow

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

So the correct answer is : Continuous deployment trigger is set to ENABLE

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer for the question is for general pipeline, not release pipeline

upvoted 1 times

✉ **MrMonkfish** 1 year, 7 months ago

The requirement is that "You need to ensure that when code is checked in, a build runs automatically.", when code is checked in to perform a build, so Continuous Integration.

The answer "Solution: From the Continuous deployment trigger settings of the release pipeline, you enable the Pull request trigger setting." is talking about Continuous Deployment, which is for deploying, not building.

I say B - No, it is not the correct solution. Enable Continuous Integration instead.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **moota** 1 year, 9 months ago

My opinion is a PR is different from a code check in.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

PR is obviously different from a code checkin

upvoted 1 times

✉ **johnny19873** 2 years, 7 months ago

Definitely it's B

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Fred64** 2 years, 10 months ago

Pull Request trigger is a build pipeline trigger, not release's

upvoted 4 times

✉ **zalyoung** 2 years, 9 months ago

release pipeline has PR trigger as well

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/triggers?view=azure-devops#prsettrigger>

upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: B

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

1. Select the Triggers tab.
2. Enable Continuous integration.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **27close** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

no- this should be selected before a gate

upvoted 6 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/devops/develop/what-is-continuous-integration>

"Continuous integration (CI) is the process of automatically building and testing code every time a team member commits code changes to version control."

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer but wrong explanation

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Sorry, the explanation is correct. It refers to the creation of the build pipeline by the classic editor

upvoted 1 times

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

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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

1. Select the Triggers tab.
2. Enable Continuous integration.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/devops/develop/what-is-continuous-integration>

"Continuous integration (CI) is the process of automatically building and testing code every time a team member commits code changes to version control."

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer but wrong explanation

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Sorry, the explanation is correct. It refers to the creation of the build pipeline by the classic editor

upvoted 1 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.

upvoted 4 times

 **samyoyoyo** 1 year, 10 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/deploy-pull-request-builds?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

 **samyoyoyo** 1 year, 10 months ago

In my opinion, the answer would be like : From the Continuous deployment trigger settings of the release pipeline, you enable Continuous deployment trigger

upvoted 3 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

Given answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **bhava** 3 years ago

Answer is A

upvoted 2 times

 **bhava** 3 years ago

Sorry B

upvoted 17 times

✉️  **Concay** 1 year, 10 months ago

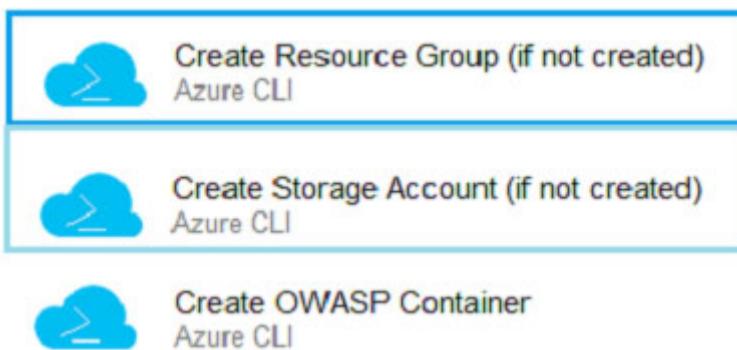
Yeah b
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **OhBee** 2 years, 11 months ago

bhava is right. This is with regards to the Build pipeline, not the release.
upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

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



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

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

Select and Place:

| Tasks | Answer Area |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Convert Report Format | |
| Build machine image | |
| Publish Test Results | ▶ |
| Destroy OWASP Container | ◀ |
| Call the Baseline Scan | |
| Docker CLI installer | |
| Download the file | |

| Tasks | Answer Area |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Convert Report Format | Call the Baseline Scan |
| Build machine image | Download the file |
| Publish Test Results | ▶ |
| Destroy OWASP Container | ◀ |
| Call the Baseline Scan | Convert Report Format |
| Docker CLI installer | Published Test Results |
| Download the file | Destroy OWASP Container |

Defining the Release Pipeline -

Once the application portion of the Release pipeline has been configured, the security scan portion can be defined. In our example, this consists of 8 tasks, primarily using the Azure CLI task to create and use the ACI instance (and supporting structures).

Otherwise specified, all the Azure CLI tasks are Inline tasks, using the default configuration options.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Create Resource Group (if not created) | Azure CLI | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |  |
|  Create Storage Account (if not created) | Azure CLI | <input type="radio"/> |  |
|  Create OWASP Container | Azure CLI | | |
|  Call the Baseline Scan | Azure CLI | | |
|  Download the file | Azure CLI | | |
|  Convert Report Format | PowerShell | | |
|  Publish Test Results | Publish Test Results | | |
|  Destroy OWASP Container | Azure CLI | | |

Reference:

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

□  **SteveChai** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Given answer is correct - verified.

upvoted 9 times

□  **Dalias** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 29 Jun exams. scored 800+ marks. didn't answered correctly though

upvoted 8 times

□  **Fal9911** Most Recent 4 days, 4 hours ago

GTP: Based on the documentation and the steps required to configure OWASP ZAP for security testing in an Azure DevOps release pipeline, the proper order for the five Azure CLI tasks should be:

Docker CLI installer (f)

Build machine image (b)

Call the Baseline Scan (e)

Convert Report Format (a)

Destroy OWASP Container (d)

This order ensures that the necessary prerequisites are set up before running the OWASP ZAP Baseline Scan and that the results are properly handled and formatted for publishing and analysis.

upvoted 1 times

□  **Fal9911** 4 days, 3 hours ago

Task f: Docker CLI installer

The first task in the sequence is to install the Docker CLI on the agent machine that will run the security tests. This is necessary because OWASP ZAP is typically packaged as a Docker container, and in order to run the container and execute the security tests, the agent machine must have the Docker CLI installed.

The "Docker CLI installer" task is an Azure CLI task that installs the Docker CLI on the agent machine. This task should be configured to run on the agent machine before the other tasks in the sequence.

upvoted 1 times

□  **Fal9911** 4 days, 3 hours ago

Task e: Call the Baseline Scan

The next task in the sequence is to call the baseline scan for OWASP ZAP. This involves running the OWASP ZAP container on the agent machine and executing the initial security scan to establish a baseline of vulnerabilities in the target application.

The "Call the Baseline Scan" task is an Azure CLI task that runs the OWASP ZAP container and executes the baseline scan. This task should be configured to run after the "Docker CLI installer" task has completed successfully.

upvoted 1 times

□  **Fal9911** 4 days, 3 hours ago

Task a: Convert Report Format

Once the baseline scan has completed, the next task is to convert the report format of the security scan results. The OWASP ZAP baseline scan produces a report in a specific format, and this format may not be compatible with other tools or systems used to analyze and manage security testing results.

The "Convert Report Format" task is an Azure CLI task that converts the report format of the security scan results to a format that is compatible with the target system or tool. This task should be configured to run after the "Call the Baseline Scan" task has completed successfully.

upvoted 1 times

 **Fal991** 4 days, 3 hours ago

Task e: Call the Baseline Scan

The next task in the sequence is to call the baseline scan for OWASP ZAP. This involves running the OWASP ZAP container on the agent machine and executing the initial security scan to establish a baseline of vulnerabilities in the target application.

The "Call the Baseline Scan" task is an Azure CLI task that runs the OWASP ZAP container and executes the baseline scan. This task should be configured to run after the "Docker CLI installer" task has completed successfully.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Given answer is correct and link provided supports it

upvoted 1 times

 **tjeerd** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 20220727. Given answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Call

Download

Export

Publish

Destroy

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Export = Convert

upvoted 1 times

 **chanbull** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Based on the question, how can we know there exists an image in Azure Blob and has been loaded in ACI such that the first task to run the baseline scan?

upvoted 2 times

 **Whirly** 1 year ago

Exam Question April 1st 2022.

upvoted 3 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer!!

upvoted 1 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct.

upvoted 4 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.

upvoted 3 times

 **Ashutosh_9608** 1 year, 6 months ago

The given answer is correct.

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

upvoted 5 times

 **subrata83** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this in the Az-400 exam(Sep 27 2021)

upvoted 4 times

 **celciuz** 1 year, 7 months ago

This came question came out, August 2021

upvoted 4 times

 **francis6170** 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 3 times

 **nvnrao57** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

You company uses a Git source-code repository.

You plan to implement GitFlow as a workflow strategy.

You need to identify which branch types are used for production code and preproduction code in the strategy.

Which branch type should you identify for each code type? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Production code:

| |
|---------|
| Master |
| Feature |
| Develop |

Preproduction code:

| |
|---------|
| Master |
| Feature |
| Develop |

Answer Area

Production code:

| |
|---------|
| Master |
| Feature |
| Develop |

Correct Answer:

Preproduction code:

| |
|---------|
| Master |
| Feature |
| Develop |

Box 1: Master -

The Master branch contains production code. All development code is merged into master in sometime.

Box 2: Develop -

The Develop branch contains pre-production code. When the features are finished then they are merged into develop.

Incorrect Answers:

During the development cycle, a variety of supporting branches are used:

☞ Feature branches are used to develop new features for the upcoming releases. May branch off from develop and must merge into develop.

Reference:

<https://medium.com/@patrickporto/4-branching-workflows-for-git-30d0aaee7bf>

 **Sst121**  1 year, 2 months ago

Given answer is correct:

The Git Flow Workflow

In the Git flow workflow, there are five different branch types:

Main
Develop
Feature
Release
Hotfix

Git Flow: Main Branch

The purpose of the main branch in the Git flow workflow is to contain production-ready code that can be released.

Git Flow: Develop Branch

The develop branch is created at the start of a project and is maintained throughout the development process, and contains pre-production code with newly developed features that are in the process of being tested.

Git Flow: Supporting Branches

When developing with Git flow, there are three types of supporting branches with different intended purposes: feature, release, and hotfix.

Git Flow: Feature Branch

The feature branch is the most common type of branch in the Git flow workflow. It is used when adding new features to your code.

When working on a new feature, you will start a feature branch off the develop branch, and then merge your changes back into the develop branch when the feature is completed and properly reviewed.

upvoted 18 times

 **SteveChai** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Given answer is correct - verified.

upvoted 10 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

Given answer is correct and supported by provided link and explanation

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknownMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

yes, the answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **malikimran21** 1 year, 3 months ago

this came in today exam Az-400 (Dec 2021)

upvoted 3 times

 **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

Master is now main !

upvoted 3 times

 **totalz** 1 year, 5 months ago

Why do they ask question like this? GitFlow is not even for CI/CD...

upvoted 1 times

 **Rohitbmenon** 1 year, 8 months ago

Perfect ok Master - Develop

upvoted 2 times

 **anup_antony** 1 year, 7 months ago

Perfect ok..entitus and the two and the con and the pak!

upvoted 1 times

 **moota** 1 year, 9 months ago

Very bad question :)

upvoted 3 times

 **Alex112** 1 year, 10 months ago

GitHub flow does not have nor expects to have branch "develop". Therefore, I think that preproduction code should be stored in a feature branch

upvoted 3 times

 **Concay** 1 year, 10 months ago

This is correct one. There is no development branch. The development is obsolete

upvoted 1 times

 **Chander2976** 1 year, 10 months ago

Your right. But the question says GitFlow (not GitHub flow). So you should be doing pre-production work on a 'Develop' branch.

upvoted 2 times

 **nvnrao57** 1 year, 11 months ago

Ans is Correct

upvoted 4 times

You have a build pipeline in Azure Pipelines that uses different jobs to compile an application for 10 different architectures.

The build pipeline takes approximately one day to complete.

You need to reduce the time it takes to execute the build pipeline.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Move to a blue/green deployment pattern
- B. Create a deployment group
- C. Increase the number of parallel jobs
- D. Reduce the size of the repository
- E. Create an agent pool

Correct Answer: Answer: The Azure Pipelines pool provides all Azure DevOps organizations with cloud-hosted build agents and free build minutes each month. If you need more

Question: I need more hosted build resources. What can I do?

Microsoft-hosted build resources, or need to run more jobs in parallel, then you can either:

- ⇒ Host your own agents on infrastructure that you manage.
- ⇒ Buy additional parallel jobs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/pools-queues>

Community vote distribution

CE (94%) 6%

✉ **213srx1i** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

...so C & E?

upvoted 49 times

✉ **[Removed]** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

C and E makes sense. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/pools-queues>

upvoted 21 times

✉ **anhtvux** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

I thought C already included E. Then, why not consider D - reduce size of the repos (it will take long time to decouple things... - but is it better for the long run)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

This is C and E for sure

"reduce the time" so more jobs in an agent pool

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

C & E are correct answers.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

C&E Make sense

upvoted 2 times

✉ **HetalMehta24** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

C. Increase the number of parallel jobs

E. Create an agent pool

upvoted 1 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.
C. Increase the number of parallel jobs
E. Create an agent pool
upvoted 4 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: CE

I think the correct answer is C and E. You can find the explanation to the question "I need more hosted build resources. What can I do?" in the faqs of the article below:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/pools-queues?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml%2Cbrowser#faq>
upvoted 1 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

CE for sure.
upvoted 1 times

 **Sst121** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

Correct ones
upvoted 1 times

 **darsh19** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

C and E are the correct answers
upvoted 1 times

 **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

CORRECT
upvoted 1 times

 **Sandosh_N2** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

C and E makes sense. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/pools-queues>
upvoted 1 times

 **Gogu83** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

C & E look good
upvoted 1 times

 **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

C and E makes sense. You need to increase the agent servers and increase job running parallelly
upvoted 1 times

 **totalz** 1 year, 5 months ago

I mean I would choose C & E. But how does E actually helps in the solution? Do we have to make some silly assumptions as well?
upvoted 3 times

 **totalz** 1 year, 5 months ago

If it's because of the different architectures, then we should create 10 agent pools, not 1.
upvoted 3 times

 **murat12345** 6 months ago

Does not make sense (still the best answer I guess). Why would a different architecture mean you need to have an additional pool. And what do they even mean with architecture in this context..
upvoted 2 times

You are creating a build pipeline in Azure Pipelines.

You define several tests that might fail due to third-party applications.

You need to ensure that the build pipeline completes successfully if the third-party applications are unavailable.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the build pipeline to use parallel jobs
- B. Configure flaky tests
- C. Increase the test pass percentage
- D. Add the Requirements quality widget to your dashboard

Correct Answer: D

Requirements traceability is the ability to relate and document two or more phases of a development process, which can then be traced both forward or backward from its origin. Requirements traceability help teams to get insights into indicators such as quality of requirements or readiness to ship the requirement. A fundamental aspect of requirements traceability is association of the requirements to test cases, bugs and code changes.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **prgt** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Its - B. Configure flaky tests
upvoted 55 times

 **27close** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

A flaky test is a test that provides different outcomes, such as pass or fail, even when there are no changes in the source code or execution environment. Flaky tests also impact the quality of shipped code.
flaky test should be the answer
upvoted 19 times

 **Mikeliz** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B
B. Configure flaky tests
upvoted 1 times

 **enuka** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B. Configure flaky tests
upvoted 1 times

 **Tom7828** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

The question is, "When you build," You don't test before you build. So it could be D
upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/test/flaky-test-management?view=azure-devops>

"Flaky tests present a barrier to finding real problems, since the failures often don't relate to the changes being tested. A flaky test is a test that provides different outcomes, such as pass or fail, even when there are no changes in the source code or execution environment"

Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Yes flaky test sometime success and sometime fail

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

I thinks the correct answer is B.

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

upvoted 1 times

 **sujitwarrier11** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Configure flaky tests

upvoted 2 times

 **Manish442** 1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **haskell** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B - Flaky Tests

upvoted 1 times

 **darsh19** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Flaky Tests

upvoted 2 times

 **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

Flaky test

upvoted 1 times

 **subrata83** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this in the Az-400 exam(Sep 27 2021)

upvoted 4 times

 **Dalias** 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 29 Jun exams. scored 800+ marks. Answered B

upvoted 11 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resources group named RG1. RG1 contains the following resources:

- Four Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server and have Internet Information Services (IIS) installed.
- SQL Server on an Azure virtual machine.
- An Azure Load Balancer.

You need to deploy an application to the virtual machines in RG1 by using Azure Pipelines.

Which four 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 correct orders you select.

Select and Place:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Create an agent pool | |
| Add the Puppet Agent extension to the virtual machines | |
| Add and configure a deployment group job for the pipeline | > |
| Add the Azure Pipelines Agent extension to the virtual machines | < |
| Create a deployment group | ^ |
| Execute the pipeline | ▼ |

| Actions | Answer Area |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Create an agent pool | Create an agent pool |
| Add the Puppet Agent extension to the virtual machines | Create a deployment group |
| Add and configure a deployment group job for the pipeline | > |
| Add the Azure Pipelines Agent extension to the virtual machines | < |
| Create a deployment group | Add the Azure Pipelines Agent extension to the virtual machines |
| Execute the pipeline | ^ |
| | ▼ |

Step 1: Create an agent pool -

Azure Pipelines provides a pre-defined agent pool named Azure Pipelines with Microsoft-hosted agents.

Step 2: Create a deployment group

Deployment groups make it easy to define logical groups of target machines for deployment, and install the required agent on each machine.

Step 3: Add the Azure Pipelines Agent extension to the virtual machines

Install the Azure Pipelines Agent Azure VM extension

Step 4: Add and configure a deployment group job for the pipeline

Tasks that you define in a deployment group job run on some or all of the target servers, depending on the arguments you specify for the tasks and the job itself.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/deployment-groups/howto-provision-deployment-group-agents>

 **meinekarte**  2 years ago

I would say:

- 1- Create a deployment group
- 2- Add the Azure Pipelines Agent extension to the virtual machines
- 3- Add and configure a deployment group job for the pipeline
- 4- excuse the pipeline

upvoted 91 times

□  **RamDotMe** 1 year, 7 months ago

not excused
upvoted 24 times

□  **totalz** 1 year, 5 months ago

I believe the order of step 1 & 2 here doesn't matter.
upvoted 3 times

□  **AdamCzepiel** 1 year, 1 month ago

i think it matters because the powershell script for the azure pipelines agent is only available if the deployment group already exists
upvoted 3 times

□  **Concay** 1 year, 10 months ago

This is still valid. In the deployment group, u dont need to define the agent pool but need to install agent extension. All belows feedback r wrong
upvoted 4 times

□  **meinekarte** 2 years ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/deployment-groups/deploying-azure-vms-deployment-groups?view=azure-devops#:~:text=A%20deployment%20group%20is%20a,after%20the%20project%20is%20provisioned>.
upvoted 2 times

□  **poplovic** Highly Voted  1 year, 6 months ago

read the doc (which is terribly written) and watched some videos. The correct steps
1- Create a deployment group and assign a tag to each machine (you can also create multiple groups)
2- Add the Azure Pipelines Agent extension to the virtual machines: once you add a machine, you will get a powershell script with the PAT. You install the agent by running the script on your machine.
3- Add and configure a deployment group job for the pipeline: hook up the jobs in the pipeline with deployment group's machine
4- execute the pipeline: run the pipeline
upvoted 20 times

□  **syu31svc** Most Recent  8 months ago

I would say

- 1) Create an agent pool
- 2) Create a deployment group
- 3) Add and configure a deployment group job for the pipeline
- 4) Execute the pipeline

Create the agent pool for the VMs that have IIS installed then the deployment group for the VMs

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/deployment-groups/deploying-azure-vms-deployment-groups?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 2 times

□  **warchoon** 4 months ago

"Define an agent pool". Not create
upvoted 1 times

□  **sujitwarrier11** 1 year, 1 month ago

The agent pool creation is not relevant here.
upvoted 4 times

□  **antococ** 1 year, 3 months ago

The correct sequence is this:
1. Create an agent pool – This is mandatory and must be created previously of deployment group!
2. Create a deployment group
3. Add and configure the deployment group job for the pipeline
4. Execute the pipeline
upvoted 4 times

□  **debanjan10** 1 year, 4 months ago

Create a deployment group
Add the Azure Pipelines Agent extension to the virtual machines
Add and configure a deployment group job for the pipeline
Execute the pipeline
upvoted 1 times

□  **sheva370** 1 year, 8 months ago

The correct answer is:
- Create a deployment group
- Create an agent pool
- Add and configure a deployment group job for the pipeline
- Execute the pipeline

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/deployment-groups/deploying-azure-vms-deployment-groups?view=azure-devops#creating-and-configuring-a-deployment-group>

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Dalias** 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **fsmtoledo** 1 year, 8 months ago

so what' are the answers?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Alison** 1 year, 8 months ago

so what' are the answers?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **francis6170** 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Dalias** 1 year, 9 months ago

so what was the answer that you gave for this? and did you pass?

upvoted 6 times

✉ **AlexLiourtas** 1 year ago

9 months later

upvoted 2 times

✉ **erico** 1 year, 9 months ago

Here the order of tasks are :

1. Create an agent pool – This would be used for building the application in Azure Pipelines
2. Create a deployment group – Group the target virtual machines in the deployment group
3. Add and configure the deployment group job for the pipeline
4. Execute the pipeline

upvoted 10 times

✉ **AYap** 1 year, 10 months ago

1. Create deployment group
2. Create agent pool & specifications
3. Add & configure pipeline jobs
4. Execute pipeline

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/deployment-groups/deploying-azure-vms-deployment-groups?view=azure-devops#:~:text=A%20deployment%20group%20is%20a,after%20the%20project%20is%20provisioned.>

upvoted 4 times

✉ **tankard777** 1 year, 10 months ago

This is correct.

upvoted 1 times

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 Triggers tab of the build pipeline, you select Enable continuous integration.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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

1. Select the Triggers tab.
2. Enable 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.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Vkv** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Should be yes I think

upvoted 132 times

 **dirgiklis** 1 year, 8 months ago

Show me Triggers tab of the "build" pipeline.

upvoted 2 times

 **Kolego** 1 year, 6 months ago

It's 100% yes, Triggers tab of a build pipeline, mark Enable CI.

upvoted 1 times

 **Ncam_Charlie** Highly Voted 3 years ago

I agree, the answer should be Yes for this question, as the explanation is exactly what has been configured.

upvoted 19 times

 **LGWJ12** Most Recent 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes, the answer provided is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Continuous integration (CI) is the process of automatically building and testing code every time a team member commits code changes to version control.

From <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/develop/what-is-continuous-integration>

Answer is Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **kennynelcon** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Tested

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.

upvoted 3 times

 **Rohitbmenon** 1 year, 8 months ago

Continuous Integration is the right answer

upvoted 3 times

 **francis6170** 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 5 times

 **erickim007** 1 year, 9 months ago

the answer should be yes.

upvoted 2 times

 **samyoyoyo** 1 year, 10 months ago

The answer is YES. No doubt.

upvoted 3 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is yes

upvoted 2 times

 **mcquirk** 1 year, 11 months ago

One of the most well known features to those who use Azure DevOps or TFS and this answer is given wrong here... :D

upvoted 2 times

 **RKS** 2 years, 1 month ago

"Yes" should be the option

upvoted 3 times

 **vglearn** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer should be yes. Explanation is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **ASHWANID** 2 years, 2 months ago

I agree, the answer should be Yes for this question

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso and an Azure DevOps project named Project1.

You plan to use Microsoft-hosted agents to build container images that will host full Microsoft .NET Framework apps in a YAML pipeline in Project1.

What are two possible virtual machine images that you can use for the Microsoft-hosted agent pool? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. vs2017-win2016
- B. ubuntu-16.04
- C. win1803
- D. macOS-10.13
- E. vs.2015-win2012r2

Correct Answer: BC

The Microsoft-hosted agent pool provides 7 virtual machine images to choose from:

- Ⓐ Ubuntu 16.04 (ubuntu-16.04)
- Ⓐ Windows Server 1803 (win1803) - for running Windows containers
- Ⓐ Visual Studio 2019 Preview on Windows Server 2019 (windows-2019)
- Ⓐ Visual Studio 2017 on Windows Server 2016 (vs2017-win2016)
- Ⓐ Visual Studio 2015 on Windows Server 2012R2 (vs2015-win2012r2)
- Ⓐ macOS X Mojave 10.14 (macOS-10.14)
- Ⓐ macOS X High Sierra 10.13 (macOS-10.13)

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

AB (69%) AE (15%) BC (15%)

✉️  **artisticcheese**  3 years, 4 months ago

Correct answer is A/C. You can not have Full .NET framework on Linux (only .NET core). No reason to have any further discussions. I bet my life on my answer.

upvoted 64 times

✉️  **Mefguine** 2 years, 11 months ago

On March 23, 2020, we'll be removing the following Azure Pipelines hosted images:

Windows Server 2012R2 with Visual Studio 2015 (vs2015-win2012r2)
macOS X High Sierra 10.13 (macOS-10.13)
Windows Server Core 1803 - (win1803)

Ref:

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

upvoted 12 times

✉️  **Miles19** 1 year, 11 months ago

You're not right. The correct answers are A and B. From March 2020, Win1803 is not supported anymore. Here is the link:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/hosted?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#software>

upvoted 35 times

✉️  **MayurHG** 1 year, 8 months ago

Agree with Miles19

upvoted 6 times

✉️  **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

I agree with Miles. Win 1803 is deprecated now. the correct answer is A & B.

upvoted 9 times

✉️  **ttm_19** 2 years, 10 months ago

It is not about running .net full framework on Linux, but just building the image.

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **monniq** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct. <https://medium.com/@hudsonmendes/build-net-4-5-on-linux-in-5-minutes-and-see-what-it-is-like-848ea45fc667>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **renabre** Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

So, the correct answer is A/B (vs2017 and Ubuntu).

upvoted 42 times

✉  **cucuff** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct, its A and B. Why? Because C D E images are decommissioned and no longer available.

For those saying that Ubuntu can't run .NET and only can run .NET, you are right, but this is about Building the image, NOT running.

upvoted 11 times

✉  **cucuff** 2 years, 7 months ago

The second time I said .NET I wanted to say .NET Core

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Fal9911** Most Recent 3 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: AE

GPT: The two possible virtual machine images that can be used for the Microsoft-hosted agent pool to build container images that will host full Microsoft .NET Framework apps are:

- A. vs2017-win2016
- E. vs.2015-win2012r2

Explanation:

The vs2017-win2016 image provides Visual Studio 2017 on Windows Server 2016 with .NET Framework 4.7.2, .NET Core 2.1 and other tools required for .NET Framework app development.

The vs.2015-win2012r2 image provides Visual Studio 2015 on Windows Server 2012 R2 with .NET Framework 4.6 and other tools required for .NET Framework app development.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Hieronimusov** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

AB.

Windows that is supported - A

rest is obsolete

Ubuntu on which you can build image - B.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **smariussorin** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Since the question is old, A & E. The version of Windows must have VS installed on it.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **a1anu** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

As of Sept 2022, the following Versions are supported:

windows-2022
windows-2019
ubuntu-22.04
ubuntu-20.04
ubuntu-18.04
macOS-12
macOS-11
macOS-10.15 (Deprecated)

I suppose this question shouldn't be coming in the exam now. Even if it comes, I hope they keep updating the Options for the answers.

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

upvoted 8 times

✉  **syu31svc** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

Seems like an outdated question

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/hosted?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#software>

You can see that the options are not listed in the URL as of Aug 2022

In any case, I would take A and B as the answers

upvoted 3 times

✉  **MohmmadFayez** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Hosted Agents:

Only windows-2019 and ubuntu-* images support running containers. The macOS image does not support running containers.

"
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/container-phases?view=azure-devops#hosted-agents>
upvoted 1 times

□ **Drummer** 9 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is A-E
vs2017-win2016
vs.2015-win2012r2
Explanation
<https://github.com/microsoft/azure-pipelines-image-generation/blob/d80f81d6c98f8ce2c74b034309bb774ea8d31>
<https://github.com/actions/virtual-environments/blob/master/images/win/Windows2016-Readme.md>
upvoted 3 times

□ **warchoon** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

2012 - no
So 1803 and 2016.
AC
Were before
upvoted 1 times

□ **warchoon** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Your explanations are outdated too :)
upvoted 1 times

□ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

@tunstila has best and most up to date explanation. Versions shown on question are no longer supported.
New exam question will refer to hosted instances described here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/hosted?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml>
upvoted 1 times

□ **tunstila** 12 months ago

None of the options is correct IMO. I guess this question is probably no longer relevant or the options have been changed in new exams.

Check the link below for the current images:

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

Current images are:

windows-2022
windows-2019
ubuntu-20.04
ubuntu-18.04
macOS-11
macOS-10.15
upvoted 4 times

□ **Endrit** 1 year ago

Your answers were right during the time. But time has passed and things change. For the moment none of the answers is correct, unless topicexam updates the options.

Please refer to this link to keep updated with the latest versions available:

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

upvoted 1 times

□ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BC

For me the answer is correct.

The application asks to build Container images that can host Microsoft .NET Framework apps with full compatibility.

The build of container images is done with docker. So to answer the question we must first ask in which of the Microsoft-Hosted images is supported. The answer must also take into account the period in which the question was generated, which in this case is clearly obsolete and you can tell by the options available in the answer. So it is necessary not to think about images that have been deprecated today. So the answer becomes:

- ubuntu-16.04
- win1803

For more details you can consult the following links:

<https://i.stack.imgur.com/ekvL9.png>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/52372790/what-are-all-the-available-hosted-agent-pools-for-azure-pipelines>

<https://blog.alexellis.io/run-iis-asp-net-on-windows-10-with-docker/>

upvoted 2 times

□ **HenStrak** 1 year, 1 month ago

The Ubuntu 16.04 hosted image was removed September 2021

upvoted 4 times

□ **PlumpyTumbler** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

cucuff has the best explanation
upvoted 3 times

✉ **aroravibhu** 1 year, 3 months ago

even B is not correct from Dec'21..

The Ubuntu 16.04 hosted image was removed September 2021

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

In December 2021, we removed the following Azure Pipelines hosted image:

macOS X Mojave 10.14 (macOS-10.14)

In March 2020, we removed the following Azure Pipelines hosted images:

Windows Server 2012R2 with Visual Studio 2015 (vs2015-win2012r2)

macOS X High Sierra 10.13 (macOS-10.13)

Windows Server Core 1803 (win1803)

upvoted 4 times

✉ **drainuzzo** 1 year, 1 month ago

so A and A are the correct answers

upvoted 2 times

✉ **AlexLiourtas** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

is this even legal?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Sulley** 1 year, 4 months ago

Note

macOS-latest is changing to macOS-11.

The Ubuntu 16.04 hosted image was removed September 2021.

The Windows Server 2016 with Visual Studio 2017 image is being deprecated.

In March 2020, we removed the following Azure Pipelines hosted images:

Windows Server 2012R2 with Visual Studio 2015 (vs2015-win2012r2)

macOS X High Sierra 10.13 (macOS-10.13)

Windows Server Core 1803 (win1803)

Customers are encouraged to migrate to vs2017-win2016, macOS-10.14, or a self-hosted agent respectively.

For more information and instructions on how to update your pipelines that use those images, see Removing older images in Azure Pipelines hosted pools.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You currently use JIRA, Jenkins, and Octopus as part of your DevOps processes.

You plan to use Azure DevOps to replace these tools.

Which Azure DevOps service should you use to replace each tool? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

JIRA:

Boards
 Build pipelines
 Release pipelines
 Repos

Jenkins:

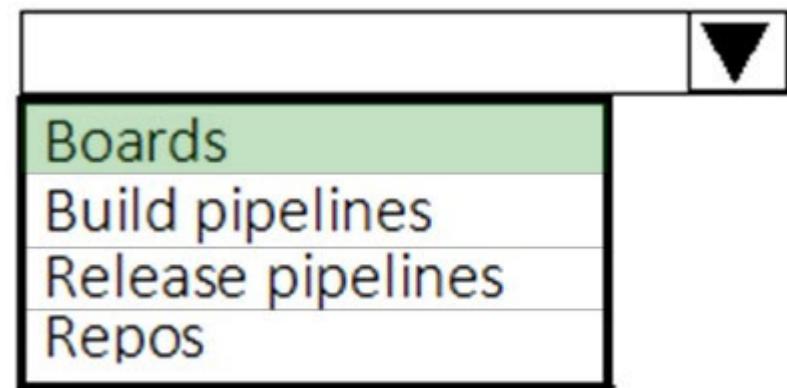
Boards
 Build pipelines
 Release pipelines
 Repos

Octopus:

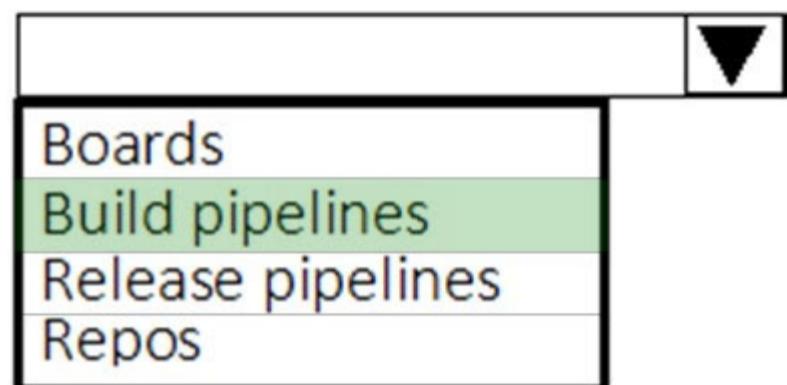
Boards
 Build pipelines
 Release pipelines
 Repos

Answer Area

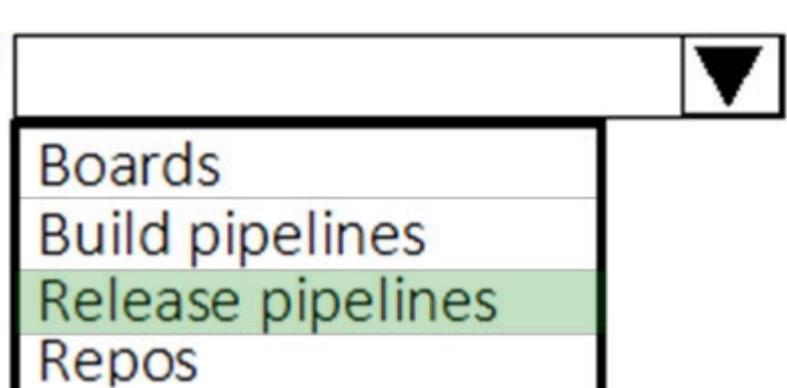
JIRA:



Jenkins:



Octopus:



Correct Answer:

Reference:

<https://octopus.com/blog/octopus-jira-integration>

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

✉ **Vkv** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Boards
Build pipelines
Release pipelines
upvoted 292 times

✉ **Fahadh** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **AlMargoi** 1 year, 4 months ago

+1 - this is the correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

absolutely agree with you!
upvoted 1 times

✉ **samyoyoyo** 1 year, 10 months ago

Yes, this is right.
upvoted 3 times

✉ **[Removed]** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

JIRA- Board
Jenkins- Build Pipelines
Octopus- Release pipelines
upvoted 74 times

✉ **Eltooth** Most Recent 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Boards
Build
Release
upvoted 1 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Boards
Build pipelines
Release pipelines

WTF the answer...
upvoted 2 times

✉ **mohammed159** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Jira for Release Pipelines WTF bro lmao
upvoted 2 times

✉ **mohammed159** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Boards
Build pipelines
Release pipelines
Although Jenkins can be replaced with Release pipelines as well.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **sujitwarrier11** 1 year, 1 month ago

Wow who answered this question
Boards
Build pipelines
Release pipelines
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

I had a similar question in Feb-2022 exam. There was one more tool called 'Trello' which can be replaced by Azure Boards.
upvoted 8 times

✉ **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **malik121** 1 year, 2 months ago

Boards
Build pipelines
Release pipelines
upvoted 2 times

✉ **sidharthwader** 1 year, 3 months ago

lmao this is so wrong right answer
Boards
Build pipelines
Release pipelines
upvoted 1 times

✉ **debanjan10** 1 year, 4 months ago

JIRA -> Boards
Jenkins -> Build pipelines
Octopus -> Release pipelines
upvoted 5 times

✉ **Sulley** 1 year, 4 months ago

Well, Jenkins can hold repos and build as well, but I believe, Devops build should replace shuold be replaced in the place of Jenkins.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Leo128** 1 year, 7 months ago

Given answer could not be more incorrect..
Answer - Boards, Build Pipeline, release pipeline
upvoted 4 times

✉ **sunil777** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Ans is
JIRA- Board
Jenkins- Build Pipelines
Octopus- Release pipelines
upvoted 2 times

✉ **nocap** 1 year, 8 months ago

Whoever provided the given answer, for sure failed the test.
upvoted 10 times

✉ **MohitRao** 1 year, 9 months ago

Board, Build pipelines and Release pipelines
upvoted 3 times

 **SACHMAM** 1 year, 10 months ago

JIRA - Boards (Mostly to effort tracking, boards is an appropriate answer)

Jenkins - Build pipelines (Can do CI & CD both, but here it can be used as a Build pipeline)

Octopus - Release pipeline (Considering its nature, its just a deployment tool)

upvoted 5 times

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

Correct Answer: B

The options you can choose for a queuing policy are:

Number of parallel deployments

If you specify a maximum number of deployments, two more options appear:

- Deploy all in sequence

- Deploy latest and cancel the others: Use this option if you are producing releases faster than builds, and you only want to deploy the latest build.

Incorrect Answers:

C: Release 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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/stages?tabs=classic&view=azure-devops#queuing-policies>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **msalvatori** Highly Voted  2 years, 9 months ago

Correct - Verified

upvoted 33 times

 **rreeey** Highly Voted  2 years, 8 months ago

Correct

upvoted 11 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent  8 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/stages?tabs=classic&view=azure-devops#queuing-policies>:

"Number of parallel deployments"

"Deploy latest and cancel the others"

B is the answer

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknownMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct

upvoted 5 times

 **RKS** 2 years, 1 month ago

Verified - Correct!
upvoted 7 times

 **vglearn** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer
upvoted 5 times

 **KKalyan** 2 years, 5 months ago

Correct
upvoted 6 times

Your company develops a client banking application that processes a large volume of data.

Code quality is an ongoing issue for the company. Recently, the code quality has deteriorated because of an increase in time pressure on the development team.

You need to implement static code analysis.

During which phase should you use static code analysis?

- A. integration testing
- B. staging
- C. production release
- D. build

Correct Answer: A

The Secure Development Lifecycle (SDL) Guidelines recommend that teams perform static analysis during the implementation phase of their development cycle.

Note: The company should focus in particular on the implementation of DevOps tests to assess the quality of the software from the planning stage to the implementation phase of the project.

Reference:

<https://secdevtools.azurewebsites.net/>

Community vote distribution

D (92%) 8%

✉  **DBoss** Highly Voted 3 years ago

correct answer should be build only as static code analysis is done at compile time not runtime.

upvoted 102 times

✉  **plalwa** 2 years, 3 months ago

PR or build, that's it. so build is correct option.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Miles19** 1 year, 11 months ago

Yes, that's correct.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **JohnD2020** Highly Voted 3 years ago

Here a picture of Microsoft's answer:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/migrate/media/security-validation-cicd-pipeline/feedback.png>

So pull request and CI (guess this is build).

upvoted 34 times

✉  **Root_Access** 2 years, 10 months ago

Looking for this picture. Nice. D is correct.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **SATHTECH** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D .

Testing can't cover every possible code execution path. But a static code analyzer can.

It checks the code as you work on your build. You'll get an in-depth analysis of where there might be potential problems in your code, based on the rules you've applied.

link : <https://www.perforce.com/blog/sca/what-static-analysis#:~:text=Static%20code%20analysis%20is%20performed,during%20the%20Create%20phase.>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **dmeld** 4 months, 1 week ago

It should be D. We usually use Dynamic code analysis in stage A and static code analysis in the early stages of Software development life cycle as build stage .

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The Secure Development Lifecycle (SDL) Guidelines recommend that teams perform static analysis during the integration and implementation and phase of their development cycle.

Got a similar practice question from Linux Academy (now Cloud Guru)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **warchoon** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/securityengineering/sdl/practices>

AST is typically integrated into the commit pipeline to identify vulnerabilities each time the software is built or packaged.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Keem** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Several other answers to similar questions in this series equally chose 'Build' I go for D

upvoted 1 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

On Build

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AlexLiourtas** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

can confirm is D

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is Build!

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/develop/security-code-analysis-onboard#adding-specific-build-tasks-to-your-azure-devops-pipeline>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Manish442** 1 year, 2 months ago

correct answer should be build only as static code analysis is done at compile time not runtime.

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

✉ **jonasis** 1 year, 1 month ago

I think you mean D

upvoted 1 times

✉ **darsh19** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. build

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rliberoff** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

@ExamTopics... you are doing it wrong!

The correct answer is D!

You do static analysis during build, not during testing, specially not integration testing.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Pankaj78** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

It can be build only, but developers don't intend to fix these issues due to sheer pressure, so it can be at the build time if you have good developers and can be at CI time when you want to enforce it, I think enforcing would be a better as developers will be obliged to fix them

upvoted 1 times

✉ **arpi79** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Its D - during BUILD

upvoted 1 times

✉ **SACHMAM** 1 year, 9 months ago

Its D - during BUILD

upvoted 2 times

✉ **DevOpsGeek** 1 year, 9 months ago

Read the question, its a phase and not stage so the answer is A

upvoted 3 times

✉ **erickim007** 1 year, 9 months ago

SAST should be applied to build.
upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a project in Azure DevOps that uses packages from multiple public feeds. Some of the feeds are unreliable.

You need to consolidate the packages into a single feed.

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

Select and Place:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Modify the configuration files to reference the Azure Artifacts feed. | |
| Run an initial package restore. | |
| Create a Microsoft Visual Studio project that includes all the packages. | ◀ ▶ |
| Create an Azure Artifacts feed that uses upstream sources. | ◀ ▶ |
| Create a NuGet package. | |
| Create an npm package. | |

Correct Answer:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Modify the configuration files to reference the Azure Artifacts feed. | Create a NuGet package. |
| Run an initial package restore. | Create an Azure Artifacts feed that uses upstream sources. |
| Create a Microsoft Visual Studio project that includes all the packages. | Create a Microsoft Visual Studio project that includes all the packages. |
| Create an Azure Artifacts feed that uses upstream sources. | ◀ ▶ |
| Create a NuGet package. | |
| Create an npm package. | |

Step 1: Create a NuGet package.

NuGet and Maven are public package managers that support multiple feeds.

Step 2: Create an Azure Artifacts feed that uses upstream sources

If you want to use packages from multiple feeds, use upstream sources to bring packages from multiple feeds together into a single feed.

Step 3: Create a Microsoft Visual Studio project that includes all the packages

Consume NuGet packages from upstream sources: Now you can open Visual Studio and install packages from the upstream sources you just configured.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/how-to/set-up-upstream-sources>

 **Tesshu** Highly Voted  2 years ago

I believe answer is wrong, it should be:

1. Create an azure artifacts feed that uses upstream sources

Upstream sources enable you to use a single feed to store both the packages you produce and the packages you consume from both public packages managers (npmjs.com, NuGet.org, Maven Central, and PyPI) and Artifacts feeds.

2. Modify the configuration files to reference the Arure Artifacts feed

Since they were referencing the public feeds

3. Run an initial package restore

To pull the packages from the public feed and save them in the azure upstream feed:

Packages belonging to an upstream are available downstream soon after they are published, but will only show up in the feed's UI once they have been 'ingested,' which requires installing the package version for the first time in the downstream feed.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/upstream-sources?view=azure-devops>

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/how-to/set-up-upstream-sources?view=azure-devops

upvoted 136 times

✉  **smariussorin** 2 months ago

Since you posted the question, why did you give the wrong answers? :D

upvoted 1 times

✉  **meinekarte** 2 years ago

tesshu is correct, no more action can be done here

upvoted 2 times

✉  **celciuz** 1 year, 7 months ago

The provided answer is definitely wrong. Why? Because the question said that "multiple public feeds are unreliable" NuGet and npm feeds are public by nature.

Hence, Teeshu's provided answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Totally agree with you and the microsoft documentation demonstrates this.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/tutorials/protect-oss-packages-with-upstream-sources?view=azure-devops&tabs=npm>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **LeeVee**  2 years ago

1. Create an azure artifacts feed that uses upstream sources
2. Modify the configuration files to reference the Azure Artifacts feed
3. Run an initial package restore

upvoted 25 times

✉  **Fal9911**  3 days, 6 hours ago

GPT: To consolidate the packages into a single feed, the following three actions should be performed in sequence:

Create an Azure Artifacts feed that uses upstream sources
Modify the configuration files to reference the Azure Artifacts feed
Run an initial package restore
The correct order is:

- d. Create an Azure Artifacts feed that uses upstream sources
- a. Modify the configuration files to reference the Azure Artifacts feed
- b. Run an initial package restore

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Fal9911** 3 days, 6 hours ago

Explanation:

First, you need to create an Azure Artifacts feed that will host all the packages. This can be achieved by creating a feed and configuring it to use the upstream sources. Once the feed is created, you should modify the configuration files to reference the new Azure Artifacts feed, so that the package manager knows where to look for the packages. Finally, you should run an initial package restore to ensure that all the packages are available in the new feed.

Creating a Microsoft Visual Studio project that includes all the packages or creating a NuGet or npm package is not necessary to consolidate the packages into a single feed. These actions are related to creating or managing packages, rather than consolidating them.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **randomaccount123** 1 week, 4 days ago

Well it can't be the bottom two as it doesn't mention .NET or nodejs. So answer is:

Create an azure artifacts feed that uses upstream sources

Modify the configuration files to reference the Arure Artifacts feed

Run an initial package restore

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Hieronimusov** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

1. Create feed that uses upstream src
2. Modify configs to use feed
3. Restore packages (they are going to be added to your feed dynamically)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

- 1) Create an Azure Artifacts feed that uses upstream sources
- 2) Create a Microsoft Visual Studio project that includes all the packages
- 3) Run an initial package restore

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/how-to/set-up-upstream-sources?view=azure-devops>

"With upstream sources, you can use a single feed to store the packages you generate and the packages you consume from public registries such

as npmjs.com, NuGet.org, Maven Central, and PyPI.org. Once you've enabled an upstream source, every time you install a package from the public registry, Azure Artifacts will save a copy of that package in your feed."

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

1. Create an azure artifacts feed that uses upstream sources
2. Modify the configuration files to reference the Azure Artifacts feed
3. Run an initial package restore

upvoted 1 times

 **durel** 1 year, 2 months ago

Tesshu is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **erico** 1 year, 9 months ago

First you can go ahead and create a feed in Azure Artifacts and include the upstream sources.
Then create the Visual Studio project to include the packages and then perform a package restore.

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have the Azure DevOps pipeline shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Azure DevOps Pipeline interface for a project named "PU Test". The pipeline is titled "PartsUnlimitedE2E". The left sidebar lists various options: Overview, Boards, Repos, Pipelines (selected), Pipelines, Environments, Releases, Library, Task groups, Deployment groups, Test Plans, and Artifacts. The main area displays the "Pipeline" build pipeline with the following tasks:

- Get sources (Run on agent)
- Cloud Agent (Run on agent)
- NuGet restore (NuGet Installer)
- Compile Application (.NET Core)
- Copy Files (Copy Files)
- Publish Artifact (Publish Artifacts)

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

The pipeline has job(s).

| |
|---|
| 0 |
| 1 |
| 4 |

The pipeline has task(s).

| |
|---|
| 0 |
| 1 |
| 4 |

Answer Area

The pipeline has job(s).

| |
|---|
| 0 |
| 1 |
| 4 |

Correct Answer:

The pipeline has task(s).

| |
|---|
| 0 |
| 1 |
| 4 |

Box 1: 1 -

The Cloud agent job only.

Box 2: 4 -

The pipeline has the four tasks: NuGet restore, Compile Application, Copy Files, and Publish Artifact.

Reference:

<https://azuredavopslabs.com/labs/azuredavops/continuousintegration/>

 **Saterial** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

1 Job: (Cloud Agent), 4 Tasks (Nuget Restore, Compile Application, Copy Files, Publish Artifact)
upvoted 54 times

 **malikimran21** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

this came in today exam Az-400 (Dec 2021)
upvoted 7 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

Answer is correct

<https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/azuredevops/continuousintegration/>

upvoted 1 times

 **hebert pena88** 8 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

1 job
4 tasks
upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **krishnasingh** 1 year, 4 months ago

answer is correct
upvoted 4 times

 **poplovic** 1 year, 6 months ago

"Get Source" is used to choose a different branch. Therefore, it is not a job
see
<https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/azuredevops/continuousintegration/>
upvoted 2 times

 **lesiris** 1 year, 9 months ago

Get sources is not considered as a Task ?
upvoted 2 times

 **raBLar** 1 year, 9 months ago

nope the tasks are the one which are added to pipelines according to need.
"Get Source" is just pipeline need.
upvoted 2 times

 **poplovic** 1 year, 6 months ago

correct. "Get Source" is used to choose a different branch other than "main"
see the link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/resources?view=azure-devops&tabs=schema#change-default-branch-for-triggers-optional>
upvoted 1 times

 **lesiris** 1 year, 9 months ago

*as a job
upvoted 1 times

 **volturyon** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct
upvoted 3 times

 **Kinon4** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correctamundo dude
upvoted 2 times

SIMULATION -

You have an Azure function hosted in an App Service plan named az400-123456789-func1.

You need to configure az400-123456789-func1 to upgrade the functions automatically whenever new code is committed to the master branch of <https://github.com/Azure-Samples/functions-quickstart>.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal

2. Log into your Azure account, select App Services in the Azure portal left navigation, and then select configure az400-123456789-func1.

3. On the app page, select Deployment Center in the left menu.

4. On the Build provider page, select Azure Pipelines (Preview), and then select Continue.

5. On the Configure page, in the Code section:

For GitHub, drop down and select the Organization, Repository, and Branch you want to deploy continuously.

6. Select Continue.

7. On the Test page, choose whether to enable load tests, and then select Continue.

8. Depending on your App Service plan pricing tier, you may see a Deploy to staging page. Choose whether to enable deployment slots, and then select Continue.

9. After you configure the build provider, review the settings on the Summary page, and then select Finish.

Reference:

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

✉️  **Ranzzan** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

it says github but one needs to sign in to github for authorization. I think for the dropdown it is the external git as there is field for the url and branch available.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **GKarl** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I thought there were no Simulation questions anymore, can someone confirm?

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **JanetC** 2 months, 1 week ago

The page at the URL provided in the explanation is titled "Continuous deployment to Azure App Service". I believe the instructions found on the page titled "Continuous deployment for Azure Functions" is a better fit for this question. This page is located at ...

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-continuous-deployment#requirements-for-continuous-deployment> - I hope this helps.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **JanetC** 2 months, 1 week ago

To be more specific, the instructions are located in the section titled "Set up continuous deployment". You can go directly there with this URL:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-continuous-deployment#credentials>

upvoted 1 times

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 correct orders you select.

Select and Place:

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.

**Actions****Answer Area**

Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Assign the node configuration.

Check the compliance status of the node.

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Create a management group.

Compile a configuration into a node configuration.

Correct Answer:

Assign the node configuration.



Compile a configuration into a node configuration.

Check the compliance status of the node.

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Assign tags to the virtual machines.

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 ApplyandMonitor mode and the machine is not in the desired state).

Reference:

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

✉️  **TosO**  3 years ago

1. Upload
2. Compile
3. Onboard
4. Assign the node configuration
5. Check

upvoted 108 times

✉️  **TateBytes** 2 years, 2 months ago

Wrong. Answers are here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>
"Azure Automation State Configuration allows you to specify configurations for your servers and ensure that those servers are in the specified state over time.

1. Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC
2. Upload a configuration to Azure Automation
3. Compile a configuration into a node configuration
4. Assign a node configuration to a managed node
5. Check the compliance status of a managed node
6. For this tutorial, we use a simple DSC configuration that ensures that IIS is installed on the VM."

upvoted 43 times

✉️  **Luisete22222** 2 years, 1 month ago

According to your link, if you read further than the initial menu, you can see that the answer is:

1. Upload a configuration to Azure Automation
2. Compile a configuration into a node configuration
3. Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC
4. Assign a node configuration to a managed node
5. Check the compliance status of a managed node

upvoted 12 times

✉️  **ciscogeek** 2 years, 1 month ago

May be it doesn't make a difference is we onboard first or after compile. I will still go with TateBytes's answer, because the link is very clearly giving out the correct answer at the top

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **XJ** 3 months ago

thanks for the link

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **vikki** 2 years, 2 months ago

Thank you for the pithy comments and sharing the useful link.

Compared to the flow provided from here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started>

Is that possible due to the different perspective from the machines and from Automation State Configuration itself differ the steps?

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **MP270915** 3 years ago

Why not Assign as first?

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **[Removed]** 3 years ago

@ToSO , please could you justify your answer

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **[Removed]** 3 years ago

TosO has provided the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

as 'More than one order of answer choices is correct' we must use some logics here for examlpe do not check dsc status ahead of vm onboardin or conf.compiling)
upvoted 1 times

✉ **hubeau** 2 years, 12 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started#importing-a-configuration-into-azure-automation>
1. Importing a configuration into Azure Automatio = Upload
2. Compiling
3. Oboarding
4. Assign node when oboarding. In Oboarding section: "7. In the Registration page, select the name of the node configuration you want to apply to the VM in the Node configuration name box. Providing a name at this point is optional. You can change the assigned node configuration after onboarding the node. Check Reboot Node if Needed, then click OK."
5. Check status
upvoted 8 times

✉ **bnair** 2 years, 10 months ago

This is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Root_Access** 2 years, 10 months ago

Gotta say he is right. A node configuration is a result of compiling a configuration, so you cant assign it before compiling your configuration.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **031920** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

as per microsoft docs <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-quickstart-dsc-configuration> it should be
Onboard
upload
compile
assign
check
upvoted 9 times

✉ **Jis247** Most Recent 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Azure Automation State Configuration allows you to specify configurations for your servers and ensure that those servers are in the specified state over time.

Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation
Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Assign a node configuration to a managed node
Check the compliance status of a managed node
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>
upvoted 2 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>

- 1) Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration
- 2) Compile a configuration into a node configuration
- 3) Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration
- 4) Assign the node configuration
- 5) Check the compliance status of the node

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Two possible solutions - both are correct:
Upload --OR--Onboard
Compile --OR-- Upload
Onboard --OR-- Compile
Assign
Check
upvoted 3 times

✉ **simoziyadi** 1 year, 4 months ago

Azure Automation State Configuration allows you to specify configurations for your servers and ensure that those servers are in the specified state over time.

- 1.Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC
- 2.Upload a configuration to Azure Automation
- 3.Compile a configuration into a node configuration
- 4.Assign a node configuration to a managed node
- 5.Check the compliance status of a managed node

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AdamCzepiel** 1 year, 4 months ago

from <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>

Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation
Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Assign a node configuration to a managed node
Check the compliance status of a managed node
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Sakile** 1 year, 6 months ago

Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation
Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Assign a node configuration to a managed node
Check the compliance status of a managed node
upvoted 1 times

✉ **erico** 1 year, 9 months ago

The right sets of steps are
First upload the configuration that needs to be applied to the Azure virtual machines
Then compile the configuration into the Azure Automation account
Next On-board the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration
Next assign the nodes to the configuration
Finally check the compliance status of the nodes
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lily2022** 1 year, 11 months ago

1. Upload
2. Compile
3. Onboard
4. Assign the node configuration
5. Check

upvoted 2 times

✉ **TanmoyD** 1 year, 11 months ago

1. Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC
2. Upload a configuration to Azure Automation
3. Compile a configuration into a node configuration
4. Assign a node configuration to a managed node
5. Check the compliance status of a managed node

upvoted 1 times

✉ **methem** 1 year, 11 months ago

Prerequisites are you must already have an AzureVM and an Automation Account
Correct is Onboard, Upload, Compile ,Assign ,Check

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **LeeVee** 2 years ago

- a. Upload a configuration to Azure ASC
- b. Compile a configuration into node configuration
- c. Onboard the virtual machines to Azure State Configuration.
- d. Assign the node configuration.
- e. Check the compliance status of the node.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started#view-node-configurations>
upvoted 3 times

✉ **[Removed]** 2 years, 1 month ago

VERIFIED, the following is correct:

1. Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC
2. Upload a configuration to Azure Automation
3. Compile a configuration into a node configuration
4. Assign a node configuration to a managed node
5. Check the compliance status of a managed node

upvoted 3 times

✉ **RKS** 2 years, 1 month ago

Show answer sequence is wrong, though the reference documentation is correct. Actual order should be like this:
Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation
Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Assign a node configuration to a managed node
Check the compliance status of a managed node

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **vglearn** 2 years, 2 months ago

First go ahead and create the Azure Automation account

Then upload the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration to the Azure Automation account

Then compile the configuration

And then Onboard the machines onto the Azure automation account

Assign the node configuration

Then check the node status

upvoted 1 times

 **Jack2016** 2 years, 5 months ago

The right sets of steps are

First upload the configuration that needs to be applied to the Azure virtual machines

Then compile the configuration into the Azure Automation account

Next On-board the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration

Next assign the nodes to the configuration

Finally check the compliance status of the nodes

upvoted 4 times

You are developing an application. The application source has multiple branches.

You make several changes to a branch used for experimentation.

You need to update the main branch to capture the changes made to the experimentation branch and override the history of the Git repository.

Which Git option should you use?

- A. Rebase
- B. Fetch
- C. Merge
- D. Push

Correct Answer: C

Create pull requests to review and merge code in a Git project. Pull requests let your team review code and give feedback on changes before merging it into the master branch.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Use rebase to address the problem of updating your branch with the latest changes from the main branch. Rebase takes the changes made in the commits in your current branch and replays them on the history of another branch. The commit history of your current branch will be rewritten so that it starts from the most recent commit in the target branch of the rebase. Rebasing your changes in your feature branch off the latest changes in the main branch lets you test your changes on the most recent version in the main branch while keeping a clean Git history.

D: Share changes made in commits and branches using the push command. Push your branches to the remote repository. Git adds your commits to an existing branch on the remote or creates a new branch with the same commits as your local branch.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (88%)

13%

✉️  **motu** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Shouldn't it be a rebase since we want to "override the history of the Git repository"? A merge will not override the history, merely add the new changes,

upvoted 50 times

✉️  **TechieBloke** 2 years, 7 months ago

The merge will result as a combination of commits, whereas rebase will add all the changes in feature branch starting from the last commit of the master branch... so rebase never overwrites anything.

Here Merge should be correct.

<https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/merging-vs-rebasing>

upvoted 13 times

✉️  **mfela** 2 years, 6 months ago

From the link that you provided:

"But, instead of using a merge commit, rebasing re-writes the project history by creating brand new commits for each commit in the original branch."

I would say A "rebase"

upvoted 10 times

✉️  **Morke** 2 years, 3 months ago

as mfela states, merge doesn't overwrite, but rebase does.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **mpindado** 1 year, 9 months ago

A simple rebase will still overwrite changes on master if master has changes since feature was created.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **haxaffe** 1 year, 11 months ago

You can rewrite the entire history with rebase. <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/rewriting-history/git-rebase>

It's not mentioned in the answer but interactive rebase is a parameter for rebase and can do exactly what is asked.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Corona_Virus** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct Answer is A "Rebase"

upvoted 27 times

 **Pino2012** 2 years, 1 month ago

Corona Virus is right
upvoted 14 times

 **LeeVee** 2 years ago

lol atleast theres a right with corona virus
upvoted 13 times

 **Rams_84z06n** Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Given answer is correct 100%. Rebasing is the process of moving or combining a sequence of commits to a new base commit. Since you created your branch, main branch has moved, so you can rebase your branch to latest commit of main branch. This doesn't do ANYTHING to the main branch. To get changes to main branch from your feature branch, YOU HAVE TO DO A MERGE
upvoted 1 times

 **rahul51it** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Please update it to A.
upvoted 2 times

 **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

I think the given answer is correct. Rebase makes sense if you are updating feature branch with latest commit of main branch. This will make you merge to main branch easy later. But the question asked is How to get the changes from branch to main
upvoted 1 times

 **dottLorenz** 2 months, 1 week ago

Rebase the master branch to the feature and override the other commit present in the master after the fork of feature
So rebase is the response
upvoted 1 times

 **icedog** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Rebase to squash all the commits in the main branch
Merge will add the commit history from the feature branch onto of the main branch
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/rebase?view=azure-devops&tabs=visual-studio-2019>

"Git rebase resequences the commit history of the target branch so that it contains all source branch commits, followed by all target branch commits since the last common commit. Another way to view it is that a rebase replays the changes in your target branch on top of the source branch history"

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **mclovin** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

if it's overriding, then answer is Rebase
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

since you need to rewrite the main history you need to use a rebase. The only way to ensure to write all experimentation history in the main branch
<https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/merging-vs-rebasing>
upvoted 2 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022. Rebase. 100% on that part.
upvoted 5 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

Rebase, naturally.
upvoted 1 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct is Rebase (A).

upvoted 1 times

□ **ora555** 1 year, 3 months ago

I'm still going to rebase the answer.

I found the document.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/rebase?view=azure-devops&tabs=visual-studio>

upvoted 2 times

□ **ora555** 1 year, 3 months ago

The answer is merge. Because the problem statement points out that you update your main branch.

<https://qiita.com/ko-he-8/items/94e872f2154829c868df>

upvoted 1 times

□ **fabulousethiopia** 1 year, 8 months ago

The rebase would replace the old commits with new ones and it would look like that part of your project history abruptly vanished.

<https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/rewriting-history/git-rebase>

upvoted 2 times

□ **poplovic** 1 year, 8 months ago

rebase is correct

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

upvoted 3 times

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 use Azure Pipelines to build and test a React.js application.

You have a pipeline that has a single job.

You discover that installing JavaScript packages from npm takes approximately five minutes each time you run the pipeline.

You need to recommend a solution to reduce the pipeline execution time.

Solution: You recommend defining a container job that uses a custom container that has the JavaScript packages preinstalled.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead enable pipeline caching.

Note:

npm-cache is a command line utility that caches dependencies installed via npm, bower, jspm and composer.

It is useful for build processes that run [npm|bower|composer|jspm] install every time as part of their build process. Since dependencies don't change often, this often means slower build times. npm-cache helps alleviate this problem by caching previously installed dependencies on the build machine.

Reference:

<https://www.npmjs.com/package/npm-cache>

Community vote distribution

B (55%)

A (45%)

 **Zoli75** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Correct, but I found a better explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/caching?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 7 times

 **Concay** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer should be correct..container image wont rebuild but skip if nothing change

upvoted 5 times

 **mpindado** 1 year, 9 months ago

The container job will not build the image, but use the image to create a container in which the app is built.

So using a container with a pre-computed image is not only valid but common pattern in any CI-CD system. Yes is correct.

upvoted 5 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/caching?view=azure-devops>

"Pipeline caching can help reduce build time by allowing the outputs or downloaded dependencies from one run to be reused in later runs, thereby reducing or avoiding the cost to recreate or redownload the same files again. Caching is especially useful in scenarios where the same dependencies are downloaded over and over at the start of each run. This is often a time consuming process involving hundreds or thousands of network calls.

Caching can be effective at improving build time provided the time to restore and save the cache is less than the time to produce the output again from scratch. Because of this, caching may not be effective in all scenarios and may actually have a negative impact on build time."

Answer is No

upvoted 3 times

 **srikrishnan22** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is B

upvoted 3 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

I think the answer is A (Yes).

"Containers provide isolation from the host and allow you to pin specific versions of tools and dependencies. Host jobs require less initial setup and infrastructure to maintain"

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

"Containers can be hosted on registries other than Docker Hub. To host an image on Azure Container Registry or another private container registry, add a service connection to the private registry. Then you can reference it in a container spec:"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/container-phases?view=azure-devops#endpoints>

Since it's possible to build an application inside a container and the container can be generated via a custom image, I'd say that using in the build pipeline a container with an image that already has the js packages installed can be a great solution.

upvoted 5 times

 **Def21** 7 months ago

B is correct. This does not help. You still need to install the package when you build the container. You should use container registry to store a ready image.

upvoted 4 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

It's not sure, but I think that YES, it decreases total time.

upvoted 1 times

 **Sakile** 1 year, 6 months ago

From Microsoft: Pipeline caching can help reduce build time by allowing the outputs or downloaded dependencies from one run to be reused in later runs, thereby reducing or avoiding the cost to recreate or redownload the same files again. Caching is especially useful in scenarios where the same dependencies are downloaded over and over at the start of each run. This is often a time consuming process involving hundreds or thousands of network calls.

upvoted 3 times

 **Tesshu** 2 years ago

Wouldn't the docker image meet the goal anyway? maybe is not the best solution but I think it does meet the goal of reducing the time since you could have a base image with the packages. Any idea?

upvoted 4 times

 **Sylph** 2 years ago

I also think the docker image could be a solution. It does seem more work to setup and keep up to date than plain caching though.

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

upvoted 3 times

 **haxaffe** 1 year, 11 months ago

Yes I will go with "Yes" on the test if this pops up. Those chain questions can have multiple correct answers as far as i know.

upvoted 3 times

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 use Azure Pipelines to build and test a React.js application.

You have a pipeline that has a single job.

You discover that installing JavaScript packages from npm takes approximately five minutes each time you run the pipeline.

You need to recommend a solution to reduce the pipeline execution time.

Solution: You recommend enabling pipeline caching.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

npm-cache is a command line utility that caches dependencies installed via npm, bower, jspm and composer.

It is useful for build processes that run [npm|bower|composer|jspm] install every time as part of their build process. Since dependencies don't change often, this often means slower build times. npm-cache helps alleviate this problem by caching previously installed dependencies on the build machine.

Reference:

<https://www.npmjs.com/package/npm-cache>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **arol** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is correct
upvoted 7 times

 **hebert pena88** Most Recent 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A
I use this in my apps, this is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/caching?view=azure-devops>

"Pipeline caching can help reduce build time by allowing the outputs or downloaded dependencies from one run to be reused in later runs, thereby reducing or avoiding the cost to recreate or redownload the same files again. Caching is especially useful in scenarios where the same dependencies are downloaded over and over at the start of each run. This is often a time consuming process involving hundreds or thousands of network calls."

Caching can be effective at improving build time provided the time to restore and save the cache is less than the time to produce the output again from scratch. Because of this, caching may not be effective in all scenarios and may actually have a negative impact on build time."

Answer is Yes
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
A is correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

Answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A
correct
upvoted 1 times

 **kennynelcon** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

You said container before now ?

upvoted 1 times

 **Whirly** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/caching?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

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 use Azure Pipelines to build and test a React.js application.

You have a pipeline that has a single job.

You discover that installing JavaScript packages from npm takes approximately five minutes each time you run the pipeline.

You need to recommend a solution to reduce the pipeline execution time.

Solution: You recommend enabling parallel jobs for the pipeline.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead enable pipeline caching.

Note:

npm-cache is a command line utility that caches dependencies installed via npm, bower, jspm and composer.

It is useful for build processes that run [npm|bower|composer|jspm] install every time as part of their build process. Since dependencies don't change often, this often means slower build times. npm-cache helps alleviate this problem by caching previously installed dependencies on the build machine.

Reference:

<https://www.npmjs.com/package/npm-cache>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **Concay** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Build image is a single task so multiple job doesnt help
upvoted 6 times

✉  **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/caching?view=azure-devops>

"Pipeline caching can help reduce build time by allowing the outputs or downloaded dependencies from one run to be reused in later runs, thereby reducing or avoiding the cost to recreate or redownload the same files again. Caching is especially useful in scenarios where the same dependencies are downloaded over and over at the start of each run. This is often a time consuming process involving hundreds or thousands of network calls.

Caching can be effective at improving build time provided the time to restore and save the cache is less than the time to produce the output again from scratch. Because of this, caching may not be effective in all scenarios and may actually have a negative impact on build time."

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B
since the pipeline has a single job, parallel jobs make no sense.
correct answer
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Indran** 1 year, 10 months ago

a yes, all will improve
upvoted 1 times

✉  **PauloSilesiano** 1 year, 10 months ago

No, as the pipeline has only a single job, enabling parallel jobs would not bring any improvement.

upvoted 8 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You plan to create a release pipeline that will deploy Azure resources by using Azure Resource Manager templates. The release pipeline will create the following resources:

- Two resource groups
- Four Azure virtual machines in one resource group
- Two Azure SQL databases in other resource group

You need to recommend a solution to deploy the resources.

Solution: Create two standalone templates, each of which will deploy the resources in its respective group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Use a main template and two linked templates.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (63%)

A (38%)

 **Tos0** Highly Voted 3 years ago

A is correct - you can deploy several ARM templates in one deployment - just add different tasks or multiple ARM deployment steps in the task
upvoted 47 times

 **d0berman** 1 year, 6 months ago

yes, it will do but not best practice way
upvoted 3 times

 **cavemanc82** Highly Voted 3 years ago

Agree with Tos0... but these ARM questions suck!
upvoted 18 times

 **totalz** 1 year, 5 months ago

Because the documents suck, still are!
upvoted 3 times

 **armvch** Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Sure you can deploy it this way but it's not recommended approach
upvoted 1 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I think that we all agree that this is not best practice. The question asks what you would "recommend" as a solution, I do not think we should recommend this solution for the reason that this is not the best practice. Hence the answer has to be No – we do not recommend.
upvoted 4 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

You need to recommend a solution.
Question: Does this meet the goal?
The goal is that you would be recommending best practices.
upvoted 3 times

 **pkg007** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I think answer is B
For small to medium solutions, a single template is easier to understand and maintain. You can see all the resources and values in a single file. For advanced scenarios, linked templates enable you to break down the solution into targeted components. You can easily reuse these templates for other scenarios.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/linked-templates?tabs=azure-powershell>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **syu31svc** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is No

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.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Template 1 :

Resource Group 1

4 x Azure VMs

Template 2:

Resource Group 2

2 x Azure SQL databases (if standalone)

upvoted 2 times

✉ **jay158** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Try creating it, you will find that you can't create it without linked templates.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

Yes.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AlexLiourtas** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

You can use individual ARM templates to deploy to different resource groups.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is Yes. You can use how many templates you want and add the relative tasks

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

To be more precise, the solution works by using two standalone Nested Templates. In fact you can create the resource group in the main template and it is essential to use a related template (nested/linked) to create the resources contained in the resource group specifying a dependsOn.

It is also essential that the main has a scope at the subscription level. It must indicate the following schema:

"\$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2018-05-01/subscriptionDeploymentTemplate.json#"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploy-to-subscription?tabs=azure-cli#resource-groups>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Sorry, on second thought I'm afraid my previous answer might be wrong.

My doubt is that my solution is not in tune with the requirement in the question because probably standalone template means a single template with no other linked or nested ones. And if so, the correct answer to the question is No. As mentioned above you need both ARM templates to be nested or linked.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **s9p3r7** 1 year, 7 months ago

just remember that "Some question sets might have more than one correct solution"

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Dalias** 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks. i answered as A.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **samyoyoyo** 1 year, 10 months ago

the solution is doable but it is not the one I would recommend. So, I would go for NO.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Quirkafleeg** 1 year, 3 months ago

The question is "Does the solution meet the goal?" not "It is the recommended way?"

upvoted 2 times

 **applemalik** 1 year, 11 months ago

It does not meet the goal. The two standalone templates will definitely deploy the VMs and the SQL to the respective groups. The challenge with this is creating the groups, which is part of the solution. So, it is no from me.

upvoted 1 times

 **mpindado** 1 year, 9 months ago

The ARM template deployment task will create the group automatically if not exist if using deployment scope "Resource Group". If using deployment scope "Subscription", then you should add the resource group inside the template.

upvoted 2 times

 **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is Yes,
Each template can be used to deploy resources to their respective resource group.

upvoted 5 times

 **namco23** 2 years, 1 month ago

Is B - Verified
upvoted 3 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You plan to create a release pipeline that will deploy Azure resources by using Azure Resource Manager templates. The release pipeline will create the following resources:

- Two resource groups
- Four Azure virtual machines in one resource group
- Two Azure SQL databases in other resource group

You need to recommend a solution to deploy the resources.

Solution: Create a single standalone template that will deploy all the resources.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Use two templates, one for each resource group, and link the templates.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Yogothegreat** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Deploying 2 RGs, 4 VMs in RG1, and 2SQL in RG2 is very much possible in a single template. So the Answer should be A.Yes
Friends please suggest

upvoted 16 times

 **yemma** 2 years, 10 months ago

Yes you're right, the question is quite ambiguous.
Three possible ways but the best is having linked templates.
upvoted 2 times

 **JZed** 2 years, 2 months ago

Only if the 2 Resource Groups exist. The requirement is to create 2 RGs, so you cant do that in a single template
upvoted 8 times

 **haxaffe** 1 year, 11 months ago

I think it is no based on this answer. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploy-to-resource-group?tabs=azure-cli#deploy-to-multiple-resource-groups>
upvoted 2 times

 **roomi997** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

"Single standalone template" So the answer is NO, will will need linked/nested templates to achieve this.
upvoted 8 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is No

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.

upvoted 3 times

 **FunkyB** 10 months, 1 week ago

In a series of questions which this one belongs, typically is there only one correct answer in the series? Since most agree that "Create a main template that has two linked templates, each of which will deploy the resources in its respective group." is the correct, best answer, does that mean all the others should be No. Or, is it possible for these series of questions to have multiple correct answers?

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is correct. To create a resource group and related resources you need to create the resource group in the main template and the resources in a nested or linked template. You can't create the resources in the same template because to create resource groups in arm template you have to change the schema with the subscription as a scope.

"\$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2018-05-01/subscriptionDeploymentTemplate.json#"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploy-to-subscription?tabs=azure-cli#resource-groups>

upvoted 1 times

 **totalz** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer should be yes, with a single standalone (nested) template.

upvoted 1 times

 **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

yes, it will do but not best practice way

upvoted 1 times

 **Dalias** 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks. This was answered as B - No

upvoted 6 times

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

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

You have an Azure DevOps project.

Your build process creates several artifacts.

You need to deploy the artifacts to on-premises servers.

Solution: You deploy a Kubernetes cluster on-premises. You deploy a Helm agent to the cluster. You add a Download Build Artifacts task to the deployment pipeline.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead you should deploy an Azure self-hosted agent to an on-premises server.

Note: To build your code or deploy your software using Azure Pipelines, you need at least one agent.

If your on-premises environments do not have connectivity to a Microsoft-hosted agent pool (which is typically the case due to intermediate firewalls), you'll need to manually configure a self-hosted agent on on-premises computer(s).

Note 2: As we [Microsoft] are launching this new experience in preview, we are currently optimizing it for Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) and Azure Container Registry (ACR). Other Kubernetes clusters, for example running on-premises or in other clouds, as well as other container registries, can be used, but require setting up a Service Account and connection manually.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **sudarchary** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 5 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

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

"When you use the agent to deploy artifacts to a set of servers, it must have "line of sight" connectivity to those servers. The Microsoft-hosted agent pools, by default, have connectivity to Azure websites and servers running in Azure. If your on-premises environments do not have connectivity to a Microsoft-hosted agent pool (which is typically the case due to intermediate firewalls), you'll need to manually configure a self-hosted agent on on-premises computer(s)"

Answer is No

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is correct. in this case we don't have the link between build and release pipeline. And the question is asking us a solution for that.

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

sorry, my previous explanation is wrong. The answer is correct but the download build artifacts task simply doesn't help to deploy on the on-prem kubernetes cluster

upvoted 1 times

 **zyxphreez** 2 years, 9 months ago

I'm confused with the question, if the cluster already exists, it might be the best way, but the question doesn't say it, any suggestion?, I think so ... the answer is B.

upvoted 3 times

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

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

You have an Azure DevOps project.

Your build process creates several artifacts.

You need to deploy the artifacts to on-premises servers.

Solution: You deploy a Docker build to an on-premises server. You add a Download Build Artifacts task to the deployment pipeline.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead you should deploy an Azure self-hosted agent to an on-premises server.

Note: To build your code or deploy your software using Azure Pipelines, you need at least one agent.

If your on-premises environments do not have connectivity to a Microsoft-hosted agent pool (which is typically the case due to intermediate firewalls), you'll need to manually configure a self-hosted agent on on-premises computer(s).

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

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

"When you use the agent to deploy artifacts to a set of servers, it must have "line of sight" connectivity to those servers. The Microsoft-hosted agent pools, by default, have connectivity to Azure websites and servers running in Azure. If your on-premises environments do not have connectivity to a Microsoft-hosted agent pool (which is typically the case due to intermediate firewalls), you'll need to manually configure a self-hosted agent on on-premises computer(s)"

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Kolego** 1 year, 6 months ago

I answered no but not sure. 870pts, tho.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **cloudboys** 2 years, 9 months ago

The answer will be No

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Lons** 2 years, 9 months ago

This should be yes i think. The description in the answer more or less matches the solution.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **sugarbubbles** 2 years, 5 months ago

you need an on premise, self hosted agent to deploy the artifacts. The provided answer - No - is correct. See Question #17 Topic 4 for the right solution.

upvoted 5 times

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

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

You have an Azure DevOps project.

Your build process creates several artifacts.

You need to deploy the artifacts to on-premises servers.

Solution: You deploy an Azure self-hosted agent to an on-premises server. You add a Copy and Publish Build Artifacts task to the deployment pipeline.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

To build your code or deploy your software using Azure Pipelines, you need at least one agent.

If your on-premises environments do not have connectivity to a Microsoft-hosted agent pool (which is typically the case due to intermediate firewalls), you'll need to manually configure a self-hosted agent on on-premises computer(s). The agents must have connectivity to the target on-premises environments, and access to the Internet to connect to Azure Pipelines or Team Foundation Server.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (80%)

A (20%)

✉  **TechieBloke** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

But his is what it says here:

"add a Copy and Publish Build Artifacts task to the deployment pipeline." so copy and publish as recommended. -> Answer is correct, YES.
upvoted 21 times

✉  **dan7777** 2 years, 7 months ago

Exactly!

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Ivjo** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

I "like" such questions on exams.

"If you're using Azure Pipelines, or Team Foundation Server (TFS) 2017 or newer, we recommend that you do NOT use this deprecated task. Instead, use the Copy Files and Publish Build Artifacts tasks."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/utility/copy-and-publish-build-artifacts?view=azure-devops>

Based on that recommendation, it should be No, as they recommend to use two separate tasks for that

upvoted 6 times

✉  **syu31svc** Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

One of those outdated questions again

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/utility/copy-and-publish-build-artifacts?view=azure-devops>

"This task is deprecated. We recommend that you use Pipeline Artifacts."

Answer is No in accordance to Microsoft recommendation

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Divyayuvi** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Very confusing! Here the deployment pipeline should download the artifacts and should not use copy and publish task as that should have been done in build pipeline already!

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Divyayuvi** 9 months, 1 week ago

Very confusing! Here the deployment pipeline should download the artifacts and should not use copy and publish task as that should have been done in build pipeline already!

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

even if this task has been deprecated the answer is correct because probably the question is a little bit outdated
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/utility/copy-and-publish-build-artifacts?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 1 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.
upvoted 3 times

 **Squadra** 1 year, 2 months ago

Isn't it a depreciated task ? <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/utility/copy-and-publish-build-artifacts?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 1 times

 **mieel** 2 years, 5 months ago

Its No, the artifacts are already published. You should Download the Artifacts in during deployment.
If you are creating artifacts during deployment, that's an antipattern.
upvoted 2 times

 **Lons** 2 years, 9 months ago

Should be no since artifact publishing should be done in build step and downloading should be done in deploy step.
upvoted 3 times

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (83%) B (17%)

 **Hooters** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

C. Create and run an Azure Container Registry task
upvoted 19 times

 **kumardeb** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

C. Create and run an Azure Container Registry task.
upvoted 8 times

 **Fal991** Most Recent 3 days, 2 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Yes, creating a Docker Hub service connection in Azure Pipelines is also a valid approach to automatically update Image1 whenever the base image is updated on Docker Hub.

Here are the steps you can follow:

In Azure DevOps, navigate to the Project Settings > Service connections.

Click the "New service connection" button, and select "Docker Registry".

Enter the Docker Hub registry URL and credentials.

Save the service connection.

In your build pipeline, add a Docker task to build and push the Image1 container to ACR1.

In the Docker task, specify the base image from Docker Hub in the "FROM" statement in your Dockerfile.

Enable the "Use Cache" option in the Docker task to speed up the build process..

upvoted 1 times

 **Fal991** 3 days, 2 hours ago

Set the Docker task to check for updates to the base image on Docker Hub before building Image1.

Save the changes to your build pipeline and run the pipeline to build and push Image1 to ACR1.

By creating a Docker Hub service connection and configuring the Docker task to check for updates to the base image, Azure Pipelines will automatically pull the updated base image from Docker Hub and rebuild Image1 with the latest changes

upvoted 1 times

 **badaboom** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Creating and running an Azure Container Registry task is one approach you could take to update Image1 automatically whenever the base image is updated on Docker Hub. Here is an example of how you could do this:

In your build pipeline in Azure DevOps, add an Azure Container Registry task to the build step that generates Image1.

In the Azure Container Registry task, specify the container registry (ACR1) where Image1 is stored and the name of the base image on Docker Hub.

Set the task to check for updates to the base image on Docker Hub before building Image1.

Save the changes to your build pipeline and run the pipeline to build and push Image1 to ACR1.

Verify that the Azure Container Registry task updates Image1 automatically whenever the base image is updated on Docker Hub.
upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

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

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

C for correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **Sant25** 1 year, 6 months ago

ANS - C

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/updates/acr-tasks-ga/>

upvoted 2 times

 **Dalias** 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks. C is correct

upvoted 6 times

 **Sylph** 2 years ago

Base images from a public repo in Docker Hub or MCR - For base images in public repositories, an ACR task checks for image updates at a random interval of between 10 and 60 minutes. Dependent tasks are run accordingly.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-tasks-base-images#base-image-notifications>

upvoted 5 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

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

ACR is the answer

upvoted 3 times

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

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

You have an Azure DevOps project.

Your build process creates several artifacts.

You need to deploy the artifacts to on-premises servers.

Solution: You deploy an Octopus Deploy server. You deploy a polled Tentacle agent to an on-premises server. You add an Octopus task to the deployment pipeline.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead you should deploy an Azure self-hosted agent to an on-premises server.

Note: To build your code or deploy your software using Azure Pipelines, you need at least one agent.

If your on-premises environments do not have connectivity to a Microsoft-hosted agent pool (which is typically the case due to intermediate firewalls), you'll need to manually configure a self-hosted agent on on-premises computer(s).

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I would say No as "Octopus Deploy is an automated deployment server that makes it easy to automate deployment of ASP.NET web applications, Java applications, NodeJS application and custom scripts to multiple environments"

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

Question is asking for artifacts

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer. The solution could work but doesn't meet the requirements to deploy on multiple on-premises servers. In fact you need to install a tentacle agent on each target server. But the solution propose to install it to only one server.

upvoted 4 times

 **Kolego** 1 year, 6 months ago

I answered no but not sure. 870pts, tho.

upvoted 1 times

 **jojom19980** 1 year, 9 months ago

The question asks for the deployment, and Octopus is clearly fitting for that purposes

upvoted 2 times

 **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

agreed, but q said 'Azure DevOps project' so ans is No.
we have more then one way to skin our cats))

upvoted 1 times

 **RAY2021** 1 year, 10 months ago

Even though, this can meet the goal, but it says it is an Azure DevOps project. So I would choose B.

upvoted 3 times

 **RAY2021** 1 year, 10 months ago

"You need to deploy the artifacts to on-premises SERVERS." vs "You deploy a polled Tentacle agent to an on-premises SERVER." Pl. vs single. I reckon we need Tentacle agent on each server not just one server.

upvoted 2 times

 **mak1** 1 year, 11 months ago

B. No is correct. The proposed solution is adding a task in the deployment pipeline/CD. The task should be added to the Build/CI pipeline.
upvoted 2 times

 **warchoon** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

The task can be added to any pipeline
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=67zXFgy8P5U>
(sorry did not find a text, but the video has diagrams)

upvoted 1 times

 **monniq** 1 year, 11 months ago

The question is asking for deploying the artifacts to on-premises servers. So it looks like a yes.
upvoted 1 times

 **LeeVee** 2 years ago

I think its a Yes? Tentacle agent that needs to be on every target endpoint.

sample reference: <https://subramanisundaram.medium.com/azure-devops-with-octopus-deploy-a1c13bb79ba2>
upvoted 3 times

 **haxaffe** 1 year, 11 months ago

Agree, this seems to be reasonable. These Yes/No chains are not limited to one right answer in the test.
upvoted 2 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You plan to create a release pipeline that will deploy Azure resources by using Azure Resource Manager templates. The release pipeline will create the following resources:

- Two resource groups
- Four Azure virtual machines in one resource group
- Two Azure SQL databases in other resource group

You need to recommend a solution to deploy the resources.

Solution: Create a main template that 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

Correct Answer: B

Use two linked templates, instead of the nested template.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (50%)

A (50%)

 **D_zone** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

Ok guys, I have been looking at this question for days. Going From A to B and then back to A etc. But we seem to be over complicating the question.

Solution says:

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.

Where in the Solution are the resource groups created?

Answer is a straight B.

upvoted 83 times

 **rfox321** 1 year, 6 months ago

Hey king, you dropped your crown

upvoted 6 times

 **Beast_Hollow** 1 year, 11 months ago

Exactly as it is stated in the question. Explained perfectly and you need more upvotes!

upvoted 1 times

 **monniq** 1 year, 11 months ago

resource groups can be created as part of the template

upvoted 3 times

 **debleenac85** 1 year ago

Yes the answer to the series will only be Linked Template. In nested template the RG needs to be present already

upvoted 2 times

 **artisticcheese** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

Correct answer is A. Nested template will able to fulfill requirement.

upvoted 35 times

 **MohmmadFayez** Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

To create the resource group and deploy resources to it, use a nested template. The nested template defines the resources to deploy to the resource group. Set the nested template as dependent on the resource group to make sure the resource group exists before deploying the resources.

-So as explained above, you can't deploy resource to the resource group at the mainTemplet if main used to create the RG ,you will use mainTemplet to create the RG, and a nested tablet to deploy to the RG,but the Question said use main to deploy to first RG,that cant be correct because RG will be created at mainTemplet.

if the question said use main-Templet to create RG's and 2 nested templet(why 2, because nested templet can be scoped to 1 RG only) to deploy to each RG the answer will be correct.

So answer is B "No"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploy-to-subscription?tabs=azure-cli#resource-groups>
upvoted 2 times

✉ **syu31svc** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is No

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.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **demonite** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A for sure

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

Yes.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer is Yes.

You could also create all the resources in the apposite Resource Groups using a template and a nested template. Is this the best thing to it? IMHO no, but it works. And you can do it even using just one template. In an ARM template you can establish the order of resource deployment by dependencies. So you can easily establish to create first the resource group and then the resources you want to put in. You can establish that all the resources that would be contained in the resource group has a dependsOn the resource group resource.

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

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Sorry but my previous answer is wrong. Since resource groups must be created via ARM template it is not possible to create related resources in the main. you must use a related template (linked or nested). So the correct answer is No.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploy-to-subscription?tabs=azure-cli#resource-groups>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/linked-templates?tabs=azure-powershell>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **LieJOn** 1 year ago

I think its B.

You can create resourcegroups from the main and then scope nested deployments to those resourcegroups for the deployment of resources. this forces you to scope the main deployment to subscription level.

when you do that, you are limited to the types of resources you can deploy. (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploy-to-subscription?tabs=azure-cli>)

So you cannot use the main to deploy the first part of resources.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **AdamCzepiel** 1 year, 1 month ago

i think the key is "You need to recommend a solution" so my opinion is:

-> Create a main template that has two linked templates, each of which will deploy the resources in its respective group.
This should be the correct recommendation.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **amsun10** 1 year, 6 months ago

We should know exactly what the word "RECOMMEND" means, I think it is not only workable but meet the best practice, so I choose B
upvoted 4 times

✉ **poplovic** 1 year, 6 months ago

This question is part of a a series of questions.

You can find 4 questions in this dump.

1. two standalone templates. each will deploy the resources in its respective group.
2. a single standalone template that will deploy all the resources
3. a main template to deploy one resource group and a nested template to deploy another resource group.
4. a main template with two linked templates, each of which will deploy a resource group.

two standalone templates should work

one main template with one nested or linked template should work
one main template with two nested or linked template should work

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploy-to-resource-group?tabs=azure-powershell>
upvoted 5 times

✉ **poplovic** 1 year, 6 months ago

back to the question again. Since it asks for "recommendation", the best answer is linked template.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

agreed, all but linked template will work, but no best practice way
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Dalias** 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks. Answered this as A
upvoted 5 times

✉ **jojom19980** 1 year, 9 months ago

There is no doubt, this solution achieve the goal so the answer should be yes
upvoted 1 times

✉ **fflyin2k** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is No.
This question is part of a series of questions.
You can find 4 questions in this dump.
Only correct answer is, one parent ARM (to create resource groups) + 2 linked ARM (to deploy resources to each resource group)
upvoted 7 times

✉ **namco23** 2 years, 1 month ago

B- Is Verified well
upvoted 3 times

✉ **TateBytes** 2 years, 2 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploy-to-resource-group?tabs=azure-powershell>
"You can deploy to more than one resource group in a single ARM template. To target a resource group that is different than the one for parent template, use a nested or linked template."
upvoted 3 times

✉ **raelo** 1 year, 11 months ago

This link provides the answer. A
upvoted 1 times

✉ **jiwu6498** 2 years, 2 months ago

Both linked and nested template can do the job. I think the main point is how many template will be needed for this solution. If only one template is needed, then we should use nested template. If more than one template is needed, then use linked template instead.
upvoted 4 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You plan to create a release pipeline that will deploy Azure resources by using Azure Resource Manager templates. The release pipeline will create the following resources:

- Two resource groups
- Four Azure virtual machines in one resource group
- Two Azure SQL databases in other resource group

You need to recommend a solution to deploy the resources.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **artisticcheese** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

Correct answer is A. 2 templates will work. No reason to complicate things with main and nested templates
upvoted 20 times

 **DivDevOps** 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer is A
upvoted 5 times

 **Dalias** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks. correct answer is A
upvoted 6 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
This is the correct answer
upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
is correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A
correct, it works
upvoted 2 times

 **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is Yes,
you can use either nested or linked templates to deploy resources across resource groups.
upvoted 2 times

 **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

agreed, all but linked template will work, but no best practice way)
upvoted 1 times

 **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is Yes,
you can use either nested or linked templates to deploy resources across resource groups.
upvoted 1 times

 **Revolver72** 3 years, 2 months ago

A is the correct answer - nested and linked templates also work, but this will also work. The question asks whether this would meet the goal, not whether it's optimised.

upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

You are building an application that has the following assets:

- Source code
- Logs from automated tests and builds
- Large and frequently updated binary assets
- A common library used by multiple applications

Where should you store each asset? To answer, drag the appropriate Azure services to the correct assets. Each service may be used once. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Azure Services Answer Area

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Azure Artifacts | Source code: | <input type="text"/> |
| Azure Pipelines | A common library used by multiple applications: | <input type="text"/> |
| Azure Repos | Logs from automated tests and builds: | <input type="text"/> |
| Azure Storage | Large and frequently updated binary assets: | <input type="text"/> |
| Azure Test Plans | | |

Azure Services Answer Area

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Correct Answer: | Azure Artifacts | Source code: | <input type="text"/> Azure Repos |
| | Azure Pipelines | A common library used by multiple applications: | <input type="text"/> Azure Artifacts |
| | Azure Repos | Logs from automated tests and builds: | <input type="text"/> Azure Pipelines |
| | Azure Storage | Large and frequently updated binary assets: | <input type="text"/> Azure Storage |
| | Azure Test Plans | | |

Box 1: Azure Repos -

Box 2: Azure Artifacts -

Use Azure Artifacts to create, host, and share packages with your team.

Box 3: Azure Pipelines -

In the pipeline view you can see all the stages and associated tests. The view provides a summary of the test results

Box 4: Azure Storage -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/get-started/what-is-repos> <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/devops/artifacts/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/test/review-continuous-test-results-after-build>

 **AdamCzepiel** Highly Voted  1 year, 4 months ago

1. Azure Repos
2. Azure Artifacts
3. Azure Pipelines -> from automated tests and build
4. Azure Storage -> binary files. Git cannot handle binary files very well without LFS, and LFS is not an option, so Azure Storage comes in handy

Every option should just have been used once

upvoted 29 times

 **doublekill** Highly Voted  1 year, 10 months ago

1. Azure Repos
2. Azure Artifacts
3. Azure Pipelines
4. Azure Repos

upvoted 6 times

✉ **HardcodedCloud** 1 year, 10 months ago

Option 4 should be Git LFS, but is not one of the available options. Microsoft recommends using remote storage for large binaries with frequent updates. I guess Azure storage is the best option.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/manage-large-files?view=azure-devops/>

upvoted 20 times

✉ **Praj** 1 year, 10 months ago

Each service may be used once. So it Will be Azure Storage

upvoted 19 times

✉ **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

Agree. And AZ repo is not suitable for "Large and frequently updated binary assets". AZ Storage is more.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** Most Recent ⓘ 8 months ago

Repos for source code (no argument here for sure)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/start-using-azure-artifacts?view=azure-devops>

"Azure Artifacts enables developers to share their code efficiently and manage all their packages from one place."

Artifacts as common library

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/test/review-continuous-test-results-after-build?view=azure-devops>

Pipelines for logs

Storage for large binary assets

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

1. Azure Repos
2. Azure Artifacts
3. Azure Pipelines
4. Azure Storage

upvoted 1 times

✉ **demonite** 11 months ago

Repos

Artifacts

Tests

Storage

Pipelines dont store logs, they could store Artifacts so tests should be correct here

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **lovedada** 1 year, 1 month ago

3 is test plans

upvoted 3 times

✉ **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022. 100% correct on that part. repos, artifacts, pipeline, storage

upvoted 2 times

✉ **debleenac85** 1 year ago

The answer has changed as of March end 2022. Now automated testing can be done via azure pipelines using visual studio test task and even full logs, error logs can be found in azure test plans.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **warchoon** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

The updated learning still has tests logs in pipelines

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/test/review-continuous-test-results-after-build?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

The provided answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **totalz** 1 year, 5 months ago

For pricing:

1. A.Repos
2. A.Storage
3. A.Pipeline
4. A.Artifacts

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

wrong dont follow this!

upvoted 3 times

  **s9p3r7** 1 year, 8 months ago

Repos

Artifacts

Storage

Storage

upvoted 3 times

  **s9p3r7** 1 year, 7 months ago

oh damn! "Each service may be used once", some answers doesn't make any sense!!

upvoted 4 times

You plan to share packages that you wrote, tested, validated, and deployed by using Azure Artifacts.

You need to release multiple builds of each package by using a single feed. The solution must limit the release of packages that are in development.

What should you use?

- A. local symbols
- B. views
- C. global symbols
- D. upstream sources

Correct Answer: D

Upstream sources enable you to manage all of your product's dependencies in a single feed. We recommend publishing all of the packages for a given product to that product's feed, and managing that product's dependencies from remote feeds in the same feed, via upstream sources.

This setup has a few benefits:

- ☞ Simplicity: your NuGet.config, .npmrc, or settings.xml contains exactly one feed (your feed).
- ☞ Determinism: your feed resolves package requests in order, so rebuilding the same codebase at the same commit or changeset uses the same set of packages
- ☞ Provenance: your feed knows the provenance of packages it saved via upstream sources, so you can verify that you're using the original package, not a custom or malicious copy published to your feed
- ☞ Peace of mind: packages used via upstream sources are guaranteed to be saved in the feed on first use; if the upstream source is disabled/removed, or the remote feed goes down or deletes a package you depend on, you can continue to develop and build

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/upstream-sources?view=vsts>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **artisticcheese** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

Correct answers is B. Upstream sources has nothing to do with having several versions of your package
upvoted 60 times

✉  **MP270915** 3 years, 1 month ago

and why "Views"?
upvoted 1 times

✉  **lolit** 3 years ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/views?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 8 times

✉  **Reied** 2 years, 11 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/upstream-sources?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Mefguine** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Views enable you to share subsets of the NuGet, npm, Maven, and Python package-versions in your feed with consumers. A common use for views is to share package versions that have been tested, validated, or deployed but hold back packages still under development and packages that didn't meet a quality bar.

Ref:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/views?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 20 times

✉  **RajMasilamani** Most Recent 4 months, 4 weeks ago

It is upstreams sources.

Answer : D

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/upstream-sources?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **pkg007** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer : B

Feed views enable developers to share a subset of package-versions with their consumers. A common use of feed views is to share package

versions that have been tested and validated but hold back on packages that are still under development and/or didn't meet a certain quality bar.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/views?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/views?view=azure-devops>

"A common use of feed views is to share package versions that have been tested and validated but hold back on packages that are still under development "

Answer is B

upvoted 4 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **swaycloud** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Ans B

upvoted 2 times

 **yemzy** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

the answer is B

upvoted 2 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

B. views

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

For me correct answer is B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/views?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 2 times

 **sujitwarrier11** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Views is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

 **darsh19** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. views

upvoted 2 times

 **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

Feed views enable you to share subsets of package-versions with your consumers. A common use of feed views is to share package versions that have been tested and validated but hold back on packages that are still under development and/or didn't meet your quality bar.

upvoted 2 times

 **saschgo** 1 year, 9 months ago

A common use of feed views is to share package versions that have been tested and validated but hold back on packages that are still under development and/or didn't meet your quality bar. All Artifacts feeds come with three views: @local, @prerelease, and @release.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/views?view=azure-devops#the-local-view>

upvoted 2 times

 **arun06530** 2 years ago

It should be views as per Udemy tutorials

upvoted 3 times

 **Luisete22222** 2 years, 1 month ago

For me this is "Views", since it is talking only about your own packages, not dependent packages from other feeds.

upvoted 3 times

 **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Correct Answer is B: Views

upvoted 2 times

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Project1. Project1 contains a build pipeline named Pipe1 that builds an application named App1.

You have an agent pool named Pool1 that contains a Windows Server 2019-based self-hosted agent. Pipe1 uses Pool1.

You plan to implement another project named Project2. Project2 will have a build pipeline named Pipe2 that builds an application named App2.

App1 and App2 have conflicting dependencies.

You need to minimize the possibility that the two build pipelines will conflict with each other. The solution must minimize infrastructure costs.

What should you do?

- A. Add another self-hosted agent.
- B. Add a Docker Compose task to the build pipelines.
- C. Change the self-hosted agent to use Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.
- D. Create two container jobs.

Correct Answer: D

To get more control over software dependencies and operating system, you can use Container jobs. Note that the decisions whether to run your pipeline inside a container and whether to use a self-hosted agent are independent. You can directly run your pipeline on a self-hosted agent, or inside a container. You can also execute your pipeline in a container on a Microsoft-hosted agent or on a self-hosted agent.

Incorrect Answers:

A: For additional control over hardware, you can use a self-hosted build agent.

Reference:

<http://thewindowsupdate.com/2019/09/09/resolving-complex-software-and-hardware-dependencies-in-azure-devops-pipelines/>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

✉  **SriLen** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

D. Correct , Container instances are cost effective

upvoted 10 times

✉  **saschgo** 1 year, 9 months ago

Yes, answer D. is correct. But the answer is about the Azure DevOps term "Container jobs".

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

upvoted 6 times

✉  **anhtvux** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Can someone please explain how B is wrong? I was thinking it is also related to creating containers for the 2 apps with different dependencies
upvoted 1 times

✉  **murat12345** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

It doesnt even state what pool project 2 uses. Answer is A.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

"minimize infrastructure costs"

Answer is D

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer (however A is also correct but more expensive if on-prem infra costs are taken into account. Keep in mind if question asks for least amount of admin overhead though)

upvoted 3 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

D. Create two container jobs.

(A is correct but cost)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **warchoon** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

So it will be 3 agents. Not 2.

upvoted 1 times

 **warchoon** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Ok. I was wrong. Jobs work on the existent agent. "Windows Server 2019" is the key.

upvoted 1 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

D. Create two container jobs.

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct because it is the most cost effective

upvoted 2 times

 **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is also good but cost.

D is cost effective

upvoted 2 times

 **totalz** 1 year, 5 months ago

I like C, though incorrect!

upvoted 1 times

 **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

But what is the reason for the changing from Window to RedHat? :D

upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

You plan to store signed images in an Azure Container Registry instance named az4009940427acr1.

You need to modify the SKU for az4009940427acr1 to support the planned images. The solution must minimize costs.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal, and select the Azure Container Registry instance named az4009940427acr1.
2. Under Policies, select Content Trust > Enabled > Save.

The screenshot shows the 'Content Trust' settings for a container registry named 'myregistry'. The 'Status' dropdown is set to 'Enabled', which is highlighted with a red border. The 'Content trust' tab is selected in the navigation menu on the left. A note at the top states: 'When turned on, content trust enables you to push trusted images to the registry.' There are also links for 'Repositories', 'Webhooks', 'Replications', and 'Tasks' in the sidebar.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-content-trust>

✉ **Kolego** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

- 1) Go to ACR
- 2) Go to Content trust
- 3) You'll get notification on the top: Upgrade registry to Premium SKU to enable Content trust policy. Click that notification.
- 4) From dropdown pick Premium
- 5) Save
- 6) Now you can enable Content Trust
- 7) Save

upvoted 15 times

✉ **seth_saurabh84** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

The question asks about the SKU which should be Premium <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-content-trust>

upvoted 15 times

✉ **zalyoung** 2 years, 9 months ago

Agree, at least we should change the ACR SKU to Premium first.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **thijsvb** Most Recent 2 years, 6 months ago

Sku change: go to acr, choose update in overview blade. Change sku.

upvoted 6 times

✉ **Mefguine** 2 years, 10 months ago

Premium SKU is required to support signed images.

And then you can use command "az acr config content-trust update" in the Azure CLI or do as illustrated

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-skus>

upvoted 6 times

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

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

Correct Answer: D

Incorrect Answers:

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

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

- ↪ License
- ↪ Extensions
- ↪ Project/Team memberships

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/migrate-to-group-based-resource-management?view=vsts&tabs=new-nav> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/azure/devops/memberentitlementmanagement/?view=azure-devops-rest-5.0>

Community vote distribution

| | | |
|---------|---------|----|
| D (67%) | A (28%) | 6% |
|---------|---------|----|

✉  **AS007** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Verified - its correct

upvoted 34 times

✉  **RJMP** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

A is correct (no D)

upvoted 9 times

✉  **Ivjo** 2 years, 9 months ago

I think A should be correct. License is automatically assigned and freed once you add or remove users to/from group:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/assign-access-levels-and-extensions-by-group-membership?view=azure-devops&tabs=preview-page>

Procuring licenses give you nothing.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Miles19** 1 year, 11 months ago

A isn't correct, definitely. You can automate the group membership by using the group rules.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **xfeniksx** 2 years, 9 months ago

Might be true. We can automate adding users and in the same time assigning licenses and entitlements. So modifying group memberships seems to be right answer. The key word here is 'modifying' (not creating or assigning)

upvoted 6 times

✉  **yhredil** 2 years, 5 months ago

It's not about assigning but procuring licenses
 So D is the correct answer

upvoted 12 times

✉  **EmmaBovary** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I agree with D. Buying a license cannot be automated by this service, but modify group membership (that is, adding/removing users from a group) can be <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/azure/devops/memberentitlementmanagement/members/add?view=azure-devops-rest-5.0>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **basw77** 9 months, 1 week ago

licenses will go automatic.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **nagendra25may** 2 years, 8 months ago
You can also modify using automation. The ans is correct procurement of license need to do manually
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Skipper05** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer. There is a similar question in the beginning.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ttl** 3 months, 1 week ago
i select d
upvoted 2 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

This is D for sure
upvoted 7 times

✉ **Shion2009** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

This is nearly the same question as #3 (<https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-400/view/1/>), there "License procurement" is the correct answer
upvoted 7 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
D is correct answer - IMO.
All other tasks can be setup using dynamics membership.

"Procuring" means purchasing i.e. submitting purchase orders for additional licenses. Unless you have a very "smart" ERP platform linked to AAD/ADO then someone would need to manually "procure" these to your DevOps Org agreement.
upvoted 6 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A

Group rules provide a great way to automate access level assignment for your organization. This way, you don't have to manually assign access each time a user gets added or removed

Show the link below :
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/billing/buy-basic-access-add-users?view=azure-devops&viewFallbackFrom=azure-devop>
upvoted 3 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

IMHO the correct answer is A.
1. Many of you points to the difference between assigning and procuring licenses. But actually there no difference.
"We simplified Azure DevOps billing, so now rather than complete a purchase process, you assign and remove users. You get billed according to those assignments. This article helps you take advantage of the tools we have for managing paid access for users. This way you only pay for what you need."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/billing/buy-basic-access-add-users?view=azure-devops>

2. You can easily automate user adding to Azure Devops Teams by assigning AAD groups to the DevOps Teams.
3. The same could be with entitlements
4. You could automate azure devops users group memberships using group rules. Yes, you can do it but only the first time you ASSIGN the membership to the users. If after some days you want to change this membership how do you think to do it automatically? Of course you can't, because now you can't know which group you want to assign a particular user to in several days. This operation, "modifying group memberships" is to be done manually.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

I'm not sure if my previous answer is correct. In fact there are also dynamic group memberships that "eliminates management overhead adding and removing users".

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-change-type>

Also, the article I shared about licenses is very recent while the question might be a bit older so at that time the mechanism of dynamic license assignment was not yet present.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **jasifu3** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

licenses can be automated by applying it to all members of a group in AD or all AD users in a tenant.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **durel** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the right answer

upvoted 4 times

✉ **jamlearn** 1 year, 4 months ago

Group rules are also used to add users to team projects and other specific groups, like Contributors, Readers, and Administrators.

When users leave the group, the licenses get freed and returned to your pool. You don't need to automate license management . Clearly mentioned that adding users are automated. Once license management is automated and not procurement. So answer is 'D'

upvoted 1 times

✉ **erickim007** 1 year, 9 months ago

The answer, from my perspective, should be 'Adding user'. More specifically, Adding Azure AD User (either to AD if synced, or AAD user). Group Membership can be automated by using Dynamic Group and Rule. And License and payment can be automated if we link the Azure DevOps to Azure Subscription. If we link Azure DevOps to Subscription, License payment for Basic user can automatically charge to Azure Subscription dynamically.

Out of all the option, only manual process as part of people on-boarding process should be 'Adding User'. You may say that your People On-boarding is automated but I almost certain that you will require someone providing User's detail and/or at least an approval process before the user is created in AD or AAD.

Therefore only manual process that I can see is 'Adding User'.

upvoted 7 times

✉ **saeek** 1 year, 10 months ago

The question is asking what must you do manually it's D that you have to purchase the license depending on requirements.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **jasifu3** 1 year ago

how do you intend to automate adding new users? You can add a new user with email [firstname].[lastname]@company.org, but how will you automate the process of telling your setup that "person x is now working for us"?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ginomillelire** 1 year, 10 months ago

The question has two main points:

1. You need to automate the management of users and licenses whenever possible.
2. Which task must you perform manually?

If you choose answer D you don t automate the flow but every time you need to do the task manually.

If you choose the answer A you automate the flow and to do that you need to perform the task manually one time.

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Beast_Hollow** 1 year, 11 months ago

I don't understand the confusion between A & D. The question states what has to be done "manually". Since you can create a group rule to automate group memberships, it's clear that D is the correct answer because you have to do that manually.

upvoted 6 times

✉ **RKS** 2 years, 2 months ago

Verified - Not sure though!

upvoted 1 times

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:

- Preserves the dates of Team Foundation Version Control changesets
- Preserves the changed dates of work items revisions

Minimizes migration effort -

-

- Migrates all TFS artifacts

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

On the TFS server:

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

To perform the migration:

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

Answer Area

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. |

Correct Answer:

To perform the migration:

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

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

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

Box 2: Use the TFS Database Import Service

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

 **Optimist_Indian**  1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct.

upvoted 11 times

 **armvch** 2 days, 9 hours ago

Thank you dude. I wish all of the participants do it like you - not just "I got it", but "I got it, my answer is ..."

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/migrate/azure-best-practices/contoso-migration-tfs-vsts>

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Upgrade TFS

Use Data (Import) Migration Tool

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

the answer seems to be correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/migrate/azure-best-practices/contoso-migration-tfs-vsts#step-5-migrate-to-azure-devops-services>

upvoted 2 times

 **paczkin** 1 year, 1 month ago

"With the release of Azure DevOps Server 2019, the TFS Database Import Service has been rebranded as the data migration tool for Azure DevOps."

"Supported Azure DevOps Server versions for import:

Azure DevOps Server 2020.1.1

Azure DevOps Server 2020.1

"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/migrate/migration-overview?view=azure-devops>

Given answer was correct 2 years ago. Now question doesn't make sense like many others.

upvoted 3 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

thanks for explanation

upvoted 1 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **AlMargoI** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Ash111** 1 year, 9 months ago

given ans is correct

upvoted 3 times

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. CocoaPods
- D. Gradle

Correct Answer: D

The Gradle build task now supports SonarQube analysis.

SonarQube analysis for Java.

In October 2016, we updated the Maven task to support SonarQube analysis (See [The Maven build task now simplifies SonarQube analysis](#)).

This time, we are pleased to announce an updated Gradle task which makes it easy for Java developers using Gradle to trigger a SonarQube analysis in Visual Studio Team Services.

Using the Gradle task with SonarQube.

Just as for Maven, we have added a Code Analysis section in which you can now check the `Run SonarQube Analysis` checkbox, which then shows more options.

Definitions / Build and analyze MinecraftForge | Builds

The screenshot shows the 'Build and analyze MinecraftForge' build definition in Visual Studio Team Services. The 'Build' tab is selected. A 'gradlew build' step is listed under 'Add build step...'. The 'Code Analysis' section is highlighted with an orange border. It contains the following configuration:

- Run SonarQube Analysis:
- SonarQube Endpoint: `https://sonarqube.../api/gradle`
- SonarQube Project Name: MinecraftForge
- SonarQube Project Key: MinecraftForge
- SonarQube Project Version: 2.0.2
- The SonarQube server version is lower than 5.2:

Reference:

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/devops/the-gradle-build-task-now-supports-sonarqube-analysis/>

LauNoxus 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Gradle

upvoted 1 times

Darkeh 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer - this question is listed 4 times on this site. The answer is always either Maven OR Gradle.
upvoted 4 times

Question #82

Topic 7

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. Maven
- B. CocoaPods
- C. Xcode
- D. Gulp

Correct Answer: A

The SonarScanner for Maven is recommended as the default scanner for Maven projects.

The ability to execute the SonarQube analysis via a regular Maven goal makes it available anywhere Maven is available (developer build, CI server, etc.), without the need to manually download, setup, and maintain a SonarQube Runner installation. The Maven build already has much of the information needed for

SonarQube to successfully analyze a project. By preconfiguring the analysis based on that information, the need for manual configuration is reduced significantly.

Reference:

<https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/analysis/scan/sonarscanner-for-maven/>

 **Darkeh**  6 months, 3 weeks ago

Maven OR Gradle is correct

upvoted 5 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a custom Azure policy named Policy1. Policy1 is an audit policy that monitors naming convention compliance for the resources deployed to Subscription1.

You have a pipeline named Pipeline1 in Azure Pipelines. Pipeline1 deploys Azure Resource Manager (ARM) resources to Subscription1.

You need to ensure that the resources deployed by Pipeline1 comply with Policy1.

What should you add to Pipeline1?

- A. a pre-deployment task that runs a security and compliance assessment
- B. a post-deployment task that runs a security and compliance assessment
- C. an ARM template deployment task to assign Policy1 to Subscription1
- D. an ARM template deployment task to deploy Policy1 to Subscription1

Correct Answer: A

Check policy compliance with gates.

Prepare -

1. Create an Azure Policy in the Azure portal. There are several predefined sample policies that can be applied to a management group, subscription, and resource group.

2. In Azure DevOps create a release pipeline that contains at least one stage, or open an existing release pipeline.

3. Add a pre- or post-deployment condition that includes the Security and compliance assessment task as a gate.

The screenshot shows the 'Gates' section of a release pipeline. It lists several tasks: 'Code Coverage', 'Invoke Azure Function', 'Invoke REST API', 'Query Classic Azure Monitor Alerts', 'Query Work Items', and 'Security and compliance assessment'. The 'Security and compliance assessment' task is highlighted with a red box.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/policies/azure-policy>

Community vote distribution

A (54%)

B (38%)

8%

MallonoX Highly Voted 6 months, 2 weeks ago

This would be a post deployment gate? I don't know how a policy to that checks naming standards could do that before the resources are deployed.

upvoted 5 times

Fal9911 Most Recent 1 day, 8 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

GTP: To ensure that the resources deployed by Pipeline1 comply with Policy1, you need to assign Policy1 to Subscription1. The easiest way to do this is to add an ARM template deployment task to Pipeline1 that assigns Policy1 to Subscription1.

To do this, create an ARM template that includes a policy assignment resource that references Policy1. Then, add an ARM template deployment task to Pipeline1 that deploys this template to Subscription1.

The task should be configured to only deploy the policy assignment resource, rather than the entire ARM template, to reduce the impact on other

resources in Subscription1. Once the policy assignment is deployed, Policy1 will begin monitoring naming convention compliance for the resources deployed by Pipeline1.

upvoted 1 times

 **Fal991** 1 day, 8 hours ago

By adding a pre- or post-deployment condition that includes the Check Azure Policy compliance task as a gate, you can enforce compliance policies on your Azure resources before and after deployment with Azure Pipelines.

This task will evaluate the compliance of resources against the specified policies, including Policy1, and block the pipeline if any non-compliant resources are found. This approach can be used to ensure that all resources deployed by Pipeline1 comply with Policy1.

However, it should be noted that this approach requires that Policy1 is already assigned to the subscription being deployed to. If Policy1 has not yet been assigned, you will still need to use an ARM template deployment task to assign it to the subscription before the Check Azure Policy compliance task can be used to enforce compliance.

upvoted 1 times

 **Fal991** 1 day, 8 hours ago

Option A, adding a pre-deployment task that runs a security and compliance assessment, can help identify non-compliant resources before they are deployed, and allow the necessary remediation actions to be taken. This approach can help ensure that the resources deployed by Pipeline1 comply with Policy1, regardless of whether the policy already exists or not.

Option C, adding an ARM template deployment task to assign Policy1 to Subscription1, can ensure that the policy is assigned to the subscription before deploying any resources. This approach can be useful if you want to ensure that all resources deployed to the subscription in the future will comply with Policy1.

Therefore, the choice between A and C will depend on the specific needs of your deployment process. If you want to ensure that all resources deployed to the subscription in the future will comply with Policy1, option C may be a better choice. However, if you want to identify non-compliant resources before they are deployed, option A may be a better choice.

upvoted 1 times

 **smariussorin** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Since you want to ensure, so you don't deploy something wrong.

"Add a pre- or post-deployment condition that includes the Check Azure Policy compliance task as a gate. More details." - PRE or POST

upvoted 2 times

 **basiltomato** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Have a look at the link - it's Post-deployment

upvoted 3 times

 **kinkekin** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A Correct. check the given link.

upvoted 1 times

 **alec123** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

i think the keyword is deployED, which means that the deployment is done.

upvoted 2 times

 **malakZou** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer because it checks for naming convention compliance so pre deployment

upvoted 1 times

 **altairezio** 6 months ago

It is definitely Post-Deployment

upvoted 3 times

 **altairezio** 6 months, 1 week ago

The article mentions Post-deployment

upvoted 3 times

 **altairezio** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Is it Pre or Post-Deployment ?

upvoted 1 times

 **MohmmadFayez** 7 months, 1 week ago

Its not a task its a deployment gate

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is correct and is supported by given link

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You plan to use Desired State Configuration (DSC) to maintain the configuration state of virtual machines that run Windows Server.

You need to perform the following:

- Install Internet Information Services (IIS) on the virtual machines.
- Update the default home page of the IIS web server.

How should you configure the DSC configuration file? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

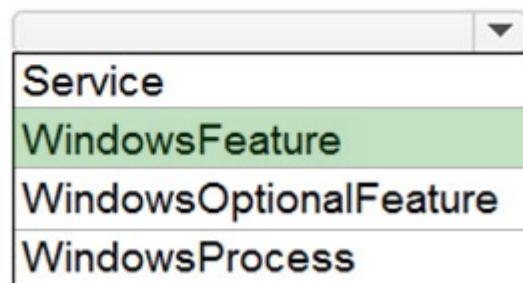
Answer Area

```
Configuration WebServerConfig {
    Import-DscResource -ModuleName PsDesiredStateConfiguration
    Node 'localhost' {
        Service WebServer {
            ServiceName = "W3SVC"
            Ensure = "Present"
            Name = "Web-Server"
        }

        DefaultHomePage {
            Ensure = 'Present'
            SourcePath = '\\server1\DS/Resources\web\index.htm'
            DestinationPath = 'c:\inetpub\wwwroot'
        }
    }
}
```

Answer Area

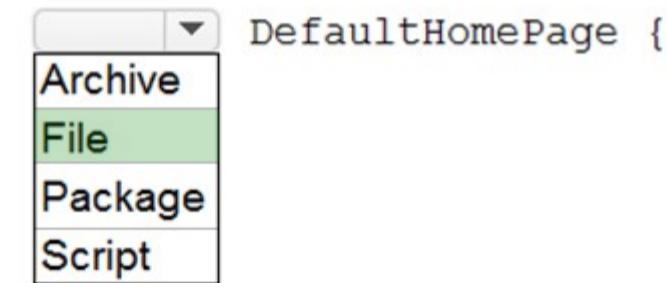
```
Configuration WebServerConfig {
    Import-DscResource -ModuleName PsDesiredStateConfiguration
    Node 'localhost' {
```



```
        WebServer {
            Ensure = "Present"
            Name = "Web-Server"
        }
```

Correct Answer:

```
        DefaultHomePage {
            Archive
            File
            Package
            Script
        }
    }
}
```



```
        Ensure = 'Present'
        SourcePath = '\\server1
\DS/Resources\web\index.htm'
        DestinationPath = 'c:\inetpub\wwwroot'
    }
}
}
```

Box 1: WindowsFeature -

Example:

```
Configuration WebsiteTest {
    # Import the module that contains the resources we're using.
    Import-DscResource -ModuleName PsDesiredStateConfiguration
    # The Node statement specifies which targets this configuration will be applied to.
    Node 'localhost' {
        # The first resource block ensures that the Web-Server (IIS) feature is enabled.
        WindowsFeature WebServer {
            Ensure = "Present"
            Name = "Web-Server"
        }
    }
}
```

Box 2: File -

Example continued:

```
# The second resource block ensures that the website content copied to the website root folder.
File WebsiteContent {
    Ensure = 'Present'
    SourcePath = 'c:\test\index.htm'
    DestinationPath = 'c:\inetpub\wwwroot'
}
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/scripting/dsc/quickstarts/website-quickstart>

tjeerd Highly Voted 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Got this question on exam 20220727, with slightly different code (but same answer nonetheless). Given answer is correct.
upvoted 7 times

 **Amrx** Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

IIS is a Windows Feature

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/quickstarts/website-quickstart?view=dsc-1.1>

upvoted 5 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

Given answer is correct and provided link supports it

upvoted 4 times

 **kennynelcon** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

IIS is an Optional Feature

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/iis-administration/api/installing-features>

Answer:

WindowsOptionalFeature

File

upvoted 1 times

 **kennynelcon** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Error, Armx comment is accurate

upvoted 2 times

 **mclovin** 9 months ago

To enable IIS you type "WindowsFeature WebServer"

Given answers are correct

reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/quickstarts/website-quickstart?view=dsc-1.1&viewFallbackFrom=powershell-7.2>

upvoted 2 times

 **Divyayuvi** 9 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer Should be

Optional Feature

File.

IIS is an optional windows feature

upvoted 2 times

 **Brexten** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Looks right. IIS is definitely a WindowsFeature and not an optional one.

upvoted 3 times

 **U3** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is correct!

upvoted 3 times

You have a project in Azure DevOps.

You need to push notifications about pull requests to a Microsoft Teams channel. The solution must minimize development effort.

What should you do?

- A. Install the Azure Pipelines app for Teams and configure a subscription to receive notifications in the channel.
- B. Use Azure Automation to connect to the Azure DevOps REST API and send messages to Teams.
- C. Install the Azure Repos app for Teams and configure a subscription to receive notifications in the channel.
- D. Use an Azure function to connect to the Azure DevOps REST API and send messages to Teams.

Correct Answer: C

If you use Microsoft Teams, you can use the Azure Repos app for Teams to easily monitor your repositories. Set up and manage subscriptions to receive notifications in your channel whenever code is pushed/checked in or when a pull request (PR) is created, updated or merged. The app supports monitoring both

Git and Team Foundation Version Control (TFVC) repositories.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (80%)

A (20%)

 **Fal9911** 1 day, 6 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

GTP: A. Install the Azure Pipelines app for Teams and configure a subscription to receive notifications in the channel.

This is the recommended and easiest solution to achieve the desired outcome. The Azure Pipelines app for Teams provides out-of-the-box integration with Azure DevOps and allows you to configure notifications for various events, including pull requests. By installing the app and subscribing to the desired events, you can receive notifications directly in your Teams channel without the need for additional development effort.

B and D may work as well, but they would require additional development effort to implement a custom solution. While Azure Automation and Azure Functions can be used to automate tasks and connect to Azure DevOps, they would require writing custom code to integrate with Teams and send notifications.

upvoted 1 times

 **Fal9911** 1 day, 6 hours ago

C. Installing the Azure Repos app for Teams is not the best solution for this scenario because it only provides notifications for code commits and other repository-related events. It does not support pull request notifications, which are required in this scenario.

upvoted 1 times

 **Fal9911** 1 day, 6 hours ago

I picked A over C because the Azure Pipelines app for Teams is a more suitable solution for pushing notifications about pull requests to a Microsoft Teams channel.

The Azure Pipelines app for Teams is specifically designed to integrate Azure DevOps with Microsoft Teams, and it provides out-of-the-box integration for Azure Pipelines, Azure Boards, and Azure Repos. It allows you to configure notifications for various events, including pull requests, and receive them directly in your Teams channel without the need for additional development effort.

upvoted 1 times

 **Fal9911** 1 day, 6 hours ago

I picked A over C because the Azure Pipelines app for Teams is a more suitable solution for pushing notifications about pull requests to a Microsoft Teams channel.

The Azure Pipelines app for Teams is specifically designed to integrate Azure DevOps with Microsoft Teams, and it provides out-of-the-box integration for Azure Pipelines, Azure Boards, and Azure Repos. It allows you to configure notifications for various events, including pull requests, and receive them directly in your Teams channel without the need for additional development effort.

On the other hand, the Azure Repos app for Teams provides notifications only for code commits and other repository-related events. It does not support pull request notifications, which are required in this scenario.

While it is possible to use the Azure DevOps REST API and custom code to send messages to Teams, this approach would require more development effort compared to using the Azure Pipelines app for Teams.

upvoted 1 times

 **altairezio** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer

upvoted 3 times

 **pkg007** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct and link supports it

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You are creating a YAML-based Azure pipeline to deploy an Azure Data Factory instance that has the following requirements:

- If a Data Factory instance exists already, the instance must be overwritten.
- No other resources in a resource group named Fabrikam must be affected.

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

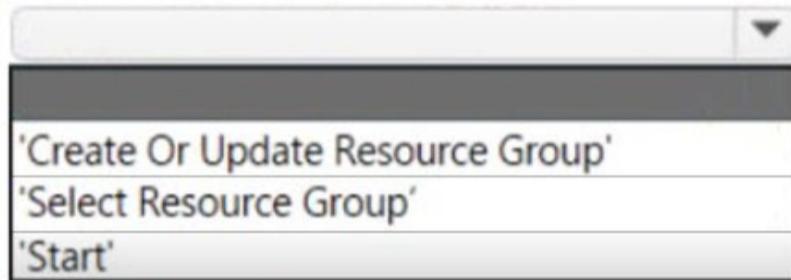
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

steps:

```
- task: AzureResourceManagerTemplateDeployment@3  
  inputs:  
    deploymentScope: 'Resource Group'  
    azureResourceManagerConnection: 'Fabrikam Corporate(a41fb3ed-a2aa-42f0-a7ac-8fcc6ef0c5db)'  
    subscriptionId: 'a41de0ed-a2aa-42f0-a7ac-8fcc6ef0c5db'
```

action:

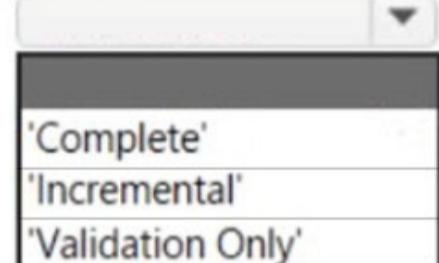


```
  resourceName: 'Fabrikam'
```

```
  location: 'West US'
```

```
  templateLocation: 'Linked artifact'
```

deploymentMode:



Correct Answer:

steps:

- task: AzureResourceManagerTemplateDeployment@3

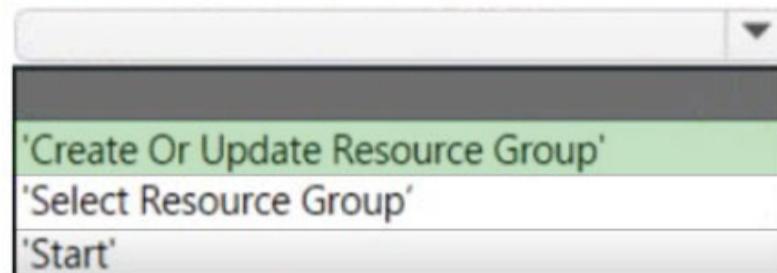
inputs:

deploymentScope: 'Resource Group'

azureResourceManagerConnection: 'Fabrikam Corporate(a41fb3ed-a2aa-42f0-a7ac-8fcc6ef0c5db)'

subscriptionId: 'a41de0ed-a2aa-42f0-a7ac-8fcc6ef0c5db'

action:

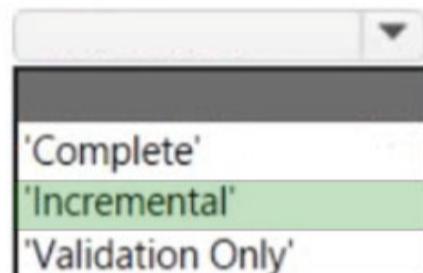


resourceGroupName: 'Fabrikam'

location: 'West US'

templateLocation: 'Linked artifact'

deploymentMode:



✉  **syu31svc** Highly Voted 7 months, 1 week ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/deploy/azure-resource-group-deployment?view=azure-devops>

Action to be performed on the Azure resources or resource group.

Default value: Create Or Update Resource Group

Incremental mode handles deployments as incremental updates to the resource group. It leaves unchanged resources that exist in the resource group but are not specified in the template. Complete mode deletes resources that are not in your template. Validation mode enables you to find problems with the template before creating actual resources. Note that this mode always creates a resource group, even if no resources are deployed.

Answer is correct

upvoted 9 times

✉  **anhtvux** 2 months, 1 week ago

thanks for the explanation on Incremental vs Complete

upvoted 2 times

✉  **MohmmadFayez** Most Recent 7 months ago

correct

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure DevOps project that produces Node Package Manager (npm) packages. Multiple projects consume the packages. You need to configure Azure Artifacts to ensure that both the latest and pre-release versions of the packages are available for consumption.

What should you do?

- A. Create two feed views named @prerelease and @release. Set @release as the default view. Configure a release pipeline that tags the packages as release after successful testing.
- B. Create a feed view named @prerelease. Configure a release pipeline that tags the packages as release after successful testing.
- C. Create two feed views named @prerelease and @default. Configure a release pipeline that promotes a package to the @default view after successful testing.
- D. Create two feed views named @prerelease and @release. Set @release as the default view. Configure a release pipeline that promotes a package to the @release view after successful testing.

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **buzzerboy** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I am wondering why C) is incorrect. Both C and D are virtually the same solution except with different viewnames.
upvoted 1 times

 **warchoon** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

When a package is ready for early adopters, select that package from within your feed and promote it to the @prerelease view. When the package is deemed of sufficient quality to be released, promote that package to the @release view.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/best-practices?view=azure-devops#create-and-publish-packages>
upvoted 2 times

 **laminall** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

| Name | Type |
|----------|-------------------------|
| Feed1 | Azure Artifacts feed |
| Project1 | Project in Azure DevOps |

Project produces npm packages that are published to Feed1. Feed1 is consumed by multiple projects.

You need to ensure that only tested packages are available for consumption. The solution must minimize development effort.

What should you do?

- A. Create a feed view named @release and set @release as the default view. After the npm packages test successfully, configure a release pipeline that promotes a package to the @release view.
- B. Create a feed view named @release and set @release as the default view. After the npm packages test successfully, configure a release pipeline that tags the packages as release.
- C. Create a feed view named @default. After the npm packages test successfully, configure a release pipeline that tags the packages as release.
- D. Create a feed view named @default. After the npm packages test successfully, configure a release pipeline that promotes a package to the @default view.

Correct Answer: A

 **anhtvux** 2 months, 1 week ago

There's only a subtle difference between A & B, I believe it is due to "promotes a package to the @release view" INSTEAD OF packages - as the package should be tested one by one?

upvoted 1 times

 **anhtvux** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

I was wrong. the difference between A vs B is A uses "promote" & B uses tag.

A is the right answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **memoor** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Given Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

Your company has an Azure DevOps project that produces Node Package Manager (npm) packages. Multiple projects consume the packages.

You need to minimize the amount of disk space used by older packages in Azure Artifacts.

What should you modify?

- A. the retention settings of the project's release
- B. the retention settings of the project's pipeline
- C. the retention settings of the project's tests
- D. the retention settings of the company pipeline

Correct Answer: B

 **memoor** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Given Answer is Correct.....<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/policies/retention?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml>
upvoted 6 times

 **petibilly** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Correct. More specific url: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/policies/retention?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#configure-retention-policies>
upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure DevOps pipeline that is used to deploy a Node.js app.

You need to ensure that the dependencies are cached between builds.

How should you configure the deployment YAML? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Values

- `always()`
- `build.sh`
- `eq(variables.CACHE_RESTORED, 'true')`
- `integrationtest.sh`
- `ne(variables.CACHE_RESTORED, 'true')`
- `npm install`

Answer Area

```
...
variables:
  npm_config_cache: $(Pipeline.Workspace)/.npm
steps:
- task: Cache@2
  inputs:
    key: 'npm | $(Agent.OS) | package-lock.json'
    restoreKeys: |
      npm | $(Agent.OS)
    path: $(npm_config_cache)
    cacheHitVar: CACHE_RESTORED

- script: 
  condition: 
...

```

Answer Area

```
...
variables:
  npm_config_cache: $(Pipeline.Workspace)/.npm

steps:
- task: Cache@2
  inputs:
    key: 'npm | $(Agent.OS) | package-lock.json'
    restoreKeys: |
      npm | $(Agent.OS)
    path: $(npm_config_cache)
    cacheHitVar: CACHE_RESTORED

- script: 
  condition: 
...

```

Correct Answer:

```
...
variables:
  npm_config_cache: $(Pipeline.Workspace)/.npm

steps:
- task: Cache@2
  inputs:
    key: 'npm | $(Agent.OS) | package-lock.json'
    restoreKeys: |
      npm | $(Agent.OS)
    path: $(npm_config_cache)
    cacheHitVar: CACHE_RESTORED

- script: build.sh
  condition: ne(variables.CACHE_RESTORED, 'true')
...

```

 **basiltomato** Highly Voted  2 months, 1 week ago

I think we are overthinking this one and it's typical MS confusing question. They probably want similar answer as on the given link
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/caching?view=azure-devops#conditioning-on-cache-restoration>

So basically install dependencies (npm install) IF cache NOT restored. Therefore:

- npm install
- ne(variables.CACHE_RESTORED, 'true')

The build.sh would be below above script

upvoted 8 times

 **wiokito** Highly Voted  2 months, 2 weeks ago

i think it should be :

- npm install
- ne(variables.CACHE_RESTORED, 'true')

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/caching?view=azure-devops#conditioning-on-cache-restoration>

upvoted 5 times

 **wiokito** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

i edit my answer: the goal here is to "ensure" caching so the solution is:

- build.sh
- Eq(variables.CACHE_RESTORED, 'true')

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AlexeyG** Most Recent ⓘ 1 month, 1 week ago

variables:

NUGET_PACKAGES: \$(Pipeline.Workspace)/.nuget/packages

steps:

- task: Cache@2

inputs:

key: 'nuget | "\$(Agent.OS)" | \$(Build.SourcesDirectory)/**/packages.lock.json'

restoreKeys: |

nuget | "\$(Agent.OS)"

nuget

path: \$(NUGET_PACKAGES)

displayName: Cache NuGet packages

Answer on exam

\$(Build.SourcesDirectory)/**/packages.lock.json'

"\$(Agent.OS)"

\$(NUGET_PACKAGES)

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **crymo99** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I believe given answer is correct.

- build.sh

- ne(variables.CACHE RESTORED, 'true')

upvoted 4 times

✉  **mrg998** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is:

Npm install - install

Eq(variables.CACHE RESTORED, 'true') - only if cache has been restored

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/caching?view=azure-devops#conditioning-on-cache-restoration>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **3arle** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

at first should be npm install, then build

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/caching?view=azure-devops#conditioning-on-cache-restoration>

upvoted 1 times

Topic 8 - Question Set 8

Question #1

Topic 8

HOTSPOT -

You manage the Git repository for a large enterprise application.

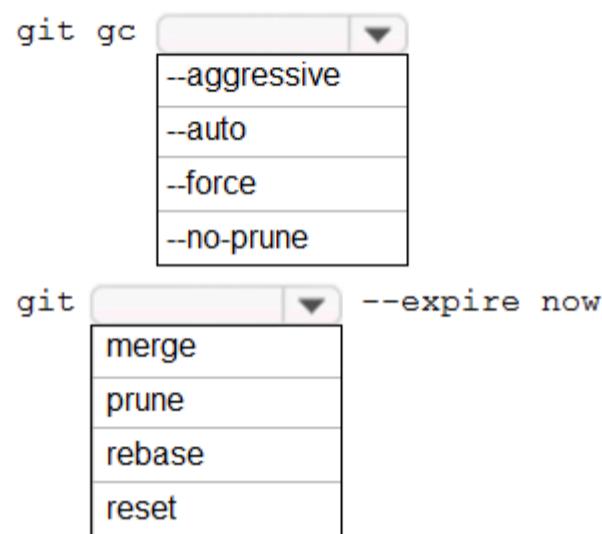
You need to minimize the data size of the repository.

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

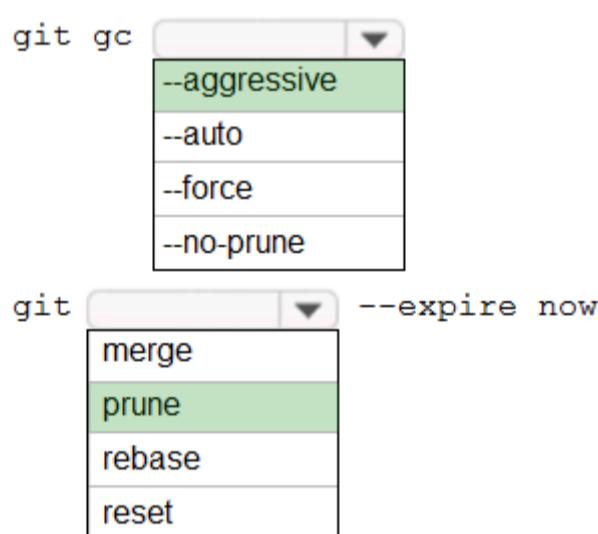
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area



Answer Area



Correct Answer:

Box 1: --aggressive -

Cleanup unnecessary files and optimize the local repository:

```
git gc --aggressive
```

Box 2: prune -

Prune all unreachable objects from the object database:

```
git prune
```

Reference:

<https://gist.github.com/Zoramite/2039636>

SteveChai Highly Voted 1 year, 12 months ago

answer correct.

```
# Prune all unreachable objects from the object database
git prune
```

```
# Cleanup unnecessary files and optimize the local repository
git gc --aggressive
  upvoted 11 times
```

denisred Highly Voted 2 years ago

```
git gc --aggressive --prune=now
```

upvoted 7 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent ⓘ 8 months ago
"minimize the data size of the repository"

<https://git-scm.com/docs/git-gc>

--aggressive

Usually git gc runs very quickly while providing good disk space utilization and performance. This option will cause git gc to more aggressively optimize the repository at the expense of taking much more time.

--prune=<date>

Prune loose objects older than date (default is 2 weeks ago, overridable by the config variable gc.pruneExpire). --prune=now prunes loose objects regardless of their age and increases the risk of corruption"

Answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

--aggressive
prune

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

Yes correct

git prune
git gc --aggressive

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

You plan to deploy a template named D:\Deploy.json to a resource group named Deploy-1d123456789.

You need to modify the template to meet the following requirements, and then to deploy the template:

- The address space must be reduced to support only 256 total IP addresses.
- The subnet address space must be reduced to support only 64 total IP addresses.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

1. Sign in to the portal.
2. Choose template Deploy-1d123456789
3. Select Edit template, and then paste your JSON template code into the code window.
4. Change the ASddressPrefixes to 10.0.0.0/24 in order to support only 256 total IP addresses. addressSpace":{ "addressPrefixes":

```
[ "10.0.0.0/24" ],
```

5. Change the firstSubnet addressprefix to 10.0.0.0/26 to support only 64 total IP addresses.

```
"subnets": [
```

```
{
```

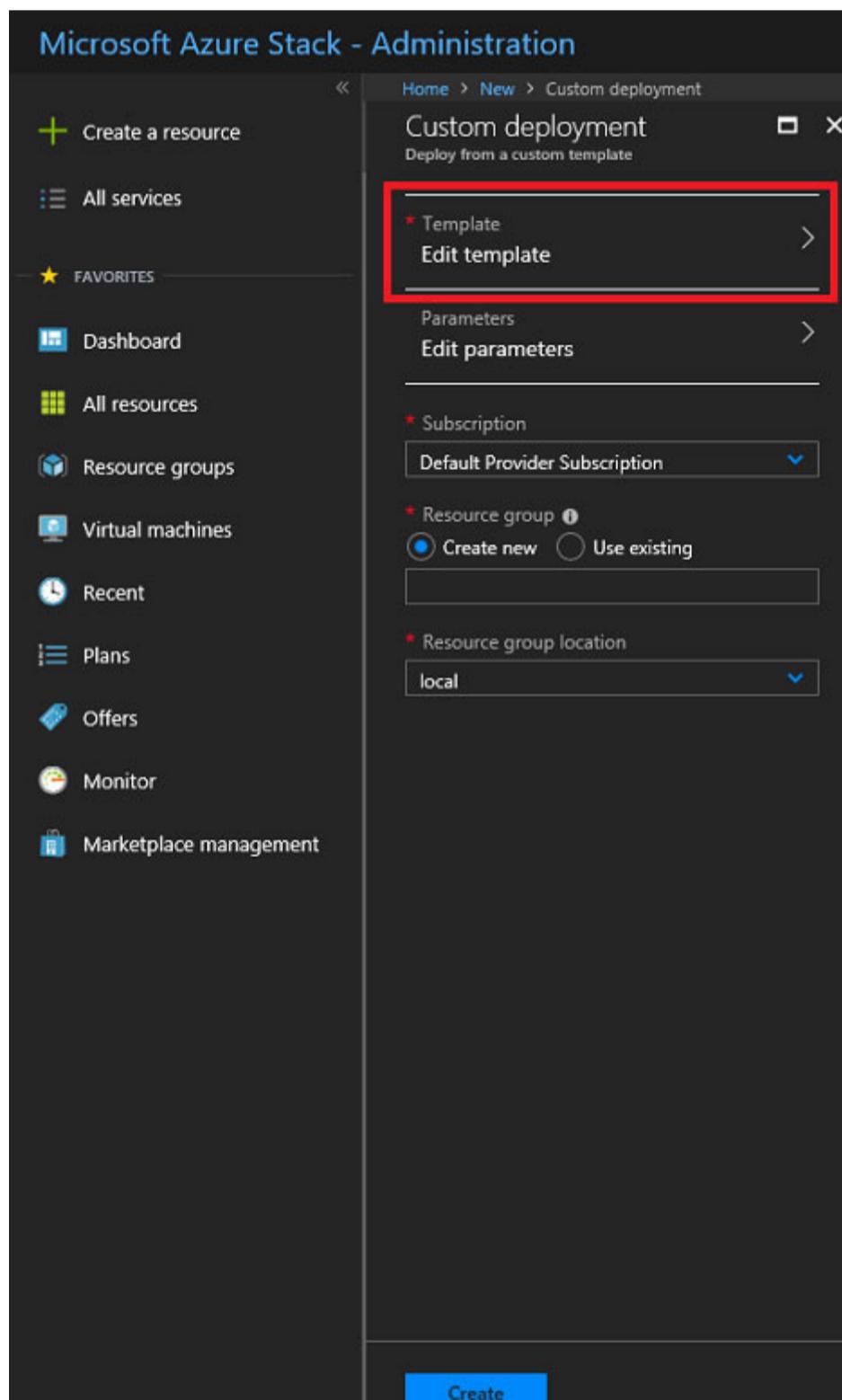
```
    "name": "firstSubnet",
```

```
    "properties": {
```

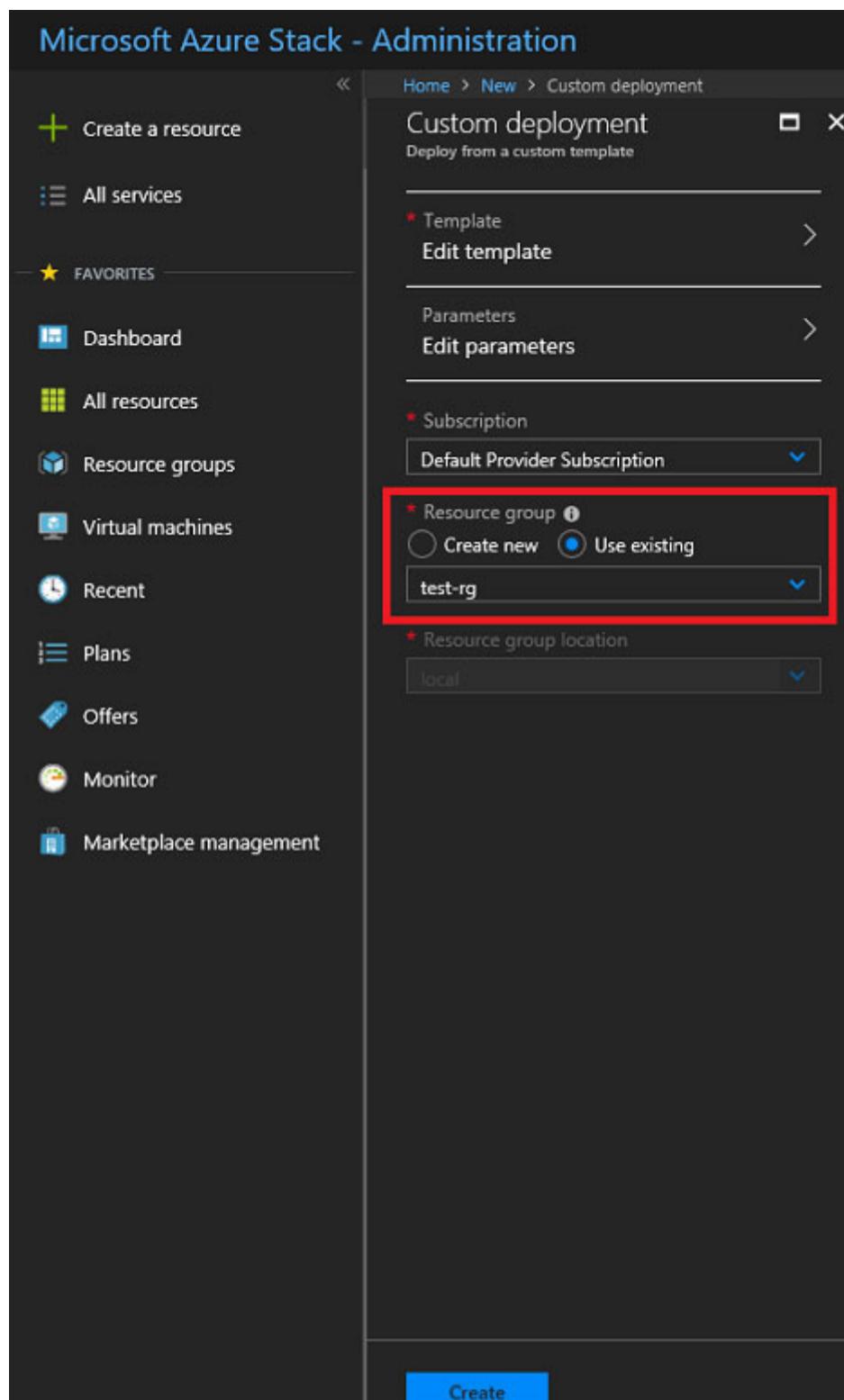
```
        "addressPrefix": "10.0.0.0/24"
```

```
}
```

6. Select Save.



7. Select Edit parameters, provide values for the parameters that are shown, and then select OK.
8. Select Subscription. Choose the subscription you want to use, and then select OK.
9. Select Resource group. Choose an existing resource group or create a new one, and then select OK.



10. Select Create. A new tile on the dashboard tracks the progress of your template deployment.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/user/azure-stack-deploy-template-portal?view=azs-1908> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/building-blocks/extending-templates/update-resource>

✉️ **Optimist_Indian** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

No simulations in Feb-2022 exam.

upvoted 9 times

✉️ **rdemontis** Most Recent 1 year ago

the answer is correct.

VNet address space 10.0.0.0/24 --> 256 addresses

Subnet address space 10.0.0.0/26 --> 64 addresses

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **durel** 1 year, 2 months ago

do they provide the templete?

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **jvyas** 10 months, 1 week ago

They must, how can you change if they dont. You can practise in portal by choosing common template for linux vm. Just go to edit template and change the address spaces for vnet and subnet.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **saschgo** 1 year, 9 months ago

The referenced link is not available anymore:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/building-blocks/extending-templates/update-resource>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **saschgo** 1 year, 9 months ago

There is a mismatch between the textual and programmatic representation of the correct answers. The ARM template code defining the subnet address space should be fixed to "10.0.0.0/26".

4. Change the ASddressPrefixes to 10.0.0.0/24 in order to support only 256 total IP addresses. addressSpace":

{"addressPrefixes": ["10.0.0.0/24"]},
5. Change the firstSubnet addressprefix to 10.0.0.0/26 to support only 64 total IP addresses.
"subnets": [
{
"name":"firstSubnet",
"properties": {
"addressPrefix":"10.0.0.0/26"
}
}
upvoted 4 times

 **RAY2021** 1 year, 10 months ago
Subnet space wrong in the provided ans.
"subnets": [
{
"name":"firstSubnet",
"properties": {
"addressPrefix":"10.0.0.0/26"
}
}
upvoted 1 times

 **roydeen** 2 years, 4 months ago
provided answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

You need to configure an Azure web app named az400-123456789-main to contain an environmental variable named `MAX_ITEMS`. The environmental variable must have a value of 50.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

1. In the Azure portal, navigate to the az400-123456789-main app's management page. In the app's left menu, click Configuration > Application settings.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal's Configuration blade for an App Service named 'my-core-app'. The left sidebar lists various settings like Security, Deployment, and Configuration (which is selected and highlighted with a red box). The top navigation bar has tabs for Application settings, General settings, Default documents, and Path mappings, with 'Application settings' being the active tab (also highlighted with a red box). Below the tabs, there's a note: 'Click here to upgrade to a higher SKU and enable additional features.' The 'Application settings' section contains a table with one row: Name (MAX_ITEMS) and Value (50). A note below the table says '(no connection strings to display)'.

2. Click New Application settings

3. Enter the following:

④ Name: MAX_ITEMS

④ Value: 50

Reference:

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

azuretechlead 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You provision an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that has RBAC enabled. You have a Helm chart for a client application.

You need to configure Helm and Tiller on the cluster and install the chart.

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

Select and Place:

| Commands | Answer Area |
|-----------------|-------------|
| helm install | |
| kubectl create | |
| helm completion | |
| helm init | |
| helm serve | |

| Commands | Answer Area |
|-----------------|----------------|
| helm install | kubectl create |
| kubectl create | helm init |
| helm completion | helm install |
| helm init | |
| helm serve | |

Correct Answer:

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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-helm>
https://docs.helm.sh/using_helm/#tiller-namespaces-and-rbac

bnair Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

kubectl apply -> create tiller service and cluster-admin role binding
 helm init -> deploy basic tiller to aks cluster
 helm install -> install helm charts
 upvoted 64 times

JohnD2020 Highly Voted 3 years ago

I think you first need to install it before you can init(ialize) it.
 So it would be
 kubectl

install
init
upvoted 11 times

✉  **hubeau** 3 years ago

Init before install:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-helm#install-an-application-with-helm-v2>
upvoted 14 times

✉  **Fred64** 2 years, 10 months ago
init install Tiller. You need Tiller to instal chart
upvoted 3 times

✉  **noussa** 1 year, 11 months ago
https://v2.helm.sh/docs/using_helm/ This can help u understand as I was confused In the beginning: init helm and install tiller but the confusing part is the use of the helm keyword with both steps :D
upvoted 4 times

✉  **syu31svc** Most Recent ⓘ 8 months ago
Answer is correct

<https://v2.helm.sh/docs/helm/>

"To begin working with Helm, run the 'helm init' command"

https://helm.sh/docs/helm/helm_install/

"helm install
install a chart"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-helm>

"This article assumes that you have an existing AKS cluster."
upvoted 2 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer
https://github.com/venezia/k8s-helm/blob/master/docs/service_accounts.md
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Mev4953** 1 year, 1 month ago

\$ Kubectl
\$ helm install
\$ helm init

<https://helm.sh/docs/intro/quickstart/>
upvoted 3 times

✉  **poplovic** 1 year, 6 months ago

https://github.com/venezia/k8s-helm/blob/master/docs/service_accounts.md
1. create the service account and binding
\$ kubectl create -f rolebinding-tiller.yaml
2. securely install Tiller (the helm server side component).
\$ helm init --service-account tiller --tiller-namespace tiller-world
3. install the chart (package)
\$ helm install nginx --tiller-namespace tiller-world --namespace tiller-world
upvoted 5 times

✉  **Indran** 1 year, 10 months ago

<https://docs.bitnami.com/tutorials/create-your-first-helm-chart/>
kubectl
install
init
upvoted 4 times

✉  **Ajithct** 2 years, 4 months ago

kubectl apply
helm init
helm instal
upvoted 5 times

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:

- ⇒ Minimizes the cost of Azure hosting
- ⇒ Provisions the virtual machines automatically
- ⇒ Uses the custom Azure Resource Manager template to provision the virtual machines

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D

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

DevTest Labs. The extension installs three tasks:

- ⇒ Create a VM
- ⇒ Create a custom image from a VM
- ⇒ Delete a VM

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

✉  **LavaPup** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

Question #27 Topic 2 - <https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-400/view/9/>
upvoted 7 times

✉  **General45** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Alot of repeated questions
upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D
Provided link supports D as the answer
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
D is correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **UnknownMan** 11 months ago

Correct
upvoted 2 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D
correct
upvoted 2 times

✉  **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Whirly** 1 year, 1 month ago

Thanks for posting questions appeared in exam very helpful.
upvoted 3 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

answer d

upvoted 3 times

 **aksingh025** 2 years, 6 months ago

repeated question

upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

You are implementing an Azure DevOps strategy for mobile devices using App Center.

You plan to use distribution groups to control access to releases.

You need to create the distribution groups shown in the following table.

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

Which type of distribution group should you use for each group? To answer, drag the appropriate group types to the correct locations. Each group type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Answer Area

- Private
- Public
- Shared

- Group1:
- Group2:
- Group3:

Answer Area

- Private
- Public
- Shared

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

Box1: Private -

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

Box 2: Public -

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

Box 3: Shared -

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

Reference:

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

 **Fred64** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

I agree
upvoted 32 times

 **gmoorthy** 2 years, 3 months ago

correct
upvoted 2 times

 **Miles19** 1 year, 12 months ago

correct
upvoted 1 times

 **27close** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Private, public shared
upvoted 7 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

Answer is correct and link given supports it
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Private
Public
Shared
upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

correct!
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct
upvoted 2 times

 **sieira** 7 months ago

IMHO your opinions are really good
upvoted 1 times

 **leonelferrari** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct!
upvoted 1 times

 **vlearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is correct
upvoted 4 times

 **RKS** 2 years, 1 month ago

Reviewed - Correct!
upvoted 3 times

SIMULATION -

You need to ensure that the <https://contoso.com/statushook> webhook is called every time a repository named az400123456789acr1 receives a new version of an image named dotnetapp.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

1. Sign in to the Azure portal.
2. Navigate to the container registry az400123456789acr1.
3. Under Services, select Webhooks.
4. Select the existing webhook <https://contoso.com/statushook>, and double-click on it to get its properties.
5. For Trigger actions select image push

Example web hook:

The screenshot shows the Azure Container Registry interface for a container named 'myregistry'. On the left, there's a sidebar with various navigation options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Quick start, Settings (Access keys, Locks, Automation script), Services (Repositories, Webhooks selected), and Support + Troubleshooting. The main area shows a 'Webhooks' blade with a search bar and a table header for NAME, LOCATION, and ACTIONS. Below the table, it says 'No result'. A modal window titled 'Create webhook' is overlaid. It contains fields for 'Webhook name' (set to 'myacrwebhook'), 'Location' (set to 'East US'), 'Service URI' (set to 'https://contoso.com/acr/eventendpoint'), 'Custom headers' (Content-Type: application/json), 'Actions' (set to 'Push' which is highlighted with a red box), 'Status' (set to 'On'), and 'Scope' (Enter the webhook scope). There's also a 'Pin to dashboard' checkbox and a 'Create' button at the bottom right of the modal.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-webhook>

✉ **makros88** 5 months ago

I think that solution is partially correct.
We also need to setup scope to "dotnetapp:*

based on <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-webhook>: "The scope at which the webhook works. If not specified, the scope is for all events in the registry. It can be specified for a repository or a tag by using the format "repository:tag", or "repository:*" for all tags under a repository."

example here <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-ci-cd-custom-container?tabs=acr&pivots=container-linux>
az acr webhook create --name <webhook-name> --registry <registry-name> --resource-group <group-name> --actions push --uri \$ci_cd_url --scope '<image>:<tag>'
upvoted 3 times

✉ **AzureJobsTillRetire** 3 months ago

The scope probably should be set as "image:dotnetapp"
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You need to create deployment files for an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster. The deployments must meet the provisioning storage requirements shown in the following table.

| Deployment | Requirement |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Deployment 1 | Use files stored on an SMB-based share from the container's file system. |
| Deployment 2 | Use files stored on a managed disk from the container's file system. |
| Deployment 3 | Securely access X.509 certificates from the container's file system. |

Which resource type should you use for each deployment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Deployment 1:

driver: secrets-store.csi.k8s.io
blobfuse-flexvol
provisioner: kubernetes.io/azure-disk
provisioner: kubernetes.io/azure-file
volume.beta.kubernetes.io/storage-provisioner

Deployment 2:

driver: secrets-store.csi.k8s.io
blobfuse-flexvol
provisioner: kubernetes.io/azure-disk
provisioner: kubernetes.io/azure-file
volume.beta.kubernetes.io/storage-provisioner

Deployment 3:

driver: secrets-store.csi.k8s.io
blobfuse-flexvol
provisioner: kubernetes.io/azure-disk
provisioner: kubernetes.io/azure-file
volume.beta.kubernetes.io/storage-provisioner

Answer Area

Deployment 1:

driver: secrets-store.csi.k8s.io
blobfuse-flexvol
provisioner: kubernetes.io/azure-disk
provisioner: kubernetes.io/azure-file
volume.beta.kubernetes.io/storage-provisioner

Deployment 2:

driver: secrets-store.csi.k8s.io
blobfuse-flexvol
provisioner: kubernetes.io/azure-disk
provisioner: kubernetes.io/azure-file
volume.beta.kubernetes.io/storage-provisioner

Deployment 3:

driver: secrets-store.csi.k8s.io
blobfuse-flexvol
provisioner: kubernetes.io/azure-disk
provisioner: kubernetes.io/azure-file
volume.beta.kubernetes.io/storage-provisioner

Deployment 1: provisioner: kubernetes.io/azure-file

You can use Azure Files to connect using the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol.

Deployment 2: provisioner: kubernetes.io/azure-disk

Deployment 3: driver: secrets-store.csi.k8s.io

Azure Key vault provider for Secrets Store CSI driver allows you to access secrets stored in an Azure Key vault instance. The Secrets Store CSI driver secrets-store.csi.k8s.io allows the cluster to mount secrets stored in Azure Key vault into the pods as a volume.

Incorrect Answers:

blobfuse-flexvolume: This driver allows Kubernetes to access virtual filesystem backed by the Azure Blob storage.

Note: azurekeyvault-flexvolume has been deprecated and replaced by the Azure Key Vault Provider for Secret Store CSI Driver.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/aks/azure-files-dynamic-pv> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/azure-disks-dynamic-pv>

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/aks/azure-files-dynamic-pv>

"If multiple pods need concurrent access to the same storage volume, you can use Azure Files to connect using the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/azure-disks-dynamic-pv>

<https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/secrets-store-csi-driver>

"The Secrets Store CSI Driver secrets-store.csi.k8s.io allows Kubernetes to mount multiple secrets, keys, and certs stored in enterprise-grade external secrets stores into their pods as a volume"

Answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

✉  **besh** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

now since k8s 1.22 , the storage is changed to CSI driver and those SC no longer exist

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

D1: azure-file

D2: azure-disk

D3: secrets-store

upvoted 1 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

Correct : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-storage>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **vvkds** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Agree with the Answer.

upvoted 1 times

Your company uses Azure DevOps to manage the build and release processes for applications.

You use a Git repository for applications source control.

You plan to create a new branch from an existing pull request. Later, you plan to merge the new branch and the target branch of the pull request.

You need to use a pull request action to create the new branch. The solution must ensure that the branch uses only a portion of the code in the pull request.

Which pull request action should you use?

- A. Set as default branch
- B. Approve with suggestions
- C. Cherry-pick
- D. Reactivate
- E. Revert

Correct Answer: C

Cherry-pick a pull request -

To copy changes made in a pull request to another branch in your repo, follow these steps:

1. In a completed pull request, select Cherry-pick, or for an active pull request, select Cherry-pick from the ... menu. Cherry-picking a pull request in this way creates a new branch with the copied changes. Merge into a target branch in a second pull request.
2. In Target branch, enter the branch you want to merge the copied changes.
3. In Topic branch name, enter a new branch to contain the copied changes, then select Cherry-pick.
4. Select Create pull request to merge the topic branch into the target branch to complete the cherry-pick.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **Hooters** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

The solution must ensure that the branch uses "only a portion of the code" in the pull request

C. Cherry-Pick

upvoted 12 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/pull-requests?view=azure-devops&tabs=browser>

"Unlike a merge or rebase, cherry-pick only brings the changes from the commits you select, instead of all the changes in a branch"

From the question, "The solution must ensure that the branch uses only a portion of the code"

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **mclovin** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

as the name suggests!

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Sant25** 1 year, 6 months ago

ANS - C

<https://www.git-tower.com/learn/git/faq/cherry-pick/>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **moota** 1 year, 9 months ago

Bad question - cherry pick must be discouraged

upvoted 3 times

✉  **kumardeb** 2 years, 4 months ago

C. Cherry-pick

upvoted 2 times

✉  **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

Cherry-pick only brings the changes from the commits you select, instead of all the changes in a branch.

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You manage the Git repository for a large enterprise application.

During the development of the application, you use a file named Config.json.

You need to prevent Config.json from being committed to the source control whenever changes to the application are committed.

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.

Select and Place:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Delete and recreate the repository. | |
| Run the <code>git reflog expire</code> command. | (Left Arrow) |
| Run the <code>git add .gitignore</code> command. | (Up Arrow) (Down Arrow) |
| Add Config.json to the <code>.gitignore</code> file. | (Right Arrow) |
| Run the <code>git commit</code> command. | |

| Actions | Answer Area |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Delete and recreate the repository. | Delete and recreate the repository. |
| Run the <code>git reflog expire</code> command. | Add Config.json to the <code>.gitignore</code> file. |
| Run the <code>git add .gitignore</code> command. | Run the <code>git add .gitignore</code> command. |
| Add Config.json to the <code>.gitignore</code> file. | |
| Run the <code>git commit</code> command. | |

Step 1: Delete and recreate the repository.

Step 2: Add Config.json to the `.gitignore` file

Each line in the `.gitignore` excludes a file or set of files that match a pattern.

Example:

```
# ignore a single file
```

Config.json -

Step 3: Run the `git add .gitignore` command

At the initial commit we want basically move from Untracked to Staged, for staging we have to indicate which file we want to move or specify a pattern, as example:

Reference:

<http://hermit.no/how-to-find-the-best-gitignore-for-visual-studio-and-azure-devops/> <https://geohernandez.net/how-to-add-an-existing-repository-into-azure-devops-repo-with-git/>

✉️  **Sylph** Highly Voted 2 years ago

I think it should be:

Add Config.json to the `.gitignore` file.
Run the `git add .gitignore` command.
Run the `git commit` command.

upvoted 142 times

✉️  **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Followed this answer.

upvoted 13 times

✉️  **FunkyB** 10 months, 1 week ago

Thanks for sharing.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **adsdadasdad** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

DUDE .gitignore is a file, You create the file first then add your file paths into it and once you run the commit git will not commit the files specified in your .gitignore file. PLEASE dont fall for this one and try it yourself.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ravikrg** 6 months ago

1. Adding config.json file to .gitignore file -> Assuming the .gitignore file already exists in the files. But not added to the git yet.
2. `git add .gitignore` -> Adding the .gitignore file to the git, staging it
3. `git commit` committing the file to the local branch.

Answer by sylph makes sense.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **Dalias** 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in 30 June 2021 exam. Scored 800+ followed this answer

upvoted 7 times

✉  **rfox321** 1 year, 6 months ago

King! Thank you!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **pexonconsulting** 2 years ago

same here

upvoted 2 times

✉  **LeeVee** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Should be

1. Run git add .gitignore
2. Add config.json to the .gitignore
3. Run git commit

upvoted 27 times

✉  **lyggwtwtxczxnhznebw** 1 year, 10 months ago

Agreed. The .gitignore file will not be created by default, so you need to add it manually

upvoted 3 times

✉  **zioalex** 1 year, 10 months ago

This is wrong. If you add the file before modifying it you need to re-add later. The correct sequence is:

1. Add config.json to the .gitignore
2. Run git add .gitignore
3. Run git commit

upvoted 16 times

✉  **lyggwtwtxczxnhznebw** 1 year, 9 months ago

This is wrong. git add .gitignore creates the gitignore file. There is no gitignore before running that command, so you cannot add anything to it

upvoted 3 times

✉  **celciuz** 1 year, 7 months ago

"git add .gitignore" does not auto create the .gitignore file. You will need to manually create the .gitignore file in your project root then run "git add .gitignore" to add it as a newly added git file to be tracked and then to be committed by using git commit

upvoted 5 times

✉  **lyggwtwtxczxnhznebw** 1 year, 9 months ago

I misunderstood. This is the correct answer. Disregard comment below

upvoted 2 times

✉  **randomaccount123** Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

I think some people are getting confused and thinking git add .gitignore will add the file. It doesn't. That will just add the file to the staging area if it already exists. If it doesn't exist you will get an error. You therefore need to add config.json to the file first and then run git add to add it to the staging area. Then obviously once its in the staging area you can the commit it.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AKhalid** 2 months ago

Verified correct answer is :

- 1-Add Config.json to the .gitignore file.
- 2-Run the git add .gitignore command.
- 3-Run the git commit command.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Atos** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

"Delete and recreate the repository" - seems extremely harsh. Also it doesn't indicate that config.json was committed. I think we can rule this out.
"git reflog expire" - this removes reflog entries, not really relevant. I think we can rule this out.

So now just the ordering:

1. Run the git add .gitignore command - This will add the file for us to exclude config.json
2. Add Config.json to the .gitignore file - makes sense adding something in our empty file to exclude.
3. Run the git commit - This will add it to the repository.
upvoted 2 times

✉️ 🚩 **randomaccount123** 1 week, 4 days ago

Wrong, git add will not add the file. It will just add it to the staging area if it already exists. If it doesn't you will get an error.
upvoted 1 times

✉️ 🚩 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

A .gitignore file is a plain text file where each line contains a pattern for files/directories to ignore.

So answer is

- 1) Add Config.json to the .gitignore file.
- 2) Run the git add .gitignore command.
- 3) Run the git commit command.

upvoted 4 times

✉️ 🚩 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Run the git add .gitignore command
Add Config.json to the .gitignore file
Run the git commit command

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/10744305/how-to-create-a-gitignore-file#:~:text=gitignore%20file%20is%20not%20added,commit%20%2Dm%20%22message%22%20.>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ 🚩 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

On labeling this with Git you cannot run "git add .gitignore" command if the .gitignore file does not exist.
So you either manually create the .gitignore file first then add config.json file to it, or follow steps that @Sylph suggests at top of page.
upvoted 3 times

✉️ 🚩 **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

- Add manually a gitignore file (git add .gitignore just add a file named .gitignore, is not a build in command)
- Add Config.json to the gitignore file
- Run git commit

upvoted 1 times

✉️ 🚩 **aroravibhu** 1 year, 3 months ago

1. Git Ignore command.
2. Add Config.json to the .gitignore file.
3. Run the git commit command.

Run the git commit command.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/ignore-files?view=azure-devops&tabs=visual-studio>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ 🚩 **francis6170** 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in the AZ-400 exam (June 2021).

upvoted 3 times

✉️ 🚩 **erickim007** 1 year, 9 months ago

Guys, we do not need to but deleting repository is right thing to do because git cache and track changes. If you add .gitignore file to existing one, it does not likely affect your repository. If this answer option had 'git rm -r --cached', order would be

1. git rm -r --cached
2. git add .ignore
3. add config.json to ignore list
4. git commit

However we don't have the option therefore the way we would do is;

1. delete repo & recreate with .gitignore as this is part of your step in creating repo
2. add config.json to ignore file list
3. git commit

so given answer is correct.

upvoted 5 times

✉️ 🚩 **kanak01** 1 year, 9 months ago

Why would you delete and re-create entire repository just to ignore a file ?

upvoted 3 times

✉️ 🚩 **erickim007** 1 year, 9 months ago

if you don't want to, you would remove GIT cache. if you don't, adding .gitignore file would not have impact to your codebase therefore will keep check in your config.json file.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **CheesusCrust89** 1 year, 9 months ago

this is only valid if that file has already been committed, which the question says nothing about. if it's untracked, adding it to the .gitignore and the git add git commit is enough.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Ravi22** 1 year, 10 months ago

1. Run git add .gitignore
2. Add config.json to the .gitignore
3. Run git commit

upvoted 2 times

✉  **kanak01** 1 year, 10 months ago

Swap 1 and 2

upvoted 5 times

✉  **gokula2010** 2 years ago

Question asking us to select three options, so it should be

1. Add Config.json to the .gitignore file.
2. Run the git add .gitignore command.
3. Run the git commit command.

If question asking to select four then it should be valid to choose recreate the repo as first item otherwise it should not be valid.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **k4d** 1 year, 8 months ago

this is the correct answer. First you need to create this file manually, then add into git and commit change

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Jamboon** 2 years ago

Do you really need to recreate the repo?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **veselin465** 2 years ago

I was also surprised by that, so i did a little research

It looks like that the rules in .gitignore file only apply to untracked files. And according to the question, the config file has never been added in a commit, so it should be untracked, therefore there should not be a reason recreating the repo. One thing is sure, if the config file was actually tracked, then recreating would have been the only LISTED thing in this question you can do to untrack it (but of course there are better ways to do it). All this information came mainly from a stackoverflow discussion: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/7927230/remove-directory-from-remote-repository-after-adding-them-to-gitignore>

upvoted 4 times

You are designing a build pipeline in Azure Pipelines.

The pipeline requires a self-hosted agent. The build pipeline will run once daily and will take 30 minutes to complete.

You need to recommend a compute type for the agent. The solution must minimize costs.

What should you recommend?

- A. an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster
- B. Azure Container Instances
- C. an Azure virtual machine scale set
- D. Azure virtual machines

Correct Answer: B

If your pipelines are in Azure Pipelines, then you've got a convenient option to run your jobs using a Microsoft-hosted agent. With Microsoft-hosted agents, maintenance and upgrades are taken care of for you. Each time you run a pipeline, you get a fresh virtual machine. The virtual machine is discarded after one use.

Microsoft-hosted agents can run jobs directly on the VM or in a container.

Note: You can try a Microsoft-hosted agent for no charge.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/hosted>

Community vote distribution

B (75%) C (19%) 6%

 **passtest100** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

Should be C

It requires self-hosted agent rather than Microsoft-hosted agent. It is better to use scale set according to the following link

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

Azure virtual machine scale set agents

Azure virtual machine scale set agents are a form of self-hosted agents that can be auto-scaled to meet your demands. This elasticity reduces your need to run dedicated agents all the time. Unlike Microsoft-hosted agents, you have flexibility over the size and the image of machines on which agents run.

You specify a virtual machine scale set, a number of agents to keep on standby, a maximum number of virtual machines in the scale set, and Azure Pipelines manages the scaling of your agents for you.

For more information, see Azure virtual machine scale set agents.

upvoted 28 times

 **ETKap** 2 years, 3 months ago

C is correct. You can also configure the scale set agent pool to have zero agents on standby to save cost. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/agents?view=azure-devops&tabs=browser#faq>

upvoted 5 times

 **Concay** 1 year, 11 months ago

Wrong leh self hosted agent can run on rocker and it is cheaper than VM definitely

upvoted 3 times

 **Concay** 1 year, 10 months ago

Sorry, it is C because ACI can be cheap but it might take much longer to run so cost will increase.

upvoted 2 times

 **jay158** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

C -- ACI is correct

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/devops/azure-devops-agents-on-azure-container-instances-aci/>

upvoted 1 times

 **Hooters** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

B. Azure Container Instances - this will be less on price

upvoted 20 times

 **Concay** 1 year, 10 months ago

No it is not correct. It takes long forever to run.

upvoted 1 times

 **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

reduce cost, not time. It runs once 30 mins a day

upvoted 2 times

 **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

wrong azure agents can run on a self-hosted VM or on a container in the Self-hosted VM. Has nothing to do with ACI. So scalesets definitely. As it turns off after its done the job. See discussions

upvoted 1 times

 **adityagoel26** (Most Recent) 3 weeks, 2 days ago

For this scenario, where the build pipeline requires a self-hosted agent and needs to run once daily for a period of 30 minutes, the most cost-effective compute type to recommend would be an Azure virtual machine.

Azure virtual machines (VMs) can be created and configured with the required build tools and dependencies, and can be used as self-hosted agents for Azure Pipelines. They offer the flexibility to choose the appropriate size and configuration based on the workload requirements. Additionally, they can be started and stopped on-demand to save costs when not in use.

Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster and Azure Container Instances (ACI) are container-based compute options, which are more suitable for running long-running, highly-scalable applications. They may not be the most cost-effective option for this scenario.

An Azure virtual machine scale set (VMSS) can automatically scale up or down based on the workload demand, but it may be overkill for a build pipeline that runs only once daily.

upvoted 1 times

 **geobarou** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

AI has another option:

Azure virtual machines would be the most cost-effective option for running a self-hosted agent for a daily 30-minute build pipeline. Virtual machines can be started and stopped as needed, allowing you to only pay for the compute resources you actually use. Additionally, virtual machine scale sets can automatically scale the number of agents based on demand, further optimizing costs. AKS and Azure Container Instances may be more appropriate for containerized workloads or applications that require high scalability, but for a simple daily build pipeline, virtual machines would be the best option.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

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

"minimize costs" so all the more answer is B

upvoted 3 times

 **3tallah** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure Pipelines scales in the agents when the number of idle agents exceeds the standby count for more than 30 minutes (configurable using Delay in minutes before deleting excess idle agents).

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/scale-set-agents?view=azure-devops#how-azure-pipelines-manages-the-scale-set>

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B do the job, fast creation, deletion and lowcost

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is correct due to the less expensive solution.

<https://medium.com/@cloudlabs01/running-azure-self-hosted-agent-in-azure-container-instance-aci-ad1fa338d769>

upvoted 3 times

 **BesQpin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

The solution must minimize costs, ACI is the cheapest workable solution

upvoted 1 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022. Container services...got 100% on that part.

upvoted 14 times

 **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B seems to be cheapest, you pay only for computing time.

upvoted 2 times

 **jay158** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

ACI is cheapest. you pay only for build time.
Other option will also work but will cost more.
upvoted 3 times

 **basw77** 9 months, 1 week ago

Your selected option doesn't match explanation. you selected scale-set (C), but you suggest ACI, answer B.
upvoted 1 times

 **Kolego** 1 year, 6 months ago

I answered ACI. Not sure, 870pts, tho.
upvoted 2 times

 **Sant25** 1 year, 6 months ago

ANS - C
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/scale-set-agents?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 1 times

 **poplovic** 1 year, 6 months ago

there are two questions in this problem
1. could ACI be used in the scenario when a self-hosted agent is used?
It is a 'Yes'

2. compared with VMSS, is ACI cheaper?
It is a "Yes", <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-restart-policy>
"The ease and speed of deploying containers in Azure Container Instances provides a compelling platform for executing run-once tasks like build, test, and image rendering in a container instance.

With a configurable restart policy, you can specify that your containers are stopped when their processes have completed. Because container instances are billed by the second, you're charged only for the compute resources used while the container executing your task is running."

here is the solution with details

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/devops/azure-devops-agents-on-azure-container-instances-aci/>

upvoted 9 times

 **jvyas** 11 months ago

Thank you for provisioning this link which ticks all the boxes. ACI is the answer which is a cheaper PAAS solution that can replace IAAS VMS when Microsoft hosted agents dont suit your requirement.
upvoted 2 times

 **saschgo** 1 year, 9 months ago

I prefer answer "B. Azure Container Instances" since self-hosted agent can run in Docker. Execution can be orchestrated with ACI instances. This works for Windows and Linux self-hosted agents.

From docs:

You can set up a self-hosted agent in Azure Pipelines to run inside a Windows Server Core (for Windows hosts), or Ubuntu container (for Linux hosts) with Docker. This is useful when you want to run agents with outer orchestration, such as Azure Container Instances.

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

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

You are finalizing a release in GitHub.

You need to apply the following labels to the release:

- Name
- Email
- Release v3.0
- Release date

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

| | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| git | <input type="checkbox"/> | v3.0 | "Release v3.0" |
| | | | |
| add | <input type="checkbox"/> | -a | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| commit | <input type="checkbox"/> | -b | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| push | <input type="checkbox"/> | -c | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| tag | <input type="checkbox"/> | -m | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

| | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|
| git | <input type="checkbox"/> | v3.0 | "Release v3.0" |
| | | | |
| add | <input type="checkbox"/> | -a | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| commit | <input type="checkbox"/> | -b | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| push | <input type="checkbox"/> | -c | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| tag | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | -m | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Box 1; tag -

Tagging. Like most VCSs, Git has the ability to tag specific points in a repository's history as being important. Typically, people use this functionality to mark release points (v1.0, v2.0 and so on).

Box 2: -a -

Creating an annotated tag in Git is simple. The easiest way is to specify -a when you run the tag command:

Example:

```
$ git tag -a v1.4 -m "my version 1.4"
```

Box 3: -m -

Reference:

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Basics-Tagging>

 **Yuvv** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

it came on 26 June exam

upvoted 10 times

 **Sylph** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Correct

upvoted 9 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

Given answer is correct and link provided supports it

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

-a

-m

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

Correct

Is annotated tag

-a is the annotation and -m the message

upvoted 3 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

"tag"

"-a"

"-m"

upvoted 2 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

git tag -a v3.0 -m "Release 3.0"

upvoted 3 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Sant25** 1 year, 6 months ago

GIVEN ANS CORRECT

If you want to create an annotated tag for a specific commit, you can use the "-a" and "-m" options.

```
$ git tag -a <tag_name> <commit_sha> -m "message"
```

upvoted 5 times

 **saschgo** 1 year, 9 months ago

Since you want to have "name" and "email" as labels for the intended release you need to create an annotated tag.

From [Git SCM book](<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Basics-Tagging>):

Annotated tags, however, are stored as full objects in the Git database. They're checksummed; contain the tagger name, email, and date; have a tagging message;

upvoted 2 times

 **Imsudhirtripathi** 1 year, 9 months ago

It came in 1st July exam

upvoted 4 times

You have a project in Azure DevOps. You have an Azure Resource Group deployment project in Microsoft Visual Studio that is checked in to the Azure DevOps project.

You need to create a release pipeline that will deploy resources by using Azure Resource Manager templates. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which task type should you include in the solution?

- A. Azure Cloud Service Deployment
- B. Azure RM Web App Deployment
- C. Azure PowerShell
- D. Azure App Service Manage

Correct Answer: C

There are two different ways to deploy templates to Azure DevOps Services. Both methods provide the same results, so choose the one that best fits your workflow.

1. Add a single step to your build pipeline that runs the PowerShell script that's included in the Azure Resource Group deployment project (Deploy-

AzureResourceGroup.ps1). The script copies artifacts and then deploys the template.

2. Add multiple Azure DevOps Services build steps, each one performing a stage task.

The first option has the advantage of using the same script used by developers in Visual Studio and providing consistency throughout the lifecycle.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vs-azure-tools-resource-groups-ci-in-vsts>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **erickim007** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

The given answer is correct. When we create visual studio ARM deployment project, it comes with deploy powershell script and it is present in the solution. You can execute the powershell to deploy the resources with minimum efforts.

The answer, therefore, should be Powershell.

upvoted 7 times

 **bearandflower** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

I think the answer is correct.

ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/add-template-to-azure-pipelines>

upvoted 5 times

 **tom999** 2 years, 1 month ago

According to the link you provided, "Use ARM template deployment task" minimizes effort. But that option is not given here. So "Add task that runs an Azure PowerShell script" would be right here.

upvoted 5 times

 **Kalaismile06** 1 year, 10 months ago

Yes, I agree with tom.. ARM template deployment option is not available, so the correct answer should be "Azure PowerShell script" task

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

agree with you
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/add-template-to-azure-pipelines>

"Add task that runs an Azure PowerShell script"

Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct we need powershell to use .\Deploy-AzTemplate.ps1

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/add-template-to-azure-pipelines>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

Because it needs to create infrastructure (AZ resources by ARM), not deploy to the services so only Azure PowerShell

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Sant25** 1 year, 6 months ago

ANS - C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/add-template-to-azure-pipelines>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **DeepMoon** 2 years ago

There is a Web App Deployment Task. (Look it up.)

Answer B:

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Chander2976** 1 year, 10 months ago

True. But the question says "deploy resources". Resources can also include storage, network, CosmosDB, etc. and not just a web app. I think PowerShell is correct.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **sugarbubbles** 2 years, 5 months ago

There is an "ARM template deployment task" that is more convenient than a powershell script. Isn't the option "Azure RM Web App Deployment" referring to that task?

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Alexevansigg** 2 years, 6 months ago

Actually if one wants to minimise Administration, they should use regular Powershell task on the self-hosted agent and use the managed-identity of the build agent to do deployment via ARM... then you remove the need for managing a Service Connection in ADO... but that's not an option here so I guess Azure Powershell it is.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Shivansh123** 2 years, 6 months ago

is this correct?

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Hanuman** 2 years, 4 months ago

Yes because there is no arm template deployment task and other way is using powershell or CLI. So PowerShell is correct.

upvoted 8 times

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.

Select and Place:

Configurations

an Azure Key Vault access policy

a personal access token (PAT)

RBAC

Answer Area

Restrict access to delete the key vault:

Restrict access to the secrets in Key Vault by using:

Correct Answer:**Configurations**

an Azure Key Vault access policy

a personal access token (PAT)

RBAC

Answer Area

Restrict access to delete the key vault: **an Azure Key Vault access policy**

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

Box 1: An Azure Key Vault access policy

The screenshot shows the 'mykeyvault0920 - Access policies' blade in the Azure portal. The left sidebar lists 'Overview', 'Activity log', 'Access control (IAM)', 'Tags', 'Diagnose and solve problems', 'Settings' (with 'Keys', 'Secrets', 'Certificates'), 'Access policies' (which is selected and highlighted in blue), and 'Firewalls and virtual networks'. The main area displays settings for access policies, including checkboxes for 'Enable access to Azure Virtual Machines for deployment', 'Enable access to Azure Resource Manager for template deployment' (which is checked), and 'Enable access to Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption'. Below these settings is a 'Add new' button and a card for a user named '<Your username>'.

Box 2: RBAC -

Management plane access control uses RBAC.

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

Creating or deleting a key vault.

- ⇒ Getting a list of vaults in a subscription.
- ⇒ Retrieving Key Vault properties (such as SKU and tags).
- ⇒ Setting Key Vault access policies that control user and application access to keys and secrets.

Reference:

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

✉  **LeeVee** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Other way around, should be rbac and then access policy.
upvoted 81 times

✉  **vkds** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Agreed
upvoted 2 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

exactly, you are right
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Tigger** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Delete key vault - RBAC
Access to secrets - Vault Policy
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/security-overview>
upvoted 33 times

✉  **hebertpena88** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

RBAC will prevent the key vault from being deleted
Access policy will prevent data from being deleted
upvoted 4 times

✉  **General45** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Access to vaults takes place through two interfaces or planes.

Management plane is controlled via RBAC to manage Key Vault itself. Operations that can be controlled are:

- > Create, read, update, and delete key vaults
- > Set Key Vault access policies
- > Set Key Vault tags

Data plane is controlled via Access Policies to allows you to work with the data stored in a key vault. Operations that can be controlled are:

- > Keys: encrypt, decrypt, wrapKey, unwrapKey, sign, verify, get, list, create, update, import, delete, recover, backup, restore, purge
 - > Certificates: managecontacts, getissuers, listissuers, setissuers, deleteissuers, manageissuers, get, list, create, import, update, delete, recover, backup, restore, purge
 - > Secrets: get, list, set, delete, recover, backup, restore, purge
- upvoted 2 times

✉  **chingdm** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

RBAC to restrict deletion of key vault <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview>

Policy to restrict data in kv. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/assign-access-policy?tabs=azure-portal>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **murat12345** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Why not RBAC and RBAC?
upvoted 1 times

✉  **SerdarG** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Delete key vault - RBAC
Access to secrets - Vault Policy
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/370371/restrict-access-to-the-secrets-in-the-key-vault-ar.html>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

It is the other way round

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/security-features>

Look under the section "Privileged access"

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

RBAC
Access Policy
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.
Delete key vault - RBAC
Access to secrets - Vault Policy
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Mev4953** 1 year, 1 month ago

To manage to delete KEYVAULT ==> RBAC
To access to secrets inside KV ==> Access Policy

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/370371/restrict-access-to-the-secrets-in-the-key-vault-ar.html>
upvoted 2 times

✉ **PlumpyTumbler** 1 year, 2 months ago

Topic 3, question 13 is very similar, nearly identical. The consensus on that question is "restrict access to the secrets in key vault by using:" RBAC. On this question however, the majority of comments are saying access policy. Why the change of heart? Why are so many people answering the same question in different ways? Maybe they don't understand Azure security as well as they think they do. poplovic has the correct answer. It really is RBAC & RBAC.

Maybe it's a misunderstanding of the directions... It says each configuration may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Just because RBAC is right for the first box doesn't mean you can't use it again. It's not a trick question, just give the right answer and you'll pass.
upvoted 3 times

✉ **AlMargo1** 1 year, 4 months ago

It is exactly the other way around. I wonder how many questions are answered wrong here and I am unable to identify them because lack of knowledge.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **poplovic** 1 year, 6 months ago

both should be RBAC. The question is requiring the principle of least privilege.
Data plane could also use RBAC now. here is the migration from access policy to RBAC
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/rbac-migration>
upvoted 8 times

✉ **asdsdawdwdc12312312** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Rbac
Rbac
by 2022 rbac can limit access to data-plane better than access-policy (ex: rbac can allow access *per secret* while access-policy can only allow access to *all-secrets or none* at keyvault level)
upvoted 4 times

✉ **mrg998** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

100% RBAC RBAC/ You can do per secret level RBAC control now so its way more secure than access policy which gives access to all secrets.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 8 months ago

Access to vaults takes place through two interfaces or planes.

Management plane is controlled via RBAC to manage Key Vault itself. Operations that can be controlled are:
> Create, read, update, and delete key vaults
> Set Key Vault access policies
> Set Key Vault tags

Data plane is controlled via Access Policies to allows you to work with the data stored in a key vault. Operations that can be controlled are:
> Keys: encrypt, decrypt, wrapKey, unwrapKey, sign, verify, get, list, create, update, import, delete, recover, backup, restore, purge
> Certificates: managecontacts, getissuers, listissuers, setissuers, deleteissuers, manageissuers, get, list, create, import, update, delete, recover, backup, restore, purge
> Secrets: get, list, set, delete, recover, backup, restore, purge
upvoted 3 times

✉ **jperona** 1 year, 9 months ago

It's Wrong. Access to secret --> Policy. Delete KeyVault --> RBAC.
upvoted 3 times

✉ **erickim007** 1 year, 9 months ago

answer should be
RBAC control on key vault resource
Access Policy for controlling key, secrets, certificates.
upvoted 4 times

✉ **JimmyC** 1 year, 11 months ago

Totally backwards, should be 1. RBAC 2. Vault Policy
upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP -

As part of your application build process, you need to deploy a group of resources to Azure by using an Azure Resource Manager template located on GitHub.

Which three action 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.

Select and Place:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Set the template parameters. | |
| Create a package. | |
| Create a release pipeline. | ↖ ↘ |
| Create a job agent. | |
| Add an Azure Resource Group Deployment task. | |

Correct Answer:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Set the template parameters. | Create a release pipeline. |
| Create a package. | Add an Azure Resource Group Deployment task. |
| Create a release pipeline. | ↖ ↘ |
| Create a job agent. | Set the template parameters. |
| Add an Azure Resource Group Deployment task. | |

Step 1: Create a release pipeline

You need to create a new pipeline.

You can integrate Azure Resource Manager templates (ARM templates) with Azure Pipelines for continuous integration and continuous deployment (CI/CD).

Step 2: Add an Azure Resource Group Deployment task

Step 3: Set the template parameters

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/add-template-to-azure-pipelines>

✉  **Ash111** Highly Voted  1 year, 9 months ago

Given ans is correct
upvoted 24 times

✉  **meinekarte** Highly Voted  2 years ago

1- create Release pipeline
2- create agent job
3- ARM deployment template task
upvoted 14 times

✉  **mcguirk** 1 year, 11 months ago

Agent job is already created when you create a new release pipeline, so given answer is correct.
upvoted 24 times

✉  **Beast_Hollow** 1 year, 11 months ago

Tested @mcguirk and indeed an Agent job already exists when you create a new release pipeline so the given answer is correct :

1. Create Release pipeline
2. Add ARM Template deployment
3. Template parameters

upvoted 29 times

✉  **klayytech** Most Recent 1 month ago

No it is not correct, it is clearly says "As part of your application build process", ARM deployment template task can be added in the build pipeline. so the correct answer is

- Create agent job
- ARM deployment template task.
- Modify Settings

upvoted 2 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Answer is correct and provided link supports it

upvoted 2 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

Correct ;)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer even if the Azure Resource Group Deployment task isn't available now in the library. I think it has been replaced by ARM template deployment task

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/add-template-to-azure-pipelines>

<https://github.com/microsoft/azure-pipelines-tasks/blob/master/Tasks/AzureResourceGroupDeploymentV2/README.md>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Nilf** 1 year, 11 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/hosted?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#software>

Answer is right

1. Create Release pipeline
2. Create or Update Resource group
3. Templates (Template parameters / override template parameters)

I have the same on my env.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Dady9** 2 years ago

create pipeline
set parameters
add ARM task
?

upvoted 3 times

✉  **dazure** 1 year, 11 months ago

Parameters cannot be set before 1st creating the ARM task

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure DevOps project that contains a release pipeline and a Git repository. When a new code revision is committed to the repository, a build and release is triggered. You need to ensure that release information for the pipeline is added automatically to the work items associated to the Git commit. What should you do?

- A. Modify the Integrations options for the pipeline.
- B. Modify the post-deployment conditions for the last stage of the pipeline.
- C. Add an agentless job to the pipeline.
- D. Modify the service hooks for the project.

Correct Answer: B

Configure your release definition to post deployment information to Work items.

1. Open Pipelines>Releases, choose to edit your release pipeline, then choose Options>Integrations.

The screenshot shows the 'My Release' pipeline settings in Azure DevOps. The 'Options' tab is active. In the 'Integrations' section, there is a list of checkboxes:

- Report deployment status to the repository host ⓘ
- Report deployment status to Work ⓘ
- Report deployment status to Boards ⓘ
- Report deployment status to Jira ⓘ
- Enable the deployment status badge ⓘ

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉️ **Tesshu** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Answer should be 'A. Modify the integrations options' since the Report deployment status to the repository its inside integration options
upvoted 35 times

✉️ **Ash111** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

steps shown correctly but marked answer is incorrect.
it should be 'A'
upvoted 6 times

✉️ **autOpil0t** Most Recent 12 hours, 23 minutes ago

Selected Answer: A

Looking at some of the answers selected by ExamTopics compared to the explanations given, it might be in fact a robot who is maintaining this website and asking humans to do the "Are you a robot?" checks during the visits.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct explanation but wrong answer

A it is

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **kennynelcon** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A
Confuseth thou not
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ainoev** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Modify the Integrations options for the pipeline.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

The correct answer is :

A. Modify the Integrations options for the pipeline.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

of course correct answer is A. Explanation is correct
upvoted 1 times

✉ **PlumpyTumbler** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Following the right steps will be A.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **kanak01** 1 year, 9 months ago

Check the image, Answer should be A.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **monniq** 1 year, 11 months ago

The image in the given answer points that A is the correct answer.
upvoted 4 times

✉ **an26** 2 years ago

It is A.
upvoted 5 times

SIMULATION -

You plan to add a new web farm that will be published by using an IP address of 10.0.0.5.

You need to allow traffic from the web farm to an Azure Database for MySQL server named az400-123456789-mysql.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

Server-level firewall rules can be used to manage access to an Azure Database for MySQL Server from a specified IP address or a range of IP addresses.

Create a server-level firewall rule in the Azure portal

1. On the MySQL server page, under Settings heading, click Connection Security to open the Connection Security page for the Azure Database for MySQL.

The screenshot shows the 'mydemoserver - Connection security' page in the Azure portal. The left sidebar has a red box around the 'Connection security' link under the 'Settings' section. The main area shows the 'Firewall rules' section with a note: 'Connections from the IPs specified below provides access to all the databases in andrela-mysql.' Below this is a table with columns: Rule name, Start IP address, and End IP address. A note says 'No firewall rules configured.' At the bottom, there are sections for 'VNET rules' and 'SSL settings', both currently empty.

2. In the firewall rules for the Azure Database for MySQL, you can specify a single IP address or a range of addresses. If you want to limit the rule to a single IP address, type the same address in the Start IP and End IP fields. Opening the firewall enables administrators, users, and application to access any database on the MySQL server to which they have valid credentials.

Dashboard > mydemoserver - Connection security

mydemoserver - Connection security

Azure Database for MySQL server

Save Discard Add client IP

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

Settings

- Connection security
- Connection strings
- Server parameters
- Replication
- Pricing tier
- Properties
- Locks
- Export template

Security

- Advanced Threat Protection ...
- Intelligent Performance
- Query Performance Insight (...)
- Performance recommendat...

Firewall rules

Some network environments may not report the actual public-facing IP address needed to access your server. Contact your network administrator if adding your IP address does not allow access to your server.

Allow access to Azure services ON OFF

| Rule name | Start IP address | End IP address |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ClientIPAddress_2019-9-4_13-47-46 | 123.123.123.123 | 123.123.123.123 |
| RangeOfAddresses | 123.123.123.0 | 123.123.123.255 |

VNET rules + Adding existing virtual network + Create new virtual network

| Rule name | Virtual network | Subnet | Address range | Endpoint status | Resource group | Subscription ID | State |
|------------|-----------------|--------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|
| No results | | | | | | | |

SSL settings

Enforcing SSL connections on your server may require additional configuration to your applications connecting to the server. Click here to learn more.

Enforce SSL connection ENABLED DISABLED

3. Click Save on the toolbar to save this server-level firewall rule. Wait for the confirmation that the update to the firewall rules is successful.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/mysql/howto-manage-firewall-using-portal#create-a-server-level-firewall-rule-in-the-azure-portal>

 **codeScalable** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

As of November 2022, you can find this configuration under the Security heading. Click the Networking button and scroll to the bottom of the page to add or view firewall rules

upvoted 3 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

add a firewall rule, give the rule a name, and set both Start IP and End IP to 10.0.0.5

upvoted 3 times

Your company has a release pipeline in an Azure DevOps project.

You plan to deploy to an Azure Kubernetes Services (AKS) cluster by using the Helm package and deploy task.

You need to install a service in the AKS namespace for the planned deployment.

Which service should you install?

- A. Azure Container Registry
- B. Chart
- C. Kubectl
- D. Tiller

Correct Answer: D

Before you can deploy Helm in an RBAC-enabled AKS cluster, you need a service account and role binding for the Tiller service.

Incorrect Answers:

C: Kubectl is a command line interface for running commands against Kubernetes clusters.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-helm>

Community vote distribution

D (90%) 10%

 **xfeniksx** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

Helm 3 supports a new chart format and no longer installs the Tiller server-side component.

upvoted 27 times

 **scottmct** Highly Voted 2 years ago

"chart" is not an answer. Helm packages **were and are** called "charts", and in order to deploy a chart (using the devops Helm Task), you do not need to deploy some "chart" service.

Helm 3 uses K8S Secrets as well as the Standard API, so the Tiller Service is now obsolete.

Try it - you do not have to install anything into the cluster before using the Helm-Task in devops.

This is simply an old question, and if MS really still uses it, "Tiller" would still be the only sensible answer assuming we're talking Helm 2.

upvoted 25 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

agree with you

upvoted 3 times

 **jhon9012227** Most Recent 2 months, 4 weeks ago

To deploy to an Azure Kubernetes Services (AKS) cluster using the Helm package and deploy task, you would need to install the Helm Tiller service in the AKS namespace. Helm is a package manager for Kubernetes that allows you to manage Kubernetes applications by using a simple YAML file, called a Chart. Tiller is the server-side component of Helm that runs inside the Kubernetes cluster and manages the installation, upgrade, and removal of Charts.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://www.bmc.com/blogs/kubernetes-helm-charts/#>

"Helm Charts are simply Kubernetes YAML manifests combined into a single package that can be advertised to your Kubernetes clusters"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/deploy/helm-deploy?view=azure-devops>

"You can use the task to install or update Tiller to a Kubernetes namespace"

Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

The question asks: "Which service should you install". Chart is not a service but a package, so I suppose this is another old question with old answer options. Tiller should be the correct answer even if it is not used anymore on helm 3

upvoted 3 times

✉ **durel** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

the given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Make sense that it's B check link from vglearn

upvoted 1 times

✉ **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

sorry am wrong. explanation from scottmct seems to make most sense

upvoted 2 times

✉ **antococ** 1 year, 7 months ago

This question should specify what Helm version was installed on target server to answer correctly, is it was Helm 2 tiller was the correct answer, if it was Helm v3 no service is needed to install

upvoted 1 times

✉ **somnathpate** 1 year, 10 months ago

Tiller, Verified.

Source:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/deploy/helm-deploy?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 5 times

✉ **Pop1** 1 year, 11 months ago

Per Microsoft, "The Helm package and deploy task can be used to package the app and deploy it to a Kubernetes cluster. You can use the task to install or update Tiller to a Kubernetes namespace, to securely connect to Tiller over TLS for deploying charts, or to run any Helm command such as lint."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/deploy/helm-deploy?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **DeepMoon** 2 years ago

You need to install a service in the AKS namespace. Which service should you install?

Answer is A: Azure Container Registry. (Here is why?)

What most people don't realize is you don't need a separate repo for Helm charts. You store Helm Charts along with the base container images in ACR. That is what you need to configure. Where to get the containers & apps, that helm charts are trying to install.

Tiller is Only applicable to Helm 2 & below. Helm 3 is the current.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer Is Chart

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-helm>

upvoted 4 times

✉ **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

Make sense

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mshad** 2 years, 4 months ago

Is'n't chart the answer?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Hanuman** 2 years, 4 months ago

Chart is the new service that supported and installed

upvoted 1 times

✉ **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

CHART- THE answer

upvoted 4 times

SIMULATION -

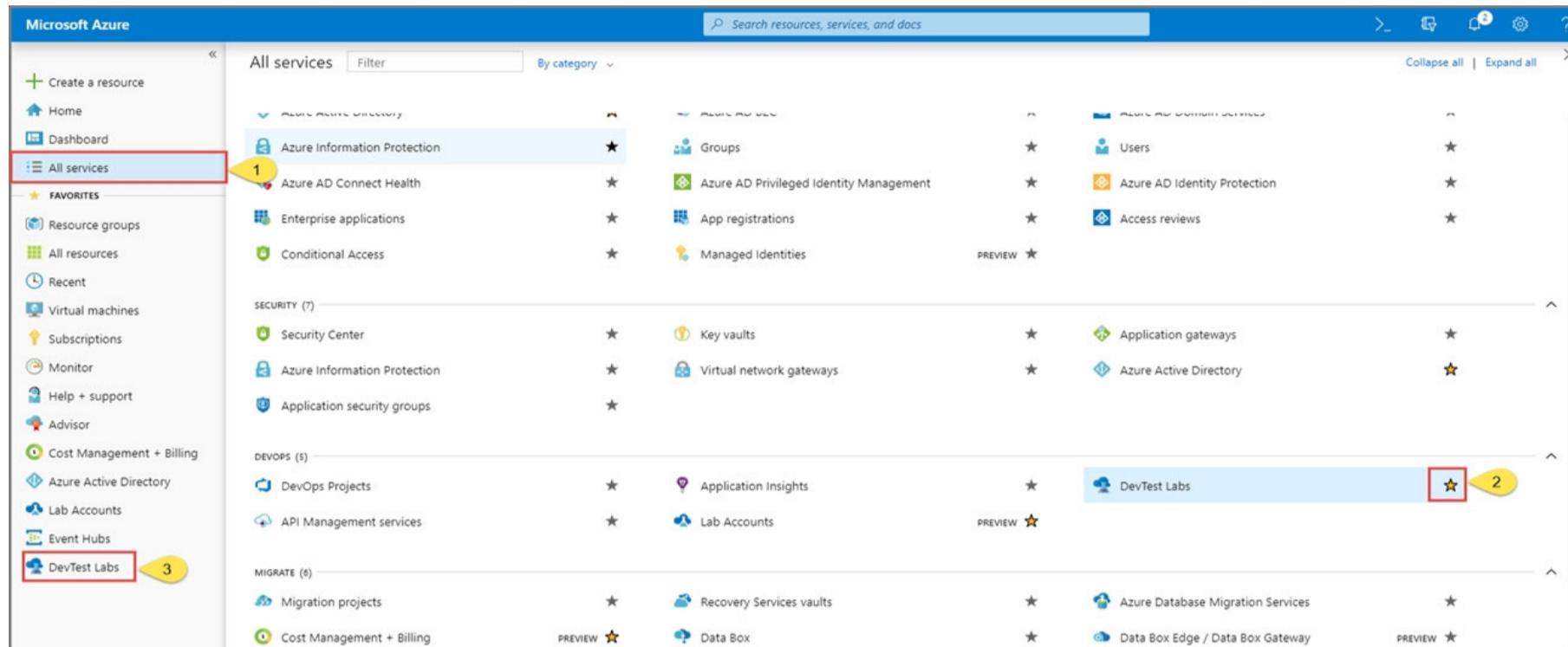
You need to create a virtual machine template in an Azure DevTest Labs environment named az400-123456789-dtl1. The template must be based on Windows

Server 2019 Datacenter. Virtual machines created from the template must include the selenium tool and the Google Chrome browser.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

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



3. From the list of labs, select the az400-123456789-dtl1 lab.
4. On the home page for your lab, select + Add on the toolbar.
5. Select the Windows Server 2019 Datacenter base image for the VM.
6. Select automation options at the bottom of the page above the Submit button.
7. You see the Azure Resource Manager template for creating the virtual machine.
8. The JSON segment in the resources section has the definition for the image type you selected earlier.

Reference:

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

Mike_St Highly Voted 2 years ago

Just tried it:

- 1.Navigate to the already created Dev Test Lab
- 2.Click on My Virtual Machines (in the left nav menu)
- 3.Add New
- 4.Selected the image (Windows datacenter 2016)
- 5.In the Basics Tab at the bottom click add an artefact
- 6.Select Selenium and press OK
- 7.On the VM Creation Menu click on View JSON template (In the Advanced tab)
- 8.Save it

upvoted 15 times

hellboysecret Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

What do we do after we get the JSON file ? DO we need to upload somewhere ?

upvoted 2 times

dtp 1 year, 6 months ago

add the artifacts for google chrome and Selenium

```
"size": "[parameters('size')]",
"userName": "[parameters('userName')]",
"password": "[parameters('password')]",
"isAuthenticationWithSshKey": false,
"artifacts": [
{
"artifactId": "[resourceId('Microsoft.DevTestLab/labs/artifactSources/artifacts', parameters('labName'), 'public repo', 'windows-chrome')]"
},
{
"artifactId": "[resourceId('Microsoft.DevTestLab/labs/artifactSources/artifacts', parameters('labName'), 'public repo', 'windows-selenium')]"
}
```

```
}
```

```
],
```

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Riiicha** 2 years, 1 month ago

What are the options? Rather, what is the format of this question in exam

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Bharat** 3 years ago

Is the solution provided incomplete? The JSON template is there, but do we need to customize it further to include Selenium and Google Chrome? If so, what are the next steps?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **[Removed]** 3 years ago

when you add VM, there wil be an option to add artifacts..there you can add the artifacts for google chrome and Slenium

upvoted 12 times

✉  **devpool** 2 years, 7 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devtest-labs/devtest-lab-add-vm#add-an-existing-artifact-to-a-vm>

upvoted 5 times

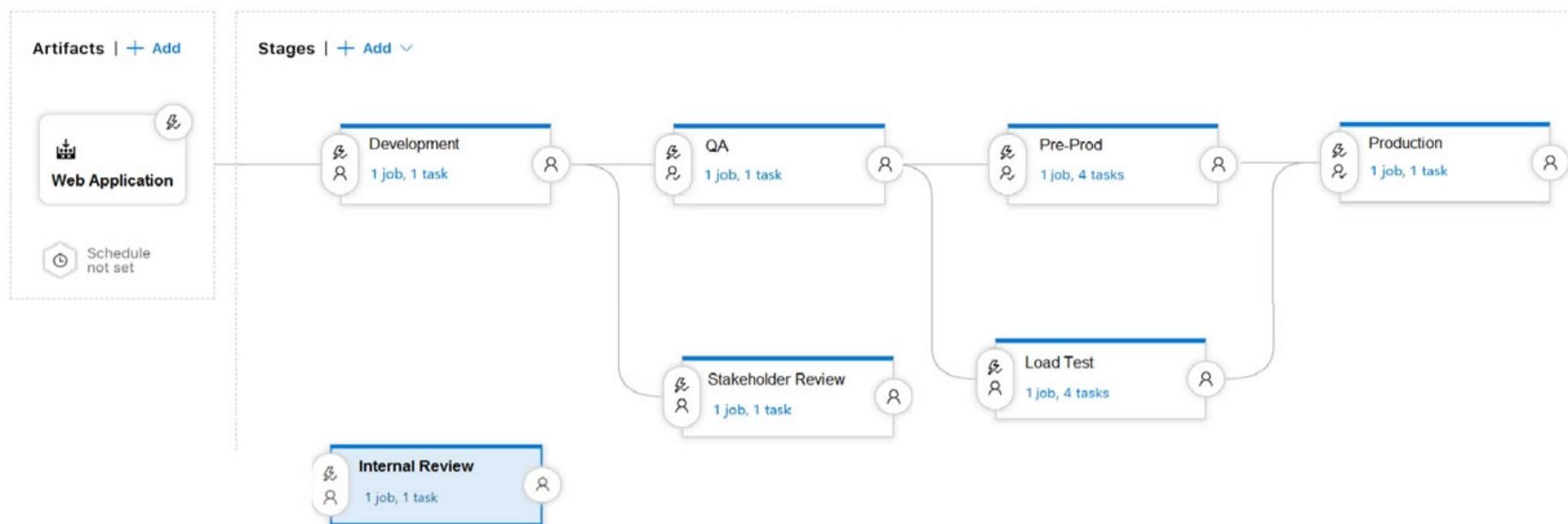
✉  **ttm_19** 2 years, 10 months ago

In fact, Google Chrome is part of the Selenium artifact, so you need to select only Selenium...

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

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



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

How many stages have triggers set?

| |
|---|
| 0 |
| 1 |
| 2 |
| 3 |
| 4 |
| 5 |
| 6 |
| 7 |

Which component should you modify to enable continuous delivery?

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

Answer Area

How many stages have triggers set?

| |
|---|
| 0 |
| 1 |
| 2 |
| 3 |
| 4 |
| 5 |
| 6 |
| 7 |

Which component should you modify to enable continuous delivery?

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

Box 1: 5 -

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

Box 2: The Internal Review stage

Reference:

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

- ✉️  **DBoss** Highly Voted  3 years ago
correct answer is 7 and web application artifact
upvoted 87 times
- ✉️  **TosO** 3 years ago
And what will you change in the web application artifact? The trigger is already ON
upvoted 9 times
- ✉️  **MP270915** 3 years ago
However, it could be that Continuous deployment is not set, but instead is the Pull Request trigger (that also adds a tick to the flag), and maybe that's not considered "Continuous delivery"
upvoted 7 times
- ✉️  **rdemontis** 1 year ago
absolutely yes
upvoted 2 times
- ✉️  **jigar191089** 2 years, 9 months ago
Yes you are right in the trigger of artifact we have 'Pull request trigger' and 'Continuous deployment trigger' enabling any of this 2 give a check mark on the bolt icon of artifact
upvoted 7 times
- ✉️  **pipo12** 3 years ago
The artifact had set for auto-trigger already. the internal review doesn't set artifact for CD
answer: 7 & internal review
upvoted 7 times
- ✉️  **jay158** 11 months, 3 weeks ago
For continuous delivery all stages should be in chains. Internal review stage must be modified to form a chain.
As per me, it is 7 and internal review stage
upvoted 2 times
- ✉️  **rdemontis** 1 year ago
I think you are right. The only component where you can enable Continuous Deployment is the artifact. The mark you can see on the Web Application artifact in my opinion is for Pull Request trigger. In fact we have an internal review stage.
So for me correct answer are 7 and web application artifact
upvoted 3 times
- ✉️  **TosO** Highly Voted  3 years ago
7
Internal Review stage
upvoted 20 times
- ✉️  **hubeau** 2 years, 12 months ago
In fact, in Internal Review stage, there is nowhere to enable continuous delivery.... no button to do it... If you check web application artifact's UI, there is a button to enable it....
upvoted 16 times
- ✉️  **franekfranek** 10 months, 1 week ago
Exactly, I've checked it you can turn it on Artifact itself no stages
upvoted 1 times
- ✉️  **mms1984** Most Recent  3 months, 2 weeks ago
7 and Production Stage
upvoted 2 times
- ✉️  **syu31svc** 7 months, 4 weeks ago
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/triggers?view=azure-devops#continuous-deployment-triggers>
Artifact to set the trigger for Continuous Delivery
7 lightning bolts ticked so 7 stages
upvoted 1 times
- ✉️  **Inland** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct answer is 7 and development state.
Trigger set: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/triggers?view=azure-devops>
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/overview/continuous-delivery-vs-continuous-deployment/>
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **Inland** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

My bad Box 1: 5 stages and Box 2: Development stage.
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

7
Web Application artifact
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **LGWJ12** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

you're right Eltooth.
7
Web Application artifact
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/triggers?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.
6
The Web Application artifact
upvoted 2 times

✉️ **jpi** 1 year, 7 months ago

For me it :
- 7
- Production stage
upvoted 5 times

✉️ **alpacino** 1 year, 7 months ago

It will be 6 and Production as it ask for delivery. Delivery is manual review before deploying code to Prod
upvoted 5 times

✉️ **Lyonel** 1 year, 8 months ago

Based on this link [link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/continuous-integration-deployment>], which states in the 'Overview': "Continuous delivery follows the testing that happens during continuous integration and pushes changes to a staging or production system."

Wouldn't the answer be DEVELOPMENT STAGE, as it would be the stage just before testing begins?
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **kapetan** 1 year, 8 months ago

Exactly, I would also go with "development stage". That is why there is an approval after the development stage.
Regarding the triggers, it is asked "how many stages...", which means the artifacts should not be counted. I just checked in a pipeline, the "internal review" stage as it is in the image it has a "Manual only" trigger, there should be no checked mark next to the lightning bolt. My answer is: 6 stages.
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **jojom19980** 1 year, 8 months ago

I will answer with 7 and internal review, may there is a gate condition in Development stage
upvoted 2 times

✉️ **erickim007** 1 year, 9 months ago

the answer should be
7 - all has triggers (manual and releases)
Web Application Artifact - it does not have artifacts (build or code) to trigger automatic release process.
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **jayaj** 2 years, 1 month ago

could someone explain how this delivery depend on "Internal Review" stage please? It is not connected to Artifact or anywhere else and Trigger has to be Manual only assuming the check mark on the trigger is by mistake.
It's not possible to have a check mark on this one.

All the Triggers are enabled here so if there is a code change or new Build on the Artifact, delivery will be done all the way to the production, isn't it?

So the answer should be a change to the "Web Application Artifact" to trigger a deliver.
upvoted 4 times

✉️ **Abhi92** 2 years, 3 months ago

Question is asked for continuous delivery and not continuous deployment. I think it should be production stage. What do you think guys?
upvoted 4 times

✉️ **tom999** 2 years, 1 month ago

From my understanding, continuous deployment goes beyond continuous delivery. I.e. you can do continuous delivery without continuous deployment but not vice versa.
The only option I see in release pipelines is "Continuous deployment trigger" at the artifact. So I would go for "artifact" and bet on an unprecise question.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/overview/continuous-delivery-vs-continuous-deployment/>

>>

"When teams implement both continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD), the develop and the deliver phases are automated. Code remains ready for production at any time. All teams must do is manually trigger the transition from develop to deploy—making the automated build artifact available for automatic deployment—which can be as simple as pressing a button."

and

"With continuous deployment, you automate the entire process from code commit to production. The trigger between the develop and deliver phases is automatic, so code changes are pushed live once they receive validation and pass all tests."

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **totalz** 1 year, 5 months ago

Thanks for the link. In the old days, I believe deployment was included in CD. Anyway, I think the "Continuous deployment trigger" in artifact is actually for continuous delivery because of the description below the "Enabled/Disabled" button. Even M\$ can't get it right all the time!

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **imnotabot** 2 years, 6 months ago

Hold on. Would't the stages question be four? From how I am seeing this, the Internal Review, Stakeholders review and the Load Test are jobs, right? The only actual stages here are the Dev Stage, QA Stage, Pre-Prod Stage and Prod Stage.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **KKalyan** 2 years, 5 months ago

The question is how many triggers so here we have 7 you can observe in the image where the trigger is identified by a tick mark on the boxes

upvoted 6 times

✉️ **[Removed]** 2 years, 5 months ago

Yep, the lightning bolt icon

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **CristianN** 2 years, 7 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/triggers?view=azure-devops#continuous-deployment-triggers>

6 stages with triggers set and the artifact can be set for continuous deployment

upvoted 6 times

✉️ **funfun** 2 years, 7 months ago

6 stages have trigger set, when trigger i set, a line will be present to connect to other stages.

Artifact should be modified to enable Continues Delivery

upvoted 3 times

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 endpoints. 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.

Select and Place:

Components

Answer Area

A deployment group

Ten virtual machines hosted in Azure:

A management group

Ten virtual machines hosted in
an on-premises data center environment:

Application roles

Correct Answer:

Components

Answer Area

A deployment group

Ten virtual machines hosted in Azure:

A deployment group

A management group

Ten virtual machines hosted in

A deployment group

an on-premises data center environment:

Application roles

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 -

Reference:

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

 **jay158** Highly Voted 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct Ans

<https://www.anupams.net/deploy-to-on-premise-devops/>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/shows/devops-lab/deploying-to-on-premises-windows-machines-with-azure-devops-part-3>
 upvoted 5 times

 **Eltooth** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Deployment group
 Deployment group
 upvoted 5 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

Deployment group for sure

 Resource group for Azure resources not just VM

Answer is correct
 upvoted 3 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer

upvoted 3 times

 **AlMargoI** 1 year, 4 months ago

It seems correct but I am not 100% sure.

upvoted 2 times

 **ZodiaC** 1 year, 9 months ago

correct

upvoted 4 times

You plan to use Terraform to deploy an Azure resource group from a Windows system.

You need to install the required frameworks to support the planned deployment.

Which two frameworks should you install? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Vault
- B. Terratest
- C. Node.js
- D. Yeoman
- E. Tiller

Correct Answer: BD

You can use the combination of Terraform and Yeoman. Terraform is a tool for creating infrastructure on Azure. Yeoman makes it easy to create Terraform modules.

Terratest provides a collection of helper functions and patterns for common infrastructure testing tasks, like making HTTP requests and using SSH to access a specific virtual machine. The following list describes some of the major advantages of using Terratest:

- ☞ Convenient helpers to check infrastructure - This feature is useful when you want to verify your real infrastructure in the real environment.
- ☞ Organized folder structure - Your test cases are organized clearly and follow the standard Terraform module folder structure.
- ☞ Test cases are written in Go - Many developers who use Terraform are Go developers. If you're a Go developer, you don't have to learn another programming language to use Terratest.
- ☞ Extensible infrastructure - You can extend additional functions on top of Terratest, including Azure-specific features.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/developer/terraform/create-base-template-using-yeoman> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/developer/terraform/test-modules-using-terratest>

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

✉  **Jawad1462** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct " Repeated "

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/developer/terraform/test-modules-using-terratest>

Answers are B and D

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

B & D are correct answers.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Loai** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

verified answer

upvoted 3 times

SIMULATION -

You plan to implement a CI/CD strategy for an Azure Web App named az400-123456789-main.

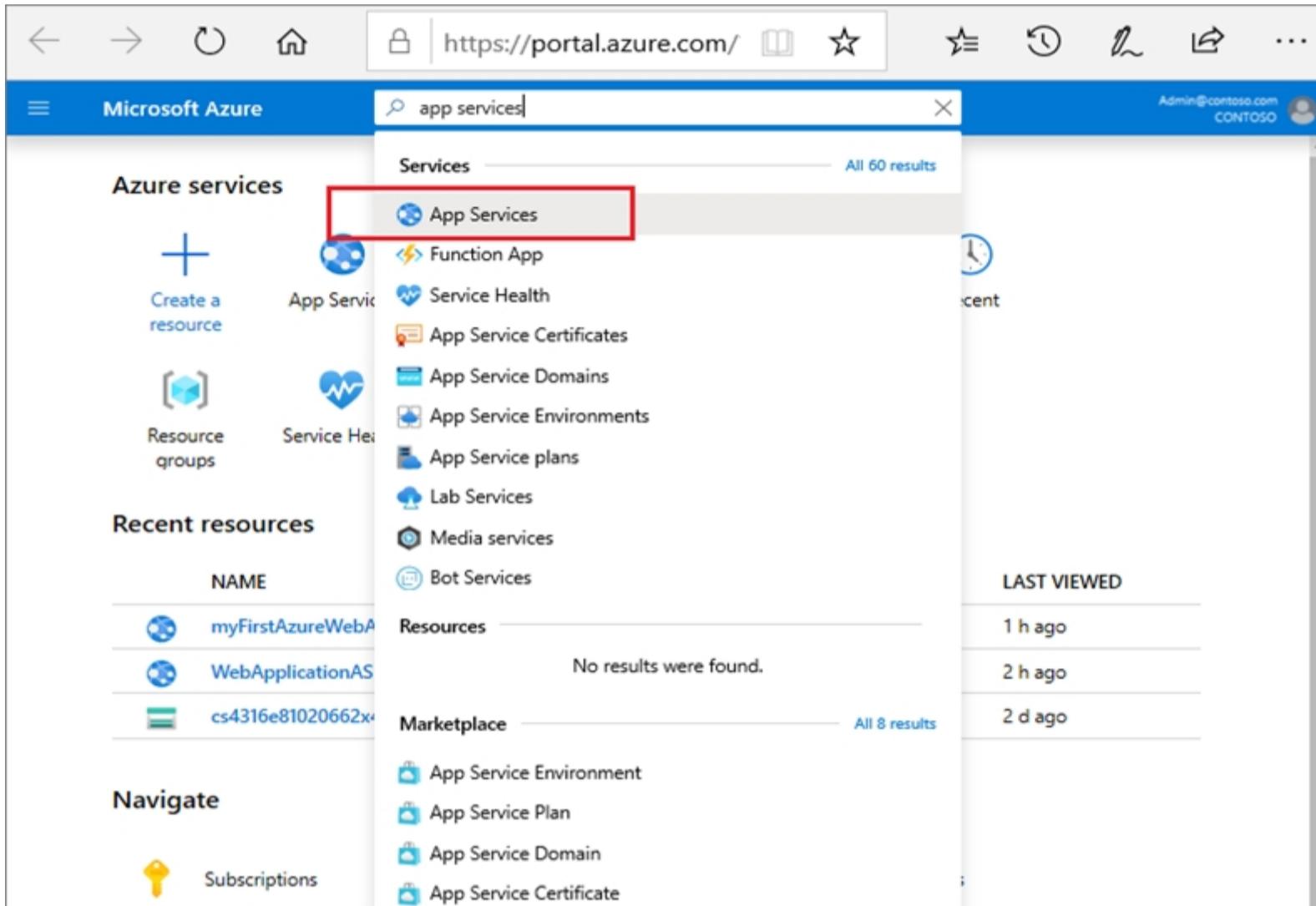
You need to configure a staging environment for az400-123456789-main.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

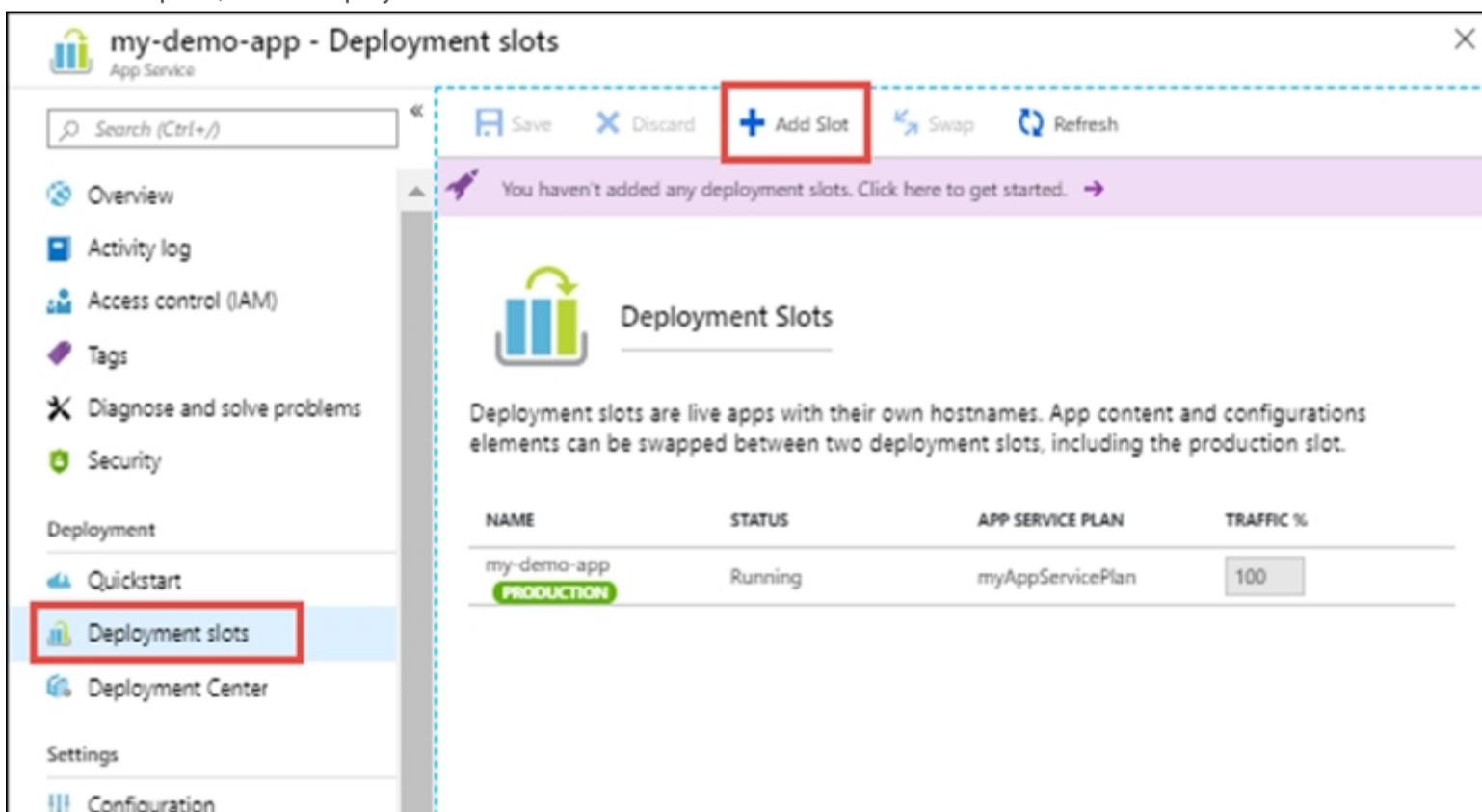
Add a slot -

1. In the Azure portal, search for and select App Services and select your app az400-123456789-main.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The search bar at the top contains the text "app services". Below the search bar, the "Services" section of the search results is displayed, with "App Services" highlighted by a red box. Other listed items include Function App, Service Health, App Service Certificates, App Service Domains, App Service Environments, App Service plans, Lab Services, Media services, Bot Services, Resources (which shows "No results were found."), Marketplace (with "All 8 results"), and LAST VIEWED section showing entries from 1 h ago, 2 h ago, and 2 d ago.

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



The screenshot shows the "my-demo-app - Deployment slots" page in the Azure portal. The left sidebar has a navigation menu with "Deployment slots" selected. The main content area shows a message "You haven't added any deployment slots. Click here to get started." followed by a "Deployment Slots" section. This section includes a description: "Deployment slots are live apps with their own hostnames. App content and configurations elements can be swapped between two deployment slots, including the production slot." Below this is a table with columns NAME, STATUS, APP SERVICE PLAN, and TRAFFIC %. A single row is shown for "my-demo-app" with the status "Running", app service plan "myAppServicePlan", and traffic percentage "100". The "PRODUCTION" label is highlighted with a green box. At the top of the main content area, there are buttons for Save, Discard, Swap, Refresh, and an "Add Slot" button, which is also highlighted with a red box.

3. In the Add a slot dialog box, give the slot a name, and select whether to clone an app configuration from another deployment slot. Select Add to continue.

Add a slot

Name
staging

Clone settings from:
Do not clone settings

Add **Close**

4. After the slot is added, select Close to close the dialog box. The new slot is now shown on the Deployment slots page.

my-demo-app - Deployment slots

Save Discard Add Slot Swap Refresh

Deployment Slots

Deployment slots are live apps with their own hostnames. App content and configurations elements can be swapped between two deployment slots, including the production slot.

| NAME | STATUS | APP SERVICE PLAN | TRAFFIC % |
|----------------------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| my-demo-app
PRODUCTION | Running | myAppServicePlan | 100 |
| my-demo-app-staging | Running | myAppServicePlan | 0 |

Search (Ctrl+ /)

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

Reference:

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

✉ **diego_alessandro** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

that is correct
upvoted 1 times

✉ **GKarl** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Have simulation questions returned to the AZ-400 exam? I thought they had been removed
upvoted 2 times

✉ **azuretechlead** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

You have several apps that use an Azure SQL Database named db1.

You need to ensure that queries to db1 are tuned by Azure over time. The solution must only apply to db1.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

1. To enable automatic tuning on a single database, navigate to the database in the Azure portal and select Automatic tuning.

| OPTION | DESIRED STATE | | | CURRENT STATE |
|--------------|---------------|-----|---------|-----------------------------|
| | ON | OFF | INHERIT | |
| FORCE PLAN | ON | OFF | INHERIT | ON
Inherited from server |
| CREATE INDEX | ON | OFF | INHERIT | ON
Inherited from server |
| DROP INDEX | ON | OFF | INHERIT | ON
Forced by user |

2. Select the automatic tuning options you want to enable and select Apply.

Note: Individual automatic tuning settings can be separately configured for each database. You can manually configure an individual automatic tuning option, or specify that an option inherits its settings from the server.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/automatic-tuning-enable>

✉️ **AzureJobsTillRetire** 3 months ago

You can find Automatic Tuning here: Choose a SQL database (not a SQL Server) -> Overview ->Features -> Automatic tuning
upvoted 2 times

✉️ **JackoGG** 8 months, 1 week ago

quick question, Should I select 'FORCE PLAN', 'CREATE INDEX' and 'DROP INDEX' all ON?
upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Def21** 7 months ago

The question does not elaborate this one. Just speaks about "tuning" in general. So, out of scope.
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct solution.
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **kvsvasvasvf** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Solution
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You use Azure Pipelines to manage the build and deployment of apps.

You are planning the release strategies for a new app.

You need to choose strategies for the following scenarios:

Releases will be made available to users who are grouped by their tolerance for software faults.

Code will be deployed to enable functionality that will be available in later releases of the app.

When a new release occurs, the existing deployment will remain active to minimize recovery time if a return to the previous version is required.

Which strategy should you choose for each scenario? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Releases will be made available to users who are grouped by their tolerance for software faults:

| |
|----------------------|
| Progressive exposure |
| Blue/green |
| Feature flags |

Code will be deployed to enable functionality that will be available in later releases of the app:

| |
|----------------------|
| Progressive exposure |
| Blue/green |
| Feature flags |

When a new release occurs, the existing deployment will remain active to minimize recovery time if a return to the previous version is required:

| |
|----------------------|
| Progressive exposure |
| Blue/green |
| Feature flags |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Releases will be made available to users who are grouped by their tolerance for software faults:

| |
|----------------------|
| Progressive exposure |
| Blue/green |
| Feature flags |

Code will be deployed to enable functionality that will be available in later releases of the app:

| |
|----------------------|
| Progressive exposure |
| Blue/green |
| Feature flags |

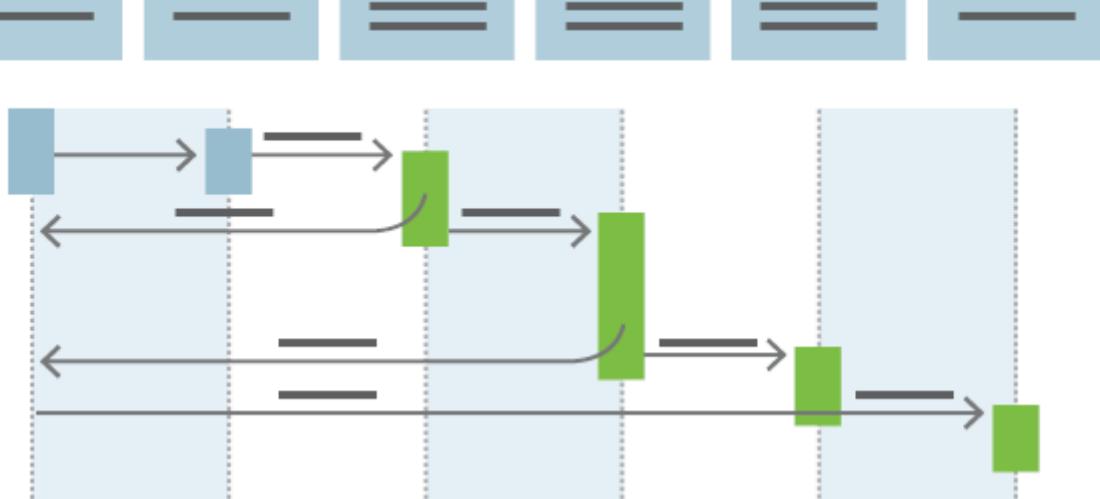
When a new release occurs, the existing deployment will remain active to minimize recovery time if a return to the previous version is required:

| |
|----------------------|
| Progressive exposure |
| Blue/green |
| Feature flags |

Box 1: Progressive exposure -

Continuous Delivery may sequence multiple deployment *rings* for progressive exposure (also known as *controlling the blast radius*).

Progressive exposure groups users who get to try new releases to monitor their experience in *rings*. The first deployment ring is often a *canary* used to test new versions in production before a broader rollout. CD automates deployment from one ring to the next and may optionally depend on an approval step, in which a decision maker signs off on the changes electronically. CD may create an auditable record of the approval in order to satisfy regulatory procedures or other control objectives.



Box 2: Feature flags -

Feature flags support a customer-first DevOps mindset, to enable (expose) and disable (hide) features in a solution, even before they are complete and ready for release.

Box 3: Blue/green -

Blue/green deployments which means that instead of replacing the previous version (here we refer to this version as blue), we bring up the new version (here referred to as the green version) next to the existing version, but not expose it to the actual users right away. On the condition of having successfully validated that the green version works correctly, we will promote this version to the public version by changing the routing configuration without downtime. If something is wrong with the green version we can revert back without users every noticing interruptions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/learn/what-is-continuous-delivery> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/migrate/phase-features-with-feature-flags> <https://medium.com/@denniszielke/continuous-kubernetes-blue-green-deployments-on-azure-using-nginx-appgateway-or-trafficmanager-4490bce29cb>

 **shamas** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Given answer is correct!!!
upvoted 28 times

 **nvnrao57** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

ans is correct
upvoted 8 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/devops/deliver/what-is-continuous-delivery>

"CD may sequence multiple deployment rings for progressive exposure (also known as "controlling the blast radius"). Progressive exposure groups users who get to try new releases to monitor their experience in rings."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/devops/operate/progressive-experimentation-feature-flags?view=azure-devops>

Answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Progressive
Feature
Blue/green
upvoted 4 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

Correct
upvoted 3 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.
Box 1: Progressive exposure
Box 2: Feature flags
Box 3: Blue/green
upvoted 4 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct
upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a project in Azure DevOps.

You need to associate an automated test to a test case.

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.

Select and Place:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Debug the project | |
| Create a test project | |
| Create a work item | ▶ |
| Check in a project to the Azure DevOps repository | ◀ |
| Add the automated test to a build pipeline | ↑
↓ |

| Actions | Answer Area |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Debug the project | Create a test project |
| Create a test project | Check in a project to the Azure DevOps repository |
| Create a work item | Add the automated test to a build pipeline |
| Check in a project to the Azure DevOps repository | |
| Add the automated test to a build pipeline | |

Correct Answer:

The process to associate an automated test with a test case is:

1. Create a test project containing your automated test. What types of tests are supported?
2. Check your test project into an Azure DevOps or Team Foundation Server (TFS) repository.
3. Create a build pipeline for your project, ensuring that it contains the automated test. What are the differences if I am still using a XAML build?
4. Use Visual Studio Enterprise or Professional 2017 or a later version to associate the automated test with a test case as shown below. The test case must have been added to a test plan that uses the build you just defined.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/test/associate-automated-test-with-test-case>

✉  **erico**  1 year, 9 months ago

Remember in Azure Test plans, you can only add manual test cases. For automated tests , we need to create the tests in a programming language of choice. Then add the project onto an Azure Repos repository. And then add the project to run in the pipeline.

Here the order of tasks are also important from an exam perspective

1. Create a test project
2. Check in the project onto an Azure DevOps repository
3. Add the automated test to the pipeline

upvoted 37 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

you are right!

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Miles19**  1 year, 11 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 9 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent ⓘ 8 months ago

Given answer is correct and explanation provided supports it
upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Create a test project
Check in the project onto an Azure DevOps repository
Add the automated test to the pipeline
upvoted 2 times

 **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

Create a test project
Check-in
Add to the pipeline
upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer!!
upvoted 1 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct.
upvoted 5 times

 **SanAadhvik** 1 year, 2 months ago

correct
upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.

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

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

Select and Place:

Answer Area

Actions

Create a service account in the cluster.

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

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

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

Add a Docker Compose task to the deployment pipeline.

Configure RBAC roles in the cluster.

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Actions

Create a service account in the cluster.

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

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

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

Add a Docker Compose task to the deployment pipeline.

Configure RBAC roles in the cluster.

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

Step 1: Create a service principle in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)

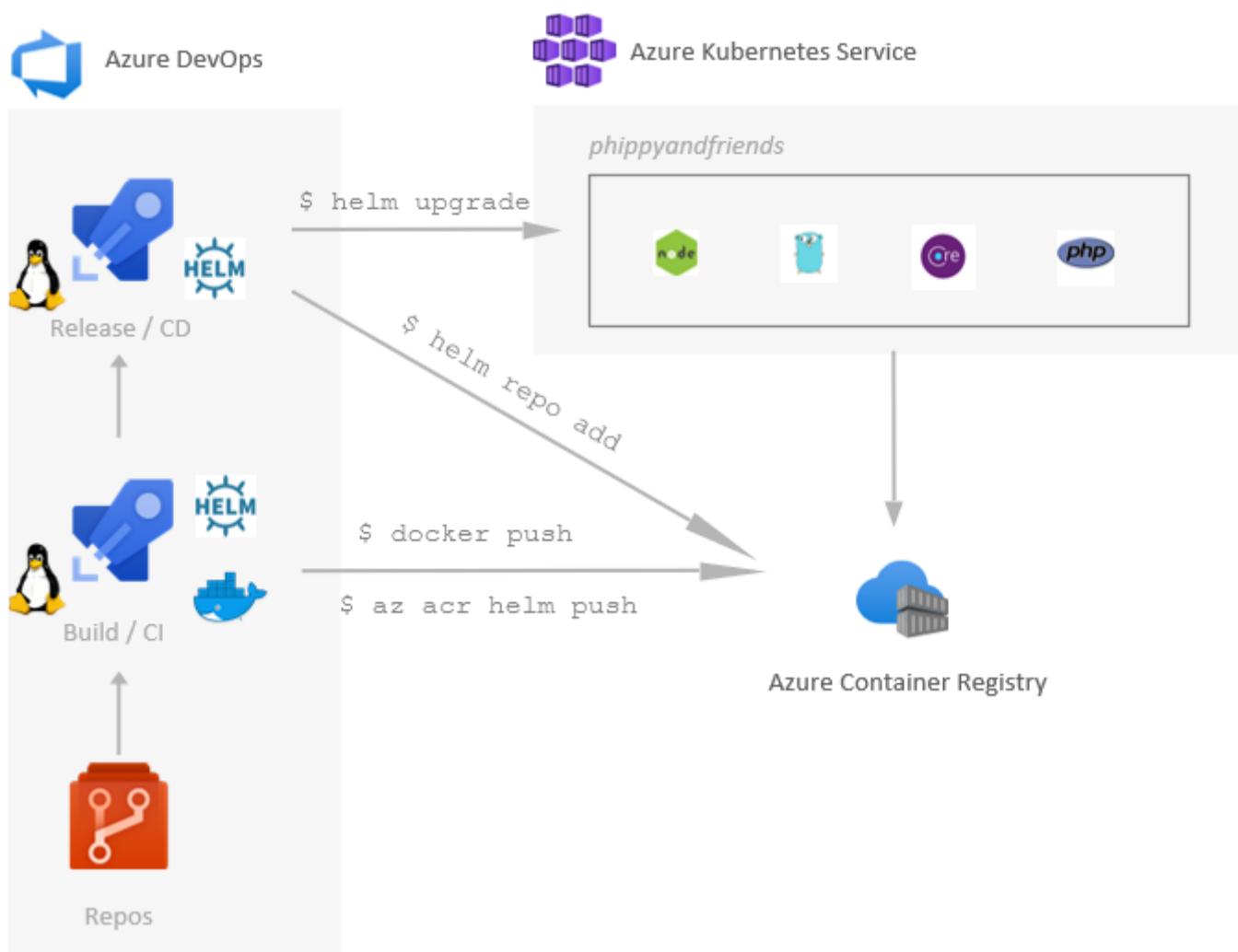
We need to assign 3 specific service principals with specific Azure Roles that need to interact with our ACR and our AKS.

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

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

Step 2: Add a Helm package and deploy a task to the deployment pipeline

This is the DevOps workflow with containers:



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

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

Reference:

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

✉️ **Tesshu** Highly Voted 2 years ago

I believe correct answer is:

1. Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory
2. Configure RBAC roles in the cluster
3. Add a helm package and deploy a task to the deployment pipeline

You shouldn't be using docker composed if you already have helm.

Also in the link specified in the answer it explains that you need to configure the required permissions for the service principal (that is why we need number 2)

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

upvoted 64 times

✉️ **Concay** 1 year, 10 months ago

Docker compose is not for aks. Helm is template to map variable for kubernetes cluster

upvoted 5 times

✉️ **Ash111** 1 year, 9 months ago

Agreed

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Saterial** 1 year, 11 months ago

This is correct, K8s works off of RBAC so you need to have it configured.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Albelev** 1 year, 11 months ago

you are right, it is also mentioned here

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-developer-community-blog/building-microservices-with-azure-kubernetes-service-and-azure/ba-p/359965>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **syu31svc** Highly Voted 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Service account, Docker compose and Azure Function App options are invalid

So order is

- 1) Create service principal
- 2) Configure RBAC
- 3) Helm

upvoted 7 times

 **Eltooth** Most Recent 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory
Configure RBAC roles in the cluster
Add a helm package and deploy a task to the deployment pipeline
upvoted 5 times

 **Dady9** 2 years ago

SP in AD
RBAC
Add Docker Compose?
upvoted 3 times

 **antococ** 1 year, 7 months ago

nope, SP in AAD, RBAC, Helm
upvoted 8 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an 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 Post-deployment conditions, you modify the Time between re-evaluation of gates option.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Use a gate From Pre-deployment conditions instead.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉️  **webforce08** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Answer is correct but the explanation is incorrect. You must use the "Pre-deployment approval" which is part of the "Pre-deployment conditions". This has nothing to do with "gates".

upvoted 10 times

✉️  **Tos0** 3 years ago

It says Post-deployment conditions. That's why it is wrong

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **MP270915** 3 years ago

You're right, but still, webforce08 is right that this has nothing to do with "gates". The solution is to increase the timeout in Pre-deployment approvals from 2 to 8hs (as is required by policy)

upvoted 11 times

✉️  **Azurite** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Got this in the exam. The answer is "From Pre-deployment conditions, you modify the Time between re-evaluation of gates option"

upvoted 9 times

✉️  **LGWJ12** Most Recent 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

This is pre-deployment

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

"condition requires that releases be approved by a team leader before they are deployed"

This is pre-deployment

Answer is No

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

IMHO opinion here answer is NO. The requirement is that release has to be approved by a team leader before they are deployed. The solution cannot be a gate setting because we have a manual approval step here, not an automatic one.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Dalias** 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks. the explanation given by the rest is correct.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **examkid** 2 years, 7 months ago

The question is:

The condition requires that releases be approved by a team leader before they are deployed

So gates has nothing to do with it.

The answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **trainingexam** 2 years, 9 months ago

This answer is correct.

According to me justification is as follows: Timeout condition of gate will fail / stop entire deployment process. This timeout option can be configured by expanding evaluation option available in pre-deployment condition -> gates -> evaluation option.

Also if "pre-deployment approvals" is enable that means it can add list of users who can approve or reject the deployment. If this option is disable then anyone can approve this request.

Microsoft docs states the same with example.

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

upvoted 2 times

✉ **trainingexam** 2 years, 9 months ago

My mistake, If no approval is granted within the Timeout specified for the approval, the deployment is rejected.

This option is available in pre-deployment condition

upvoted 2 times

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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 re-evaluation of gates option.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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.

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 pre-deployment 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.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  **TosO** Highly Voted 3 years ago

B is correct - Not such option as gates timeout in pre-deployment approvals. Pre-deployment approvals are for manual approvals and gates are for automatic approvals

upvoted 33 times

  **MP270915** 3 years ago

you can simultaneously use pre-deployment approvals and gates

upvoted 1 times

  **bhair** 2 years, 10 months ago

there is option for gate timeout

upvoted 1 times

  **HaoHu** 2 years, 3 months ago

I think that TosO is correct. All we known is that the release require team leader to approve and current duration is not fit eight hours. So I think we just need to modify it and we don't need to care about gates options.

upvoted 1 times

  **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

Both post and pre-deployment gateway has timeout setting. However, the condition needs to be check BEFORE the deployment, so the correct answer must be pre-deployment gateway, not post-gateway. So B is the answer.

upvoted 3 times

  **webforce08** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer: A

upvoted 22 times

  **ttm_19** 2 years, 10 months ago

No, it is not. Which exactly Gateway you need to add/use in order Team leader to approve it? Pre-condition approval -> Timeout settings must be used.

upvoted 7 times

  **plalwa** 2 years, 3 months ago

A is correct, this will also work, just a gate with "The delay before evaluation" of 8 hours would hold the deployment for 8 hours but there is a catch, it will wait for 8 hours irrespective of approval time which would be a draw back, but as per the questions requirement it would avoid failures.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Rams_84z06n** Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/gates?view=azure-devops#define-a-gate-for-a-stage>
Gates and approvals - For pre-deployment conditions, the default is to prompt for manual (user) approvals first, then evaluate gates afterwards.
Changing gate condition will have no effect when you also configured manual (user) approvals

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Gates allow automated calls to external services. Since this is a manual approval, we should not work with the gate settings.

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Chiboy** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is A. The Gates section of the Pre-deployment condition has an option for Time between re-evaluation of gates and this is the right feature that needs to be amended to 8 hours. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/gates?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

Pre-deployment approvals is where timeout settings are changed.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the correct answer but not only for the reason explained in the description. You cannot use gates here because we are speaking about manual approval by a team leader. You have to go to Pre-deployment conditions and change on Pre-deployment approvals section the timeout from 2 to 8 hours.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **SteveChai** 1 year, 11 months ago

Answer is correct but the explanation is incorrect. You must use the "Pre-deployment approval" which is part of the "Pre-deployment conditions". This has nothing to do with "gates".

The question is: The condition requires that releases be approved by a team leader before they are deployed
So, gates have nothing to do with it. The answer is correct. The solution is to increase the timeout in Pre-deployment approvals from 2 to 8hs (as is required by policy)

According to me justification is as follows: Timeout condition of gate will fail / stop entire deployment process. This timeout option can be configured by expanding evaluation option available in pre-deployment condition -> gates -> evaluation option.

Also if "pre-deployment approvals" is enable that means it can add list of users who can approve or reject the deployment. If this option is disable then anyone can approve this request.

Microsoft docs states the same with example

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

upvoted 3 times

✉ **SteveChai** 1 year, 11 months ago

same question repeated. refer to Question #10 - topic.

the answer should be B. No

upvoted 1 times

✉ **namco23** 2 years, 1 month ago

The answer is NO, mainly for one reason, among the requirements it has a manual action and only specifies to do it automatically, modifying the re-evaluation time, which would not meet the requirements or the answer remains incomplete

upvoted 1 times

✉ **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

✉ **TateBytes** 2 years, 2 months ago

No. This is an incomplete answer as "The time between re-evaluation of gates" is merely a sampling interval. "The sampling interval and TIMEOUT work TOGETHER so that the gates will call their functions at suitable intervals, and reject the deployment if they don't all succeed during the same sampling interval and within the TIMEOUT period." We should instead also set the TIMEOUT value to 8 hours for the field "The timeout after which gates fail" under "Evaluation options". Both fields are available under

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Dady9** 2 years, 5 months ago

The time between re-evaluation of gates:

The duration after which the gates are re-evaluated. This must be greater than the longest typical response time of the configured gates to allow

all responses to be received in each evaluation.

It has nothing to do with timeouts, answer B

upvoted 1 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

Timeout after which gates fail. The maximum evaluation period for all gates. The deployment will be rejected if the timeout is reached before all gates succeed during the same sampling interval.

The predeployment gate and timeout are covered in MS doc, i think the answer is yes

upvoted 1 times

 **temporal111** 2 years, 6 months ago

We could say that the key phrase here is "if the approvals take longer than eight hours.", it means that you are not only waiting for the approval of your team leader, also you are waiting for other approvals. That is the reason why We could think that "gates" answer should be the correct one.

upvoted 1 times

 **CristianN** 2 years, 7 months ago

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

seems to be correct

upvoted 2 times

 **TechieBloke** 2 years, 7 months ago

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

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

There are pre-deploy,emt gates too.

And as it syas:

Time between re-evaluation of gates. The time interval between successive evaluations of the gates. At each sampling interval, new requests are sent concurrently to each gate and the new results are evaluated. It is recommended that the sampling interval is greater than the longest typical response time of the configured gates to allow time for all responses to be received for evaluation.

So I think it's A - YES. As it can fail as the interval time is not correctly set up and that's what needs to be changed.

upvoted 3 times

 **minki1** 2 years, 8 months ago

A is correct.

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

how do we implement a Policy with timeout. With gates we can check for Policy compliance.

upvoted 2 times

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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 Timeout setting for pre-deployment approvals.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Use a gate instead of an approval instead.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Tos0** Highly Voted 3 years ago

A is correct
upvoted 56 times

 **Chiboy** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct. I was wrong earlier.
upvoted 1 times

 **[Removed]** 3 years ago

what happens if the approval happens after three hour. because there is a line for existing approval:

You discover that deployment fail if the approvals take longer than two hours.

upvoted 1 times

 **plalwa** 2 years, 3 months ago

the failure is happening coz the approval has a timeout set at 2 hours, we need to reset to match with policy compliance. A is correct.
upvoted 5 times

 **sandipk** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

A is Correct , i have tried the same scenario and i could modify the timeout in pre-deployment conditions ..
upvoted 13 times

 **General45** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Wrong answers galore on az 400
upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
This is the solution

Answer is Yes

upvoted 3 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.
Pre-deployment approvals is where setting is changed for timeout.
upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer is A. We need to increase the pre-deployment condition timeout from 2 to 8 hours. The solution cannot be a gate setting because we have a manual approval step here, not an automatic one.

upvoted 5 times

 **nzalex1** 1 year, 2 months ago

This I think is the ONLY correct answer from the series.

upvoted 2 times

 **aroravibhu** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

We should increase the TIMEOUT so that deployment conditions are evaluated till 8th hour with the frequency we set. So A is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **Dalias** 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks. This is correct. A is the answer

upvoted 7 times

 **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **bkiz** 2 years, 8 months ago

A is correct

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

upvoted 2 times

 **Yogothegreat** 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct Answer: A (Yes)

Pre-Deployment Approvals are used to select the users who approve or reject deployments at this stage
And set the time allowed for the approval

Gates are used to do Evaluation before the deployment

Question Says: You need to ensure that the deployments only fail if the approvals take longer than eight hours.

So this is nothing to do with Gates

upvoted 5 times

DRAG DROP -

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

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

Which release strategy should you use for each application? To answer, drag the appropriate release strategies to the correct applications. Each release strategy may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Release Strategies

- Blue/Green deployment
- Canary deployment
- Rolling deployment

Answer Area:

- App1:
- App2:

Release Strategies

- Blue/Green deployment
- Canary deployment
- Rolling deployment

Answer Area:

- App1: Canary deployment
- App2: Rolling deployment

App1: Canary deployment -

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

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

App2: Rolling deployment:

In a rolling deployment, an application's new version gradually replaces the old one. The actual deployment happens over a period of time.

During that time, new and old versions will coexist without affecting functionality or user experience. This process makes it easier to roll back any new component incompatible with the old components.

Incorrect Answers:

Blue/Green deployment -

A blue/green deployment is a change management strategy for releasing software code. Blue/green deployments, which may also be referred to as A/B deployments require two identical hardware environments that are configured exactly the same way. While one environment is active and serving end users, the other environment remains idle.

Blue/green deployments are often used for consumer-facing applications and applications with critical uptime requirements. New code is released to the inactive environment, where it is thoroughly tested. Once the code has been vetted, the team makes the idle environment active, typically by adjusting a router configuration to redirect application program traffic. The process reverses when the next software iteration is ready for release.

Reference:

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

 **Tos0**  3 years ago

App 1 - Canary

App 2 - Blue/Green

Blue/Green is for sure faster when you need to roll back the changes
upvoted 139 times

✉  **motu** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct, see here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/manage-release-cadence/2-what-are-deployment-patterns>
"A canary release is a way to identify potential problems early without exposing all users to the issue. The idea is that we expose a new feature to only a small subset of users before we make it available to everyone."
"Blue-green deployment also gives us a fast way to do a rollback. If anything goes wrong in the green environment, then we just switch the router back to the blue environment."

upvoted 10 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

thanks for sharing the document
upvoted 1 times

✉  **[Removed]** 3 years ago

The answer is Canary and Rolling upgrade since rolling upgrade allows faster release . In case of blue/green you have to deploy to blue and if everything goes fine you will have to switch to green which is time taking
upvoted 4 times

✉  **hubeau** 3 years ago

Reroute application traffic is just faster than step-back one by one.
At this point, Blue/Green is faster than Rolling.

Especially when you change a lot in data layer which impact a lot in front-end. We may create two different system with independant infrastructure. So just make a traffic switch is the fastest way.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **hubeau** 2 years, 12 months ago

Blue/green real take more time of deployment
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Yogothegreat** 2 years, 10 months ago

I think it should be this like Tos0 said, can anyone please confirm
App 1 - Canary
App 2 - Blue/Green
upvoted 6 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

agree with you
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Rams_84z06n** [Most Recent] 1 month ago

App1 - Canary - everyone agrees
App2 - This is one of the weird MS question with conflicting case. Yes, rolling gives faster deployment, Blue/Green gives faster rollback. When you need both, which is safer ? Do you want a fast deployment with very slow rollback or a slower deployment with faster rollback? I think it is later- so Blue/Green
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Atos** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Rolling Deployment is not supported outside of VM resources.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

App 1 is canary for "small group of users"
App 2 is Blue/Green to "roll back as quickly as possible"
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Manjubk** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

App 1 - Canary
App 2 - Rolling Update - Need to implement new version quicker and Rollback quickly.
Rollback is easy in Blue/green also, But new version upgrade is easy in rolling update when compare to Bluegreen
upvoted 1 times

✉  **sha1979** 8 months, 1 week ago

A rolling deployment is generally faster than a blue/green deployment; however, unlike a blue/green deployment, in a rolling deployment there is no environment isolation between the old and new application versions. This allows rolling deployments to complete more quickly, but also increases risks and complicates the process of rollback if a deployment fails.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-deployment-options/rolling-deployments.html>
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Canary
Blue/green
upvoted 2 times

⊕  **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

App 1 - Canary

App 2 - Blue/Green

upvoted 3 times

⊕  **AlMargoi** 1 year, 4 months ago

App1 - Canary

App2 - Blue/Green

upvoted 3 times

⊕  **erico** 1 year, 9 months ago

App 1 - Canary

App 2 - Blue/Green

upvoted 2 times

⊕  **nvnrao57** 1 year, 11 months ago

App 1 - Canary

App 2 - Blue/Green

upvoted 1 times

⊕  **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

App1: Canary

App2 : Blue/Green

Explanation

When you want to deploy newer versions of an application to a subset of users, you will use the Canary deployment method

use Blue/Green deployments wherein, you have both versions of the application running side by side. At any point in time you can switch between the application versions.

upvoted 1 times

⊕  **RameezMulla** 2 years, 2 months ago

App2 - Blue/Green also given in wizlabs questions

upvoted 1 times

⊕  **Hanuman** 2 years, 4 months ago

App 1 - Canary

App 2 - Blue/Green

upvoted 1 times

⊕  **aftab7500** 2 years, 5 months ago

Blue-green deployment also gives us a fast way to do a rollback. If anything goes wrong in the green environment, then we just switch the router back to the blue environment.

upvoted 1 times

⊕  **KeyserDSoze** 2 years, 9 months ago

To rollback quickly Blue/Green is the unique option I think. Rolling says: "Rolling deployments are a pattern whereby, instead of deploying a package to all servers at once, we slowly roll out the release by deploying it to each server one-by-one. In load balanced scenarios, this allows us to reduce overall downtime." (<https://octopus.com/docs/deployment-patterns/rolling-deployments>.)

And the first is absolutely canary (a small group of users)

upvoted 2 times

⊕  **zalyoung** 2 years, 9 months ago

App2 needs rollback as quick as possible. So Blue/Green is the option, rolling update takes more time than blue/green

upvoted 2 times

⊕  **andi7890** 2 years, 10 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/manage-release-cadence/2-what-are-deployment-patterns>

upvoted 2 times

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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 Post-deployment conditions, you modify the Timeout setting for post-deployment approvals.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Use Pre-deployments conditions instead.

Use a gate instead of an approval instead.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **27close** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

no- should be predeployment
upvoted 7 times

 **ArnoudBM** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

And why the continuous insistence on using a gate instead of using pre-deployment approval in the proposed answer? Pre-deployment approval with a timeout of 8h should do the trick just fine!

upvoted 6 times

 **zodraz** 1 year, 5 months ago

Indeed...And also i think some of the answers and questions are misplaced...
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Since we are looking at pre-deployment, we should not change the timeout of post-deployment.

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.
Change should be made on pre-deployment approvals not post-deployment.
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer but wrong explanation. You don't need to use gate here. We have a manual approval by a team leader, so you need to set approval timeout to 8 hours
upvoted 1 times

 **Azurite** 1 year, 8 months ago

No - it should be "From Pre-deployment conditions, you modify the Time between re-evaluation of gates option"

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso.

You have 10 Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019. The virtual machines host an application that you build and deploy by using Azure Pipelines.

Each virtual machine has the Web Server (IIS) role installed and configured.

You need to ensure that the web server configurations on the virtual machines is maintained automatically. The solution must provide centralized management of the configuration settings and minimize management overhead.

Which four 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.

Select and Place:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Create an Azure Automation account. | |
| Install the custom Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension on the virtual machines. | |
| Create a .zip file and upload it to Azure Blob storage. | ◀ ▶ |
| Onboard the virtual machines to the Azure Automation account. | |
| Compile the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration. | ↑ ↓ |

Correct Answer:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Create an Azure Automation account. | Create an Azure Automation account. |
| Install the custom Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension on the virtual machines. | Install the custom Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension on the virtual machines. |
| Create a .zip file and upload it to Azure Blob storage. | ◀ ▶ |
| Onboard the virtual machines to the Azure Automation account. | ↑ ↓ |
| Compile the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration. | Compile the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration. |

Step1: Create an Azure Automation account.

An Azure Automation account is required.

Step 2: Install the custom Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension on the virtual machines

Under the hood, and without an administrator having to remote into a VM, the Azure VM Desired State Configuration extension registers the VM with Azure

Automation State Configuration.

Step 3: Onboard the virtual machines to the Azure Automation account.

Step 4: Compile the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration.

Create a DSC configuration and compile it.

Reference:

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

 **LeeVee**  2 years ago

1. Create Az Automation
2. Upload/Compile DSC Configuration
3. Register or Onboard VM to be Managed
4. Install VM extention

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state#compile-a-configuration-into-a-node-configuration>
upvoted 31 times

✉️ simoziyadi 1 year, 4 months ago

Only the following three steps are required the "Install VM extension" is done automatically by the azure automation account.

1. Create Az Automation
2. Upload/Compile DSC Configuration
3. Register or Onboard VM to be Managed

upvoted 5 times

✉️ Gluckos 1 year, 1 month ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>

1. Create Azure Automation
2. Onboard
3. Install
4. Compile

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state#compile-a-configuration-into-a-node-configuration>

this is correct

upvoted 4 times

✉️ kamykon 1 year, 1 month ago

1. Create Azure Automation
2. Onboard > On the State Configuration page, select the Nodes tab, then click Add.
3. Install > If the machine doesn't have the PowerShell desired state extension installed and the power state is running, click Connect
4. Compile > By default, the DSC node is checked for compliance with the node configuration every 30 minutes < but we need create conf first.

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state#check-the-compliance-status-of-a-managed-node>

upvoted 3 times

✉️ Gluckos 1 year, 1 month ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>

1. Create Azure Automation
2. Onboard
3. Compile
4. Install

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state#compile-a-configuration-into-a-node-configuration>

change my mind

upvoted 3 times

✉️ kovas6 Highly Voted 2 years ago

create
compile
onboard
install?

upvoted 21 times

✉️ liuliangzhou Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

It's similar to previous questions 243:

- 1.create
- 2.compile
- 3.onboard
- 4.install

upvoted 4 times

✉️ syu31svc 7 months, 4 weeks ago

The order to me should be

- 1) Create automation account (this is what we want to "minimize overhead")
- 2) compile DSC
- 3) Install DSC
- 4) Onboard to the account

You'd have to compile the configuration first then install it right? Last step is to onboard to the automation account

This is what I think makes the most logical sense to me

upvoted 1 times

✉️ Eltooth 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Create AZ Automation Account

Create .ps1 and upload to storage (not in answers but needed)

Compile DSC config
Install DSC extension
Onboard machine to Automation account
upvoted 1 times

✉ **somenkr** 11 months, 3 weeks ago
1. Create an Azure Automation account.
2. Compile the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration.
3. Onboard the virtual machines to the Azure Automation account.
4. Install the custom Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension on the virtual machines
upvoted 4 times

✉ **Cheehp** 12 months ago
Selected during exam.
Create an Azure Automation account.
Install the custom Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension on the virtual machines
Onboard the virtual machines to the Azure Automation account.
Compile the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration
upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago
In my opinion, the question is wrong. It asks us what four actions to take in sequence to maintain the state of the VMs automatically. But actually of the proposed actions only 3 are selectable:
1. Create an Az Automation Account
2. Compile the DSC config
3. Onboard the VM

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>

In theory, before compiling the DSC configuration, you should create it and upload it to the automation account. But this action is not reported.

The other two have nothing to do with Azure Automation because they concern the manual installation of the Powershell DSC extension on the VM. If you want to do this you need to create two files: a ps1 file that contains the configuration and a psd1 file that contains the configuration data.

The ps1 file must be zipped and both must be uploaded to a storage account. Then you can install the DSC extension on the VM and upload the two files, the zipper and the psd1.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-overview>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **kennynelcon** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
You Mlatonis from 104 ?
upvoted 5 times

✉ **Whirly** 1 year ago
Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation
Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Assign a node configuration to a managed node
Check the compliance status of a managed node

From Azure Docs

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state#compile-a-configuration-into-a-node-configuration>
upvoted 2 times

✉ **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago
Duplicated question
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Azurite** 1 year, 8 months ago
The given answer is correct.

To onboard VM's, one needs an Azure Automation account. So you need to create an Azure Automation account. Before one can assign a DSC configuration to a node, we need to compile a DSC configuration. But to compile, you need to configure the DSC configuration. To configure the DSC configuration, you need to install the Azure DSC extension. To install the DSC extension, you need an Azure Automation account.
upvoted 10 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago
It's not true. To install DSC extension on a VM you don't need any automation account. Automation account is needed only to maintain the VM status.

"You can use the DSC extension independently of the Automation DSC service. However, this will only push a configuration to the VM. No ongoing reporting is available, other than locally in the VM"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-overview>
upvoted 3 times

✉ **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 8 months ago

Create Azure Automation account

Add configuration (PS)

Compile (must be done before adding Nodes)

Associate/Connect Nodes with Node configuration

upvoted 3 times

 **erico** 1 year, 9 months ago

First go ahead and create the Azure Automation account

Then upload the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration to the Azure Automation account

Then compile the configuration

And then Onboard the machines onto the Azure automation account

upvoted 4 times

 **Sant25** 1 year, 6 months ago

AGREE

Create Azure Automation

Upload a DSC Configuration

Compile Configuration

Onboarding machines for management

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state#compile-a-configuration-into-a-node-configuration>

upvoted 2 times

 **Quirkafleeg** 1 year, 3 months ago

Why does the link you provide start with the order:

Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation

Compile a configuration into a node configuration

Assign a node configuration to a managed node

Check the compliance status of a managed node

, and you specify onboarding as the last action?

upvoted 2 times

You have a free tier of an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso. Contoso contains 10 private projects. Each project has multiple jobs with no dependencies. The build process requires access to resource files located in an on-premises file system.

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

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

What should you do?

- A. Configure the pipelines to use the Microsoft-hosted agents.
- B. Register additional self-hosted agents.
- C. Purchase self-hosted parallel jobs.
- D. Purchase Microsoft-hosted parallel jobs.

Correct Answer: B

If you want Azure Pipelines to orchestrate your builds and releases, but use your own machines to run them, use self-hosted parallel jobs. For self-hosted parallel jobs, you'll start by deploying our self-hosted agents on your machines. You can register any number of these self-hosted agents in your organization.

Incorrect:

Not D: Microsoft-hosted CI/CD -

If you want to run your jobs on machines that Microsoft manages, use Microsoft-hosted parallel jobs. Your jobs run on our pool of Microsoft-hosted agents.

We provide a free tier of service by default in every organization.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/licensing/concurrent-jobs>

Community vote distribution

C (63%)

B (38%)

✉ **Saterial** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

If in doubt the answer from Microsoft is always to buy something, answer is C.
upvoted 59 times

✉ **sieira** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Jeje, good justification
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ThomasKong** 1 year, 8 months ago

Godlike explanation, hahahhah, everything is purchase XD from microsoft
upvoted 3 times

✉ **TrangNguyen_6** 1 year, 6 months ago

5 * for your comment :D
upvoted 4 times

✉ **amsun10** 1 year, 6 months ago

Or sell something, like Github Enterprise, lol
upvoted 4 times

✉ **meinekarte** Highly Voted 2 years ago

I think C is correct
upvoted 19 times

✉ **an26** 2 years ago

You are right: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/licensing/concurrent-jobs?view=azure-devops&tabs=self-hosted#how-much-do-parallel-jobs-cost>
upvoted 7 times

✉ **weg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Hmmm I disagree. The question states that we have 10 private projects and only 5 agents. Private ones can have 1 self hosted per project, which leaves room for registering 5 more. So it should be B.
upvoted 3 times

✉ **MohmmadFayez** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Parrallel jobs conted per orgnization not per project
upvoted 2 times

✉ **318touring** Most Recent ⓘ 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

".... The build process requires access to resource files located in an on-premises file system."

Self-hosted agent (B)
upvoted 1 times

✉ **mrg998** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C, self hosted jobs you have to pay for paralell jobs also (which is mental as its your own VM but hey they are good at making money)
upvoted 1 times

✉ **mmdex** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

I think the answer should be C, correct me if I am wrong. You have a free tier and 10 private projects - that gives you only 1 free parallel job. No matter, how many agents you register, you still have only 1 parallel job, so you need to purchase more.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/licensing/concurrent-jobs?view=azure-devops&tabs=self-hosted#self-hosted-cicd>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **BuddhiK** 3 months, 1 week ago

I think C is the correct answer.

<https://developercommunity.visualstudio.com/t/azure-devops-hosted-agents-taking-a-long-time-to-p/587658>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **diego84** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/licensing/concurrent-jobs?view=azure-devops&tabs=self-hosted#how-do-i-buy-more-parallel-jobs>

Microsoft-hosted vs. self-hosted parallel jobs

If you want to run your jobs on machines that Microsoft manages, use Microsoft-hosted parallel jobs. Your jobs will run on Microsoft-hosted agents.

If you want Azure Pipelines to orchestrate your builds and releases, but use your own machines to run them, use self-hosted parallel jobs. For self-hosted parallel jobs, you'll start by deploying our self-hosted agents on your machines. You can register any number of these self-hosted agents in your organization.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **alexPera84** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I think is B, in the question ask to have access to onpremise file. You can have access to on prem with self host in on prem machine.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **alexPera84** 6 months, 1 week ago

Now i have understand. The right way is C
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Matkes** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B as you cannot purchase parallel jobs for a self-hosted server (They have unlimited parallel jobs by default).
upvoted 2 times

✉ **MohmmadFayez** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Private projects are limited parallel jobs for self-hosted
upvoted 2 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/licensing/concurrent-jobs?view=azure-devops&tabs=self-hosted#how-much-do-parallel-jobs-cost>

"When the free tier is no longer sufficient for your self-hosted private project, you can purchase more additional capacity per parallel job"

Answer is C
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Tough call between B or C.
Going with C as as @Saterial mentioned...If in doubt, buy MSFT"

upvoted 2 times

✉  **somenkr** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/licensing/concurrent-jobs?view=azure-devops&tabs=self-hosted#how-much-do-parallel-jobs-cost>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **jvyas** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Below line from the above link made me change my mind from B to C (purchase parallel jobs).

"As the number of queued builds and releases exceeds the number of parallel jobs you have, your build and release queues will grow longer. When you find the queue delays are too long, you can purchase additional parallel jobs as needed."

upvoted 3 times

✉  **alirasouli** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

We can have multiple self-hosted agents on the same server, so presumably, the answer is right.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

correct answer is C. you need more parallel job for your self-hosted agents

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Art3** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Probably C will be correct.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

C.

Microsoft-hosted vs. self-hosted parallel jobs

If you want to run your jobs on machines that Microsoft manages, use Microsoft-hosted parallel jobs. Your jobs will run on Microsoft-hosted agents.

If you want Azure Pipelines to orchestrate your builds and releases, but use your own machines to run them, use self-hosted parallel jobs. For self-hosted parallel jobs, you'll start by deploying our self-hosted agents on your machines. You can register any number of these self-hosted agents in your organization.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **warchoon** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

So why "Purchase" then?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Sant25** 1 year, 6 months ago

ANS - C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/licensing/concurrent-jobs?view=azure-devops&tabs=self-hosted>

upvoted 2 times

SIMULATION -

You need to ensure that an Azure web app named az400-123456789-main supports rolling upgrades. The solution must ensure that only 10 percent of users who connect to az400-123456789-main use update versions of the app.

The solution must minimize administrative effort.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

Set up staging environments in Azure App Service

1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal

2. Log into your Azure account, select your app's resource page, in the left pane, select Deployment slots > Add Slot.

my-demo-app - Deployment slots

Save Discard Swap Refresh

Add Slot

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

Deployment Slots

Deployment slots are live apps with their own hostnames. App content and configurations elements can be swapped between two deployment slots, including the production slot.

| NAME | STATUS | APP SERVICE PLAN | TRAFFIC % |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| my-demo-app
PRODUCTION | Running | myAppServicePlan | 100 |

Deployment slots

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Security

Quickstart

Deployment slots

Deployment Center

Settings

Configuration

3. In the Add a slot dialog box, give the slot a name, and select whether to clone an app configuration from another deployment slot. Select Add to continue.

Add a slot

Name: staging

Clone settings from: Do not clone settings

Add Close

4. After the slot is added, select Close to close the dialog box. The new slot is now shown on the Deployment slots page. By default, Traffic % is set to 0 for the new slot, with all customer traffic routed to the production slot.

5. Select the new deployment slot to open that slot's resource page.

my-demo-app - Deployment slots

Save Discard Add Slot Swap Refresh

Deployment Slots

Deployment slots are live apps with their own hostnames. App content and configurations elements can be swapped between two deployment slots, including the production slot.

| NAME | STATUS | APP SERVICE PLAN | TRAFFIC % |
|----------------------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| my-demo-app
PRODUCTION | Running | myAppServicePlan | 100 |
| my-demo-app-staging | Running | myAppServicePlan | 0 |

6. Change TRAFFIC % to 10

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

azuritechlead 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure DevOps project named Project1 and an Azure subscription named Sub1. Sub1 contains an Azure SQL database named DB1.

You need to create a release pipeline that uses the Azure SQL Database Deployment task to update DB1.

Which artifact should you deploy?

- A. a BACPAC
- B. a DACPAC
- C. an LDF file
- D. an MDF file

Correct Answer: B

Use Azure SQL Database Deployment task in a build or release pipeline to deploy to Azure SQL DB using a DACPAC or run scripts using SQLCMD.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/deploy/sql-azure-dacpac-deployment>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **zalyoung** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct

DACPAC and BACPAC are similar but they target different scenarios. A DACPAC is focused on capturing and deploying schema, including upgrading an existing database. The primary use case for a DACPAC is to deploy a tightly defined schema to development, test, and then to production environments. And also the reverse: capturing production's schema and applying it back to test and development environments.

A BACPAC, on the other hand, is focused on capturing schema and data supporting two main operations:
EXPORT- The user can export the schema and the data of a database to a BACPAC.

IMPORT - The user can import the schema and the data into a new database in the host server.

upvoted 40 times

 **Def21** Highly Voted 7 months ago

Just fyi:

PAC = package

DAC = "Data-tier applications"

BAC = Not sure, maybe "backup"

DACPAC = schemas + other SQL objects

BACPAC = DACPAC + data

upvoted 5 times

 **coffecold** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

"update DB1":

DACPAC is accepted answer here, but why should 'updating' not include the data in this question ?

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/data-tier-applications/data-tier-applications?view=sql-server-ver16>

"The .dacpac can be used to update a database"

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/deploy/sql-azure-dacpac-deployment?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct. DACPAC.
upvoted 2 times

 **Azurite** 1 year, 8 months ago

The answer is correct.

To create a release pipeline that uses the Azure SQL Database Deployment task to update DB1, database administrators can package SQL Server objects into a portable artifact called a data-tier application (DAC) package, also known as a DACPAC.

upvoted 2 times

 **andi7890** 2 years, 10 months ago

The task can use both dacpac and bacpac, but the question is to update database, so I guess we need to provide dacpac, to update database schema.

Also take a look at the learning: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/manage-database-changes-in-azure-pipelines/6-deploy-pipeline>
upvoted 5 times

 **kcinofni** 2 years, 11 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/data-tier-applications/data-tier-applications?view=sql-server-ver15#bacpac>
upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a project in 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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Box 1: "Microsoft.Resources/deployments"

Reference a secret with dynamic ID. You need to reference a key vault secret that varies based on the current deployment.

Example:

```
"resources": [
{
    "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
    "name": "dynamicSecret",
    "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
    "properties": {
        "mode": "Incremental",
        "templateLink": {

```

Box 2: "templateLink"

In your parent template, you add the linked template and pass in a parameter that contains the dynamically generated resource ID.

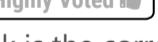
Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-keyvault-parameter>

✉  **AS007**  2 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 26 times

✉  **ttm_19**  2 years, 9 months ago

TemplateLink is the correct answer. It uses uri (no such in nested templates schema) to reference the linked template and parameters to provide keyvault secret.

upvoted 18 times

✉  **BalderkVeit** 1 year, 11 months ago

agree: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/linked-templates?tabs=azure-powershell#linked-template>
upvoted 2 times

✉  **syu31svc**  8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/key-vault-parameter?tabs=azure-cli>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/linked-templates?tabs=azure-powershell#linked-template>

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

deployments

templatelink

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct.
upvoted 2 times

 **totalz** 1 year, 5 months ago

To me, it's more like dynamically retrieve/reference resource id by resource name. Not generate!
upvoted 1 times

 **Sant25** 1 year, 6 months ago

GIVEN ANS CORRECT

```
{  
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",  
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",  
  "parameters": {},  
  "variables": {},  
  "resources": [  
    {  
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",  
      "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",  
      "name": "linkedTemplate",  
      "properties": {  
        "mode": "Incremental",  
        "templateLink": {  
          "uri": "https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/AzureTemplates/newStorageAccount.json",  
          "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0"  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  ],  
  "outputs": {}  
}
```

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/linked-templates?tabs=azure-powershell>

upvoted 1 times

 **Azurite** 1 year, 8 months ago

The answer is correct.

Here the Azure Resource Manager template (ARM template) is split into many related templates. So the correct answer is to refer resource Manager template with the linked template.

upvoted 1 times

 **Dalias** 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks. verified this is correct
upvoted 5 times

 **dirgiklis** 1 year, 8 months ago

This is a bs statement!
upvoted 4 times

 **jojom19980** 1 year, 9 months ago

correct 100%
upvoted 1 times

 **arun06530** 2 years ago

First option is correct, for second it should be template. Verified in Udemy tutorials too.
upvoted 1 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 8 months ago

It's template link <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deployment-modes>
upvoted 1 times

 **swati17** 2 years, 5 months ago

template link is correct since dynamically generate the resource id
upvoted 5 times

 **zalyoung** 2 years, 9 months ago

Should use TemplateLink because "To link a template, add a deployments resource to your main template. In the templateLink property, specify the URI of the template to include."

There is an uri: setting in this template

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

upvoted 5 times

✉ **pepepecas** 2 years, 9 months ago

Second answer should be: TemplateLink

<https://jan-v.nl/post/using-dynamically-linked-azure-key-vault-secrets-in-your-arm-template/>

upvoted 5 times

✉ **junkz** 2 years, 9 months ago

not realy, the code in question does not reference the required json for this, it simply has its content directly present. so "template" would be my second answer

upvoted 2 times

✉ **junkz** 2 years, 9 months ago

i was wrong, did not see the second line of concatenation in the sample picture. templatelink is the right answer afterall

upvoted 3 times

✉ **klopper** 2 years, 11 months ago

I think, second box must be template, not templateLink. See reference in the explanation:

```
"resources": [
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
  "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
  "name": "dynamicSecret",
  "properties": {
    "mode": "Incremental",
    "expressionEvaluationOptions": {
      "scope": "inner"
    },
    "template": {
      "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
      "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
      upvoted 6 times
    }
  }
},
```

✉ **BalderkVeit** 1 year, 11 months ago

There's no "schema" in example, there's URI, which means we're linking templates not nesting. So TemplateLink. compare:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/linked-templates?tabs=azure-powershell#linked-template>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **JakeCallham** 2 years, 10 months ago

Yeah why is TemplateLink used, we're not linking anything and considering the use case its not even needed.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Mefguine** 2 years, 11 months ago

However, in some scenarios, you need to reference a key vault secret that varies based on the current deployment. Or, you may want to pass parameter values to the template rather than create a reference parameter in the parameter file. In either case, you can dynamically generate the resource ID for a key vault secret by using a linked template.

You can't dynamically generate the resource ID in the parameters file because template expressions aren't allowed in the parameters file.

In your parent template, you add the nested template and pass in a parameter that contains the dynamically generated resource ID.

upvoted 1 times

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

The company uses ServiceNow for change management.

You need to ensure that a change request is processed before any components can be deployed to the production environment.

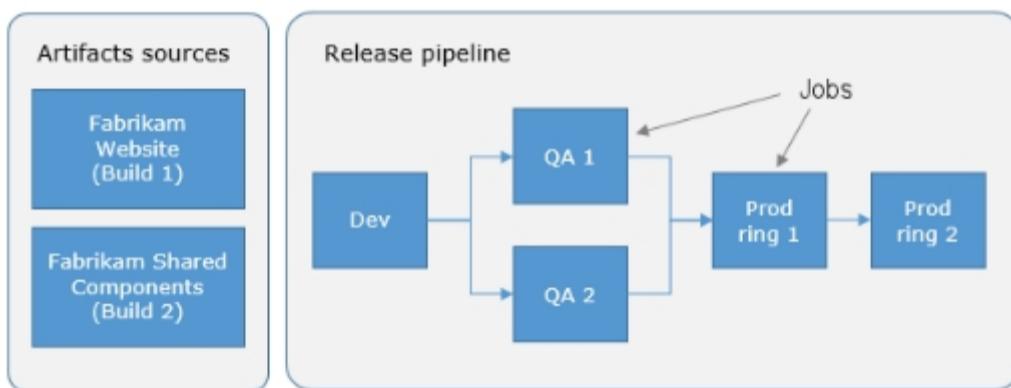
What are two ways to integrate ServiceNow into the Azure DevOps release pipeline? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Define a deployment control that invokes the ServiceNow REST API.
- B. Define a pre-deployment gate before the deployment to the Prod stage.
- C. Define a deployment control that invokes the ServiceNow SOAP API.
- D. Define a post-deployment gate after the deployment to the QA stage.

Correct Answer: BD

An example of a release pipeline that can be modeled through a release pipeline is shown below:



In this example, a release of a website is created by collecting specific versions of two builds (artifacts), each from a different build pipeline.

The release is first deployed to a Dev stage and then forked to two QA stages in parallel. If the deployment succeeds in both the QA stages, the release is deployed to Prod ring 1 and then to Prod ring 2. Each production ring represents multiple instances of the same website deployed at various locations around the globe.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

BD (88%)

13%

ttm_19 Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

A&B - each of them is part of the complete solution, but it asks "Each correct answer presents a complete solution". So, I think it is B&D.
upvoted 35 times

rhr Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Solution is AB
Question talks about integrating with ServiceNow which is mentioned in Option A
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/servicenow?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 12 times

FunkyB 10 months, 1 week ago

I actually implemented this solution for DocuSign integration using A and B. It would be so interesting if the answer to the question is B&D.
upvoted 2 times

SilNilanjan 2 years, 4 months ago

I guess the given answer is correct - because it has asked two possible ways so either after QA or before prod, we assume the feature to invoke the REST API is already there
upvoted 3 times

syu31svc Most Recent 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/servicenow?view=azure-devops>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/?view=azure-devops>

2 ways to integrate so it would mean either this or that can work

post-QA or pre-prod would be the answer

B and D

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

B & D are correct.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **jay158** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

A: to check Service Now approvals, you have to use API, this is the only way

B: Is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **hk3000000** 1 year ago

A&B

A=ServiceNow RESTAPI

<https://docs.servicenow.com/bundle/sandiego-application-development/page/integrate/inbound-rest/concept/cicd-api.html#cicd-api>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **jay158** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

what is 'Deployment' control?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BD

Answer is correct. You can use pre-deployment gate in production stage or post-deployment gate in QA stage. Both are a complete solution

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

upvoted 2 times

✉ **HV82828282** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BD

After reading the documentation (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/servicenow>) and ALL the comments, I feel that the given answer is correct.

The solution can be achieved by post deploy gate to QA or a pre-deploy gate to prod. Both of these will have the same effect. I cant see anything in the document about needing to make API calls, either rest or SOAP so it is actually straightforward if not for all the confusion in the comments.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Shreyans** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B&D are right answer

upvoted 3 times

✉ **simoziyadi** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is correct:

B. Define a pre-deployment gate before the deployment to the Prod stage.

D. Define a post-deployment gate after the deployment to the QA stage.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **ChauPhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

B and D, deploy either "before PROD" or "after QA"

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Kolego** 1 year, 6 months ago

I answered AB.

870pts

upvoted 3 times

✉ **victor90** 1 year, 7 months ago

The question never mentioned about a QA stage, how do we know is there a QA stage?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Azurite** 1 year, 8 months ago

The given answer BD is correct. Don't confuse the reader's folks

upvoted 2 times

✉ **s9p3r7** 1 year, 7 months ago

which is exactly what you are doing!!, giving answer without an explanation.

upvoted 7 times

✉ **nvnrao57** 1 year, 11 months ago

Ans: A&B

upvoted 5 times

 **nvnrao57** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer is - A&B

upvoted 4 times

Your company develops an application named App1 that is deployed in production.

As part of an application update, a new service is being added to App1. The new service requires access to an application named App2 that is currently in development.

You need to ensure that you can deploy the update to App1 before App2 becomes available. You must be able to enable the service in App1 once App2 is deployed.

What should you do?

- A. Implement a feature flag.
- B. Create a fork in the build.
- C. Create a branch in the build.
- D. Implement a branch policy.

Correct Answer: A

Feature flags support a customer-first DevOps mindset, to enable (expose) and disable (hide) features in a solution, even before they are complete and ready for release.

Incorrect Answers:

C: Branch policies are an important part of the Git workflow and enable you to:

- ↪ Isolate work in progress from the completed work in your master branch
- ↪ Guarantee changes build before they get to master

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/migrate/phase-features-with-feature-flags>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **kumardeb** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

A. Implement a feature flag.

upvoted 18 times

 **Dalias** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

got this in 30 Jun 2021 exams. scored 800+ marks. A is correct

upvoted 10 times

 **obreezy** Most Recent 6 days, 3 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

"enable the service in App1 once App2 is deployed"

This is A

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question in Feb-2022 exam (scored 910+). Given answer is correct. Feature flag.

upvoted 1 times

 **AlMargo1** 1 year, 4 months ago

A. Implement a feature flag.

upvoted 1 times

You have a private distribution group that contains provisioned and unprovisioned devices.

You need to distribute a new iOS application to the distribution group by using Microsoft Visual Studio App Center.

What should you do?

- A. Request the Apple ID associated with the user of each device.
- B. Register the devices on the Apple Developer portal.
- C. Create an active subscription in App Center Test.
- D. Add the device owner to the organization in App Center.

Correct Answer: B

When releasing an iOS app signed with an ad-hoc or development provisioning profile, you must obtain tester's device IDs (UDIDs), and add them to the provisioning profile before compiling a release. When you enable the distribution group's Automatically manage devices setting, App Center automates the before mentioned operations and removes the constraint for you to perform any manual tasks. As part of automating the workflow, you must provide the user name and password for your Apple ID and your production certificate in a .p12 format.

App Center starts the automated tasks when you distribute a new release or one of your testers registers a new device. First, all devices from the target distribution group will be registered, using your Apple ID, in your developer portal and all provisioning profiles used in the app will be generated with both new and existing device ID. Afterward, the newly generated provisioning profiles are downloaded to App Center servers.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Yogothegreat** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

B. Register the devices on the Apple Developer portal.

Refer the youtube video for more details

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ttNbomU8yBI&pbjreload=10>

upvoted 31 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

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

"Registering a device means making it part of the list of devices on the Apple Developer portal that can then be included in a provisioning profile"

Answer is B

upvoted 3 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

I think correct answer is B

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

upvoted 3 times

 **AdamCzepiel** 1 year, 1 month ago

Register in Apple Developer portal

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

upvoted 1 times

 **NKnab** 2 years, 8 months ago

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

upvoted 3 times

 **ttwang** 2 years, 7 months ago

no, answer is B. for A, it should request the Apple ID associated with the device ids(UUID) of each device.

upvoted 1 times

 **nez15** 3 years, 3 months ago

QUESTION 10

SIMULATION

You need to create an instance of Azure Application Insights named az400-9940427-main and configure the instance to receive telemetry data from an Azure web app named az400-9940427-main.

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

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1: Create an instance of Azure Application Insights

1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal

2. Log into your Azure account, Select Create a resource > Developer tools > Application Insights.

3. Enter the following settings, and then select Review + create.

Name: az400-9940427-main

Step 2: Configure App Insights SDK

4. Open your ASP.NET Core Web App project in Visual Studio > Right-click on the AppName in the Solution Explorer > Select Add > Application Insights Telemetry.

5. Click the Get Started button

6. Select your account and subscription > Select the Existing resource you created in the Azure portal > Click Register.

upvoted 1 times

 **nez15** 3 years, 3 months ago

QUESTION 9

SIMULATION

You need to create a notification if the peak average response time of an Azure web app named az400-9940427-main is more than five seconds when evaluated during a five-minute period. The notification must trigger the "<https://contoso.com/notify>" webhook.

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

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal

2. Log into your Azure account and go to App Service and look under Monitoring then you will see Alert.

3. Select Add an alert rule

4. Configure the alert rule as per below and click Ok.

Source: Alert on Metrics

Resource Group: az400-9940427-main

Resource: az400-9940427-main

Threshold: 5

Period: Over the last 5 minutes

Webhook: <https://contoso.com/notify>

upvoted 1 times

 **nez15** 3 years, 3 months ago

QUESTION 8

You have an Azure DevOps project named Project1 and an Azure subscription named Sub1. Sub1 contains an Azure virtual machine scale set named VMSS1. VMSS1 hosts a web application named WebApp1. WebApp1 uses stateful sessions.

The WebApp1 installation is managed by using the Custom Script extension. The script resides in an Azure Storage account named sa1.

You plan to make a minor change to a UI element of WebApp1 and to gather user feedback about the change.

You need to implement limited user testing for the new version of WebApp1 on VMSS1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Modify the load balancer settings of VMSS1.

B. Redeploy VMSS1.

C. Upload a custom script file to sa1.

D. Modify the Custom Script extension settings of VMSS1.

E. Update the configuration of a virtual machine in VMSS1.

Correct Answer: BCD

upvoted 2 times

 **nez15** 3 years, 3 months ago

QUESTION 7

Your company is building a mobile app that targets Android and iOS devices.

Your team uses Azure DevOps to manage all work items and release cycles.

You need to recommend a solution to perform the following tasks:

Collect crash reports for issue analysis.

Distribute beta releases to your testers.

Get user feedback on the functionality of new apps.

What should you include in the recommendation?

A. the Microsoft Test & Feedback extension

B. Microsoft Visual Studio App Center integration

C. Azure Application insights widgets

D. Jenkins integration

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

 nez15 3 years, 3 months ago

QUESTION 6

Feature usage: User Flows

User actions by day: Users

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

upvoted 2 times

 nez15 3 years, 3 months ago

QUESTION 6

DRAG DROP

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

upvoted 1 times

 nez15 3 years, 3 months ago

QUESTION 5

Your company creates a web application.

You need to recommend a solution that automatically sends to Microsoft Teams a daily summary of the exceptions that occur in 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. Azure Logic Apps

B. Azure Pipelines

C. Microsoft Visual Studio App Center

D. Azure DevOps Project

E. Azure Application Insights

Correct Answer: AE

upvoted 1 times

 nez15 3 years, 3 months ago

QUESTION 4

You have a multi-tier application that has an Azure Web Apps front end and an Azure SQL Database back end.

You need to recommend a solution to capture and store telemetry data. The solution must meet the following requirements:

Support using ad-hoc queries to identify baselines.

Trigger alerts when metrics in the baseline are exceeded.

Store application and database metrics in a central location.

What should you include in the recommendation?

A. Azure Event Hubs

B. Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights

C. Azure Application Insights

D. Azure Log Analytics

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

 nez15 3 years, 3 months ago

QUESTION 3

You use Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights and Azure Application Insights for monitoring.

You need to write ad-hoc queries against the monitoring data.

Which query language should you use?

A. Azure Log Analytics

B. PL/pgSQL

C. PL/SQL

D. Transact-SQL

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

 nez15 3 years, 3 months ago

QUESTION 2

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: Basic

Assign Basic to users with a TFS CAL, with a Visual Studio Professional subscription, and to users for whom you are paying for Azure Boards & Repos in an organization.

Box 2: Stakeholder

Assign Stakeholders to users with no license or subscriptions who need access to a limited set of features.

Note:

You assign users or groups of users to one of the following access levels:

Basic: provides access to most features

VS Enterprise: provides access to premium features

Stakeholders: provides partial access, can be assigned to unlimited users for free

upvoted 1 times

 **nez15** 3 years, 3 months ago

QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

Your company is building a new web application.

You plan to collect feedback from pilot users on the features being delivered.

All the pilot users have a corporate computer that has Google Chrome and the Microsoft Test & Feedback extension installed. The pilot users will test the application by using Chrome.

You need to identify which access levels are required to ensure that developers can request and gather feedback from the pilot users. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which access levels in Azure DevOps should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

upvoted 1 times

You are developing an iOS application by using Azure DevOps.

You need to test the application manually on 10 devices without releasing the application to the public.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create a Microsoft Intune device compliance policy.
- B. Deploy a certificate from an internal certification authority (CA) to each device.
- C. Register the application in the iTunes store.
- D. Onboard the devices into Microsoft Intune.
- E. Distribute a new release of the application.
- F. Register the IDs of the devices in the Apple Developer portal.

Correct Answer: BF

B: Follow these steps to register the devices:

Select the Register devices button.

A dialog prompts for your username and password used in the Apple Developer portal.

Once you sign in with your Apple username and password, App Center adds the unprovisioned devices to both your Apple developer account and the releases provisioning profile.

Optionally you can upload a .p12 file to re-sign the app and distribute it to the newly added devices. Read more on how to generate a .p12 file.

F: Registering a device means making it part of the list of devices on the Apple Developer portal that can then be included in a provisioning profile.

Incorrect Answers:

C: Only register the application in the iTunes store when it is ready for public release.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

EF (100%)

 **rrongcheng** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

It should be E, F

F: register device to Apple

download new provisioning profile from Apple

resign with the new profile (which is from Apple, not private CA, so B is incorrect)

E: Distribute a new release

upvoted 41 times

 **somedude** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

I don't believe the certificates mentioned in the linked article are internal ones. How about EF?

upvoted 8 times

 **zyxphreez** 2 years, 9 months ago

you should not release the application yet, first you need the test (manually)

upvoted 3 times

 **monniq** 1 year, 11 months ago

You need to distribute the release to the devices in order to test manually.

upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: EF

<https://help.apple.com/xcode/mac/current/#/dev7ccaf4d3c>

Step 1: Register all test devices

Step 6: Use Xcode Server to distribute the app to testers

E and F are the answers

upvoted 2 times

 **vish_2021** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

The question is: (You need to test the application manually on 10 devices) only 10 devices is it B and F is the right answer? manually register the 10 devices after developer portal

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: EF

E & F are correct answers.

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: EF

First you need to register the devices on apple developer portal than distribute the realease for testing

upvoted 2 times

 **PlumpyTumbler** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: EF

Just so the correct answer displays in the "answer" pop-out.

upvoted 3 times

 **LeeVee** 2 years ago

E,F

<https://help.apple.com/xcode/mac/current/#/dev7ccaf4d3c>

upvoted 5 times

 **kumardeb** 2 years, 4 months ago

E. Distribute a new release of the application.

F. Register the IDs of the devices in the Apple Developer portal.

upvoted 7 times

 **NKnab** 2 years, 8 months ago

c and d as per the ref given - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/distribution/auto-provisioning>

upvoted 2 times

 **dx** 2 years, 8 months ago

Intune isn't mentioned anywhere in that doc

upvoted 6 times

You have a private distribution group that contains provisioned and unprovisioned devices.

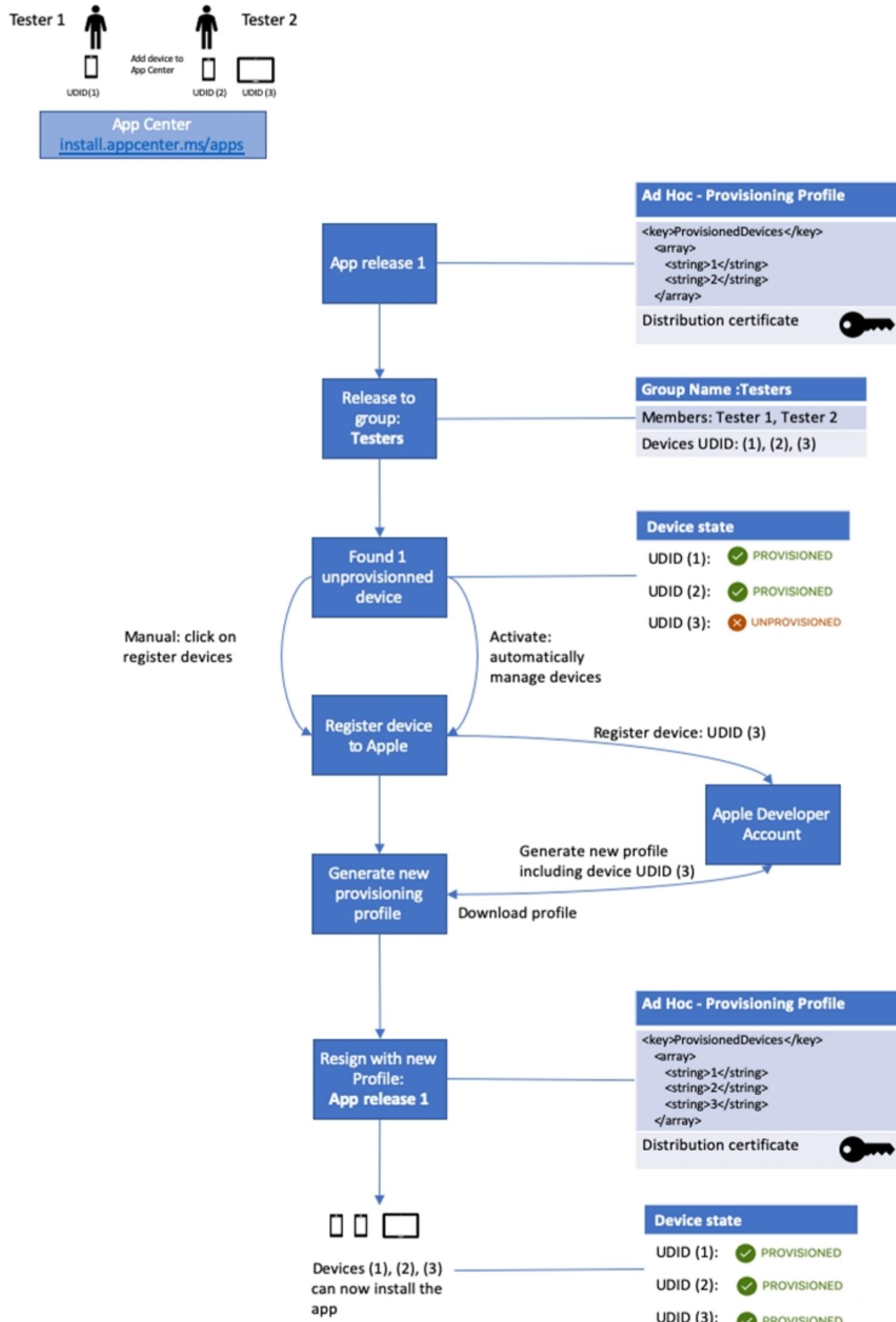
You need to distribute a new iOS application to the distribution group by using Microsoft Visual Studio App Center.

What should you do?

- Select Register devices and sign my app.
- Create an active subscription in App Center Test.
- Create an unsigned build.
- Add the device owner to the collaborators group.

Correct Answer: A

The following diagram displays the entire app re-signing flow in App Center.



Incorrect Answers:

- C: The application build must be signed.
- D: The device owner does not need to be added.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/distribution/auto-provisioning#distribute-a-new-release>

Register new device IDs in the Apple Developer portal.

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer

upvoted 3 times

 **saschgo** 1 year, 8 months ago

A. Select Register devices and sign my app.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/distribution/auto-provisioning#distribute-a-new-release>

upvoted 3 times

SIMULATION -

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

You need to create an Azure Traffic Manager profile named az400123456789n1-tm in a resource group named RG1lod123456789. The solution must ensure that users will always connect to a copy of the website that is in the same country.

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

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

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

The screenshot shows the 'Traffic Manager profiles' page in the Azure portal. At the top, there's a header with a 'Microsoft' logo and navigation icons. Below it is a search bar with the placeholder 'Filter by name...'. The main area contains a table with three columns: 'Name', 'Status', and 'Subscriptions'. Under 'Subscriptions', it says 'All 4 selected'. At the bottom of the table, it shows '22 items'.

- 2, In the Create Traffic Manager profile, enter, or select these settings:

Name: az400123456789n1-tm -

Routing method: Geographic -

Resource group: RG1lod123456789 -

The screenshot shows the 'Create Traffic Manager profile' dialog. It has several input fields:

- 'Name': samplegeoprofile
- 'Routing method': Geographic
- 'Subscription': (dropdown menu)
- 'Resource group': geoprofilerg
- 'Resource group location': West US

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

Reference:

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

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

Correct Answer: DE

E: GitLab CI/CD can be used with GitHub or any other Git server such as BitBucket. Instead of moving your entire project to GitLab, you can connect your external repository to get the benefits of GitLab CI/CD.

Note: 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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/pipeline-options-for-git>

Community vote distribution

DE (100%)

✉  **silverdeath** Highly Voted 2 years, 12 months ago

The answer is correct,

<https://developercommunity.visualstudio.com/content/problem/472926/how-to-connect-bitbucket-server-on-perm-not-cloud.html>
upvoted 28 times

✉  **jay158** 1 year, 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/on-premises-bitbucket?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

✉  **AS007** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Verified - its correct

upvoted 22 times

✉  **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: DE

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/on-premises-bitbucket?view=azure-devops>

"probably caused by a firewall blocking traffic from these servers"

"Switch to using self-hosted agents or scale-set agents"

D and E are the answers

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

D & E are correct answers.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: DE

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mev4953** 1 year, 1 month ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/on-premises-bitbucket?view=azure-devops#:~:text=Otherwise%20you%20must%20set%20up%20self%2Dhosted%20agents%20that%20can%20access%20your%20on%2Dpremises%20server%20and%20fetch%20the%20code>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **creator** 1 year, 10 months ago

The hosted agent and Git connection are needed. Because of firewall, a Microsoft-hosted agent can't connect. So the answers are D and E.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **DeepMoon** 2 years ago

If you can't talk from Azure DevOps to the bitbucket server because the firewall is blocking; then you need an internal self-hosted agent. Internal self-hosted agents initiate the connection to Az DevOPs from outside.

Everybody seems to be overlooking that this is build & release pipeline. If you want to release artifacts; then you need a deployment group. So the answers are:

Deployment Group & a Self-Hosted Agent.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **jagibe** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

The question don't say that the release is deployed to on-prem server

upvoted 1 times

✉ **tom999** 2 years, 1 month ago

For those of you who want to read more about "External Git service connection": <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/library/service-endpoints?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#sep-extgit>

The following URL outlines the same setup with an on-prem Bitbucket server:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/on-premises-bitbucket?view=azure-devops#not-reachable-from-azure-pipelines>

Drawback in this setup: "CI and PR triggers will not work in this configuration. You can only start manual or scheduled pipeline runs."

upvoted 4 times

✉ **tom999** 2 years, 1 month ago

Conclusion: D+E is right

upvoted 1 times

✉ **RKS** 2 years, 1 month ago

Verified - Correct!

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Jkmr622** 2 years, 3 months ago

D+E

Correctamundo dude

upvoted 2 times

✉ **passtest100** 2 years, 4 months ago

Should be B E:

B:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/on-premises-bitbucket?view=azure-devops>

Reachable from Microsoft-hosted agents

Another decision you possibly have to make is whether to use Microsoft-hosted agents or self-hosted agents to run your pipelines. This often comes down to whether Microsoft-hosted agents can reach your server. To check whether they can, create a simple pipeline to use Microsoft-hosted agents and make sure to add a step to checkout source code from your server. If this passes, then you can continue using Microsoft-hosted agents.

E:

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

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Raywang** 2 years, 2 months ago

Switch to using self-hosted agents or scale-set agents. These agents can be set up within your network and hence will have access to the Bitbucket server. These agents only require outbound connections to Azure Pipelines. There is no need to open a firewall for inbound connections. Make sure that the name of the server you specified when creating the service connection is resolvable from the self-hosted agents.

So D & E are correct.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **creator** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct!!!

upvoted 1 times

✉ **kumardeb** 2 years, 4 months ago

D. a self-hosted agent

E. an External Git service connection

upvoted 2 times

✉ **goku02** 2 years, 10 months ago

Verified !! answer is correct.

upvoted 7 times

 **JK2** 2 years, 10 months ago

D & E are the correct answers

upvoted 6 times

 **Siddharth** 3 years, 3 months ago

D is not a correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **bombjack70** 3 years, 3 months ago

why? the server is on premise and inaccessible from the internet

upvoted 13 times

HOTSPOT -

Your company uses Git as a source code control system for a complex app named App1.

You plan to add a new functionality to App1.

You need to design a branching model for the new functionality.

Which branch lifetime and branch type should you use in the branching model? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Branch lifetime:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| Long-lived | |
| Short-lived | |

Branch type:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| Master | |
| Feature | |
| Integration | |

Answer Area

Branch lifetime:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| Long-lived | |
| Short-lived | |

Correct Answer:

Branch type:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| Master | |
| Feature | |
| Integration | |

Branch lifetime: Short-lived -

Branch type: Feature -

Feature branches are used when developing a new feature or enhancement which has the potential of a development lifespan longer than a single deployment.

When starting development, the deployment in which this feature will be released may not be known. No matter when the feature branch will be finished, it will always be merged back into the master branch.

Reference:

<https://gist.github.com/digitaljhelms/4287848>

✉  **SteveChai**  1 year, 12 months ago

given answer is correct.

upvoted 17 times

✉  **blasdelezo**  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct but watch out for the typo:

Which branch lifetime and branch time should you use in the branching model?

Should be:

Which branch lifetime and branch type should you use in the branching model?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

"add a new functionality"

I agree with the answer given

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Short-lived
Feature
upvoted 4 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.
Short-lived
Feature
upvoted 3 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct
upvoted 1 times

 **SuperPetey** 1 year, 10 months ago

Well... this is a bad question because different conventions are all valid. For instance GitHub's Flow uses short lived branches off of Master. So really just a poor question. If you get this question in the exam add feedback that it is a bad question.

upvoted 4 times

 **moota** 1 year, 9 months ago

I agree that this is a very bad question.
upvoted 1 times

 **totalz** 1 year, 4 months ago

Honestly, I haven't seen any good question so far!
upvoted 2 times

 **rrr** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is correct:
when you add new functionality generally feature branch will be created
as soon as you complete code work you would need to create pull request
Pullrequest reviewers will merge code from feature--> Master
and they delete feature branch during code merge Hence Feature branch is short lived
upvoted 3 times

You have a project in Azure DevOps.

You plan to deploy a self-hosted agent by using an unattended configuration script.

Which two values should you define in the configuration script? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. authorization credentials
- B. the project name
- C. the deployment group name
- D. the organization URL
- E. the agent pool name

Correct Answer: AD

Unattended config:

The agent can be set up from a script with no human intervention. You must pass --unattended and the answers to all questions.

To configure an agent, it must know the URL to your organization or collection and credentials of someone authorized to set up agents. All other responses are optional.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-windows>

Community vote distribution

AD (100%)

 **anhtvux** 2 months, 1 week ago

I thought authorization credentials should not be in a script - but it looks like the right answer
upvoted 1 times

 **mamoon_malta2022** 7 months ago

A and D are correct options
o configure an agent, it must know the URL to your organization or collection and credentials of someone authorized to set up agents. All other responses are optional. Any command-line parameter can be specified using an environment variable instead: put its name in upper case and prepend VSTS_AGENT_INPUT_. For example, VSTS_AGENT_INPUT_PASSWORD instead of specifying --password.
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD
A and D are correct as supported by given link
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

A & D are correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-windows?view=azure-devops#unattended-config>
upvoted 3 times

 **jay158** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-windows?view=azure-devops#unattended-config>
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

`setfacl -m u:omsagent:`

| |
|------------|
| r |
| x |
| rx |
| rwx |

| |
|-------------|
| /lib |
| /etc |
| /tmp |
| /usr |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

`setfacl -m u:omsagent:`

| |
|------------|
| r |
| x |
| rx |
| rwx |

| |
|-------------|
| /lib |
| /etc |
| /tmp |
| /usr |

Box 1: rwx -

The Log Analytics agent for Linux runs as the omsagent user. To grant >write permission to the omsagent user, run the command `setfacl -m u:omsagent:rwx /tmp`.

Box 2: /tmp -

Deploying DSC to a Linux node uses the /tmp folder.

Reference:

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

 **Eltooth** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Deploying DSC to a Linux node uses the /tmp folder. Modules such as nxautomation are temporarily downloaded for verification before installing them in their appropriate locations. To ensure that modules install correctly, the Log Analytics agent for Linux needs read/write permissions on the /tmp folder.

The Log Analytics agent for Linux runs as the omsagent user. To grant >write permission to the omsagent user, run the command `setfacl -m u:omsagent:rwx /tmp`.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-onboarding#enable-azure-vms>
upvoted 8 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is correct and link supports it clearly

upvoted 4 times

 **jay158** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct rwx /tmp

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

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You are using PowerShell to administer Azure Log Analytics workspaces.

You need to list the available workspaces and their properties.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Get-AzResource | -ResourceGroupName | Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces - ExpandProperties |
| Get-AzResourceGroup | -ResourceId | |
| Get-AzResourceProvider | -ResourceType | |

Correct Answer:**Answer Area**

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Get-AzResource | -ResourceGroupName | Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces - ExpandProperties |
| Get-AzResourceGroup | -ResourceId | |
| Get-AzResourceProvider | -ResourceType | |

Box 1: Get-AzResource -

Use the following command to examine the access control mode for all workspaces in the subscription:

PowerShell -

```
Get-AzResource -ResourceType Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces -ExpandProperties | foreach {$_ .Name + ":" +  
$_ .Properties.features.enableLogAccessUsingOnlyResourcePermissions
```

Box 2: -ResourceType -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/manage-access>

 **syu31svc** Highly Voted 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 5 times

 **elequiel** Most Recent 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **1JD1** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

 **Pandur1** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is correct, but the explanation isn't.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/get-azresource?view=azps-7.5.0> -> see Example 6

upvoted 4 times

You have Azure Pipelines and GitHub integrated as a source code repository.
The build pipeline has continuous integration enabled.
You plan to trigger an automated build whenever code changes are committed to the repository.
You need to ensure that the system will wait until a build completes before queuing another build.
What should you implement?

- A. path filters
- B. batch changes
- C. scheduled builds
- D. branch filters

Correct Answer: B

Batching CI runs -

If you have many team members uploading changes often, you may want to reduce the number of runs you start. If you set batch to true, when a pipeline is running, the system waits until the run is completed, then starts another run with all changes that have not yet been built.

Example:

```
# specific branch build with batching
```

trigger:

batch: true

branches:

include:

- master

To clarify this example, let us say that a push A to master caused the above pipeline to run. While that pipeline is running, additional pushes B and C occur into the repository. These updates do not start new independent runs immediately. But after the first run is completed, all pushes until that point of time are batched together and a new run is started.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **hebertpena88** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

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

"If you set batch to true, when a pipeline is running, the system waits until the run is completed, then starts another run with all changes that have not yet been built"

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Exam_pas** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

B is Correct Answer.

upvoted 1 times

You are using GitHub as a source code repository.

You create a client-side Git hook on the commit-msg event. The hook requires that each commit message contain a custom work item tag.

You need to make a commit that does not have a work item tag.

Which git commit parameter should you use?

- A. --squash
- B. --no-verify
- C. --message "
- D. --no-post-rewrite

Correct Answer: B

The commit-msg hook is invoked by git-commit and git-merge, and can be bypassed with the --no-verify option.

Reference:

<https://git-scm.com/docs/githooks>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer.

This hook is invoked by git-commit[1] and git-merge[1], and can be bypassed with the --no-verify option. It takes a single parameter, the name of the file that holds the proposed commit log message. Exiting with a non-zero status causes the command to abort.

The hook is allowed to edit the message file in place, and can be used to normalize the message into some project standard format. It can also be used to refuse the commit after inspecting the message file.

https://git-scm.com/docs/githooks#_commit_msg

upvoted 4 times

 **Pandur1** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

-no-verify seems correct

upvoted 3 times

 **jay158** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://git-scm.com/docs/githooks>

upvoted 3 times

You have a private distribution group that contains provisioned and unprovisioned devices.

You need to distribute a new iOS application to the distribution group by using Microsoft Visual Studio App Center.

What should you do?

- A. Select Register devices and sign my app.
- B. Create an active subscription in App Center Test.
- C. Add the device owner to the organization in App Center.
- D. Create an unsigned build.

Correct Answer: A

Distribute a new release.

When you distribute a new release to a group that doesn't have automatic device management enabled, a Devices step is part of the wizard. The step checks if you have unprovisioned devices in the distribution group; if this happens, you can check the Register devices and re-sign app checkbox. App Center then runs three operations for you:

1. Register new device IDs in the Apple Developer portal.
2. Add the devices to the provisioning profile and download it.
3. Re-sign the uploaded binary so that all testers can install it.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Jawad1462** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Nuraddin** 6 months ago

correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **pdk88** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Same as topic 8 question 42

upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

You need to deploy Internet Information Services (IIS) to an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2019.

How should you complete the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration script? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct locations. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

| Values | Answer Area |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Configuration | |
| DependsOn | |
| File | |
| IncludeAllSubFeature | |
| WindowsFeature | |

```

MyDsc {
    Node 'Server1' {
        MyConfigDetail {
            Ensure = 'Present'
            Name = 'Web-Server'
        }
    }
}

```

Correct Answer:

| Values | Answer Area |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Configuration | Configuration |
| DependsOn | |
| File | |
| IncludeAllSubFeature | |
| WindowsFeature | WindowsFeature |

```

MyDsc {
    Node 'Server1' {
        WindowsFeature MyConfigDetail {
            Ensure = 'Present'
            Name = 'Web-Server'
        }
    }
}

```

Box 1: Configuration -

Configuration Example:

Configuration Sample -

{

Node localhost, server02 -

{

Box 2: WindowsFeature -

Example:

WindowsFeature RoleExample -

{

```
Ensure = "Present"
# Alternatively, to ensure the role is uninstalled, set Ensure to "Absent"
Name = "Web-Server" # Use the Name property from Get-WindowsFeature
}

The WindowsFeature resource in Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) provides a mechanism to ensure that roles and features are added or removed on a target node.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/reference/resources/windows/windowsfeatureresource https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/managing-nodes/apply-get-test
```

✉ **syu31svc** Highly Voted 7 months, 1 week ago
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started>

Answer is correct
upvoted 5 times

✉ **anhtvux** Most Recent 2 months ago
the answer is correct: Configuration & WindowsFeature
upvoted 1 times

✉ **pdk88** 7 months, 1 week ago
Given answer is correct.

-Configuration
-Node (already given in answer)
-Feature

```
Configuration MyDscConfiguration
{
param
(
[string[]]$ComputerName='localhost'
)

Node $ComputerName
{
WindowsFeature MyFeatureInstance
{
Ensure = 'Present'
Name = 'RSAT'
}

WindowsFeature My2ndFeatureInstance
{
Ensure = 'Present'
Name = 'Bitlocker'
}
}
```

MyDscConfiguration

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/configurations/configurations?view=dsc-1.1#configuration-syntax>
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You plan to use Desired State Configuration (DSC) to maintain the configuration of a server that runs Windows Server 2019.

The server must have the following features installed:

- A web server
- An email server

How should you complete the DSC configuration file? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

```
configuration RequiredFeatures
{
    Import-DscResource -ModuleName PSDesiredStateConfiguration
    Node localhost
    {
        WindowsFeatureSet RequiredWindowsFeatures
        {
            Name = @("Mail-Server", "IIS")
            Name = @("SMTP-Server", "IIS")
            Name = @("Mail-Server", "Web-Server")
            Name = @("SMTP-Server", "Web-Server")
            Ensure = 'Present'
            Install
            Ensure
            Enforce
            Required
        }
        IncludeAllSubFeature = $true
    }
}
```

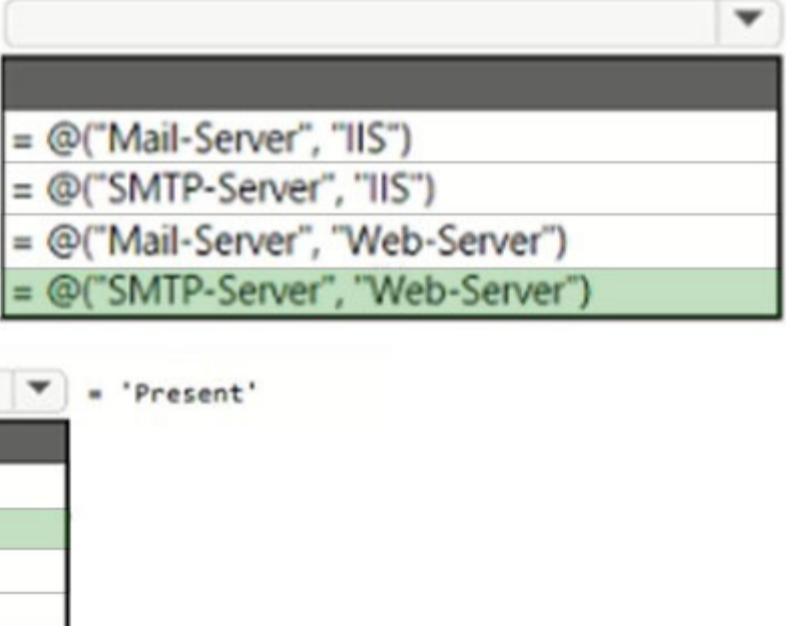
```

configuration RequiredFeatures
{
    Import-DscResource -ModuleName PSDesiredStateConfiguration

    Node localhost
    {
        WindowsFeatureSet RequiredWindowsFeatures
        {
            Name = @("Mail-Server", "IIS")
            = @("SMTP-Server", "IIS")
            = @("Mail-Server", "Web-Server")
            = @("SMTP-Server", "Web-Server")
        }
    }
}

```

Correct Answer:



```

Name = @("Mail-Server", "IIS")
= @("SMTP-Server", "IIS")
= @("Mail-Server", "Web-Server")
= @("SMTP-Server", "Web-Server")

Ensure = 'Present'

IncludeAllSubFeature = $true
}
}
}

```

Box 1: = @("SMTP-Server", "Web-Server")

The following configuration ensures that the Web-Server (IIS) and SMTP (email) Server features, and all subfeatures of each, are installed.

```

configuration FeatureSetTest
{
    Import-DscResource -ModuleName PSDesiredStateConfiguration
}

```

Node localhost -

```

{
    WindowsFeatureSet WindowsFeatureSetExample
    {
        Name = @("SMTP-Server", "Web-Server")
        Ensure = 'Present'

        IncludeAllSubFeature = $true -
    }
}

```

Box 2: Ensure -

Ensure indicates whether the roles or features are added. To ensure that the roles or features are added, set this property to Present. To ensure that the roles or features are removed, set the property to Absent. The default value is Present.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/reference/resources/windows/windowsFeatureSetResource>

 **Jawad1462** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct same concept as the question before!

upvoted 4 times

 **Atos** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Confirmed:

```
configuration FeatureSetTest
{
    Import-DscResource -ModuleName PSDesiredStateConfiguration
    Node localhost
    {

        WindowsFeatureSet WindowsFeatureSetExample
        {
            Name = @("SMTP-Server", "Web-Server")
            Ensure = 'Present'
            IncludeAllSubFeature = $true
        }
    }
}

upvoted 3 times
```

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct and link supports it

upvoted 1 times

 **pdk88** 7 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

You have a private distribution group that contains provisioned and unprovisioned devices.

You need to distribute a new iOS application to the distribution group by using Microsoft Visual Studio App Center.

What should you do?

- A. Register the devices on the Apple Developer portal.
- B. Add the device owner to the organization in App Center.
- C. Create an unsigned build.
- D. Add the device owner to the collaborators group.

Correct Answer: A

Distribute a new release.

When you distribute a new release to a group that doesn't have automatic device management enabled, a Devices step is part of the wizard. The step checks if you have unprovisioned devices in the distribution group; if this happens, you can check the Register devices and re-sign app checkbox. App Center then runs three operations for you:

1. Register new device IDs in the Apple Developer portal.
2. Add the devices to the provisioning profile and download it.
3. Re-sign the uploaded binary so that all testers can install it.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **pdk88** Highly Voted 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Same as topic 8 question 42 and topic 8 question 51 (answers differ)

upvoted 5 times

 **WickedMJ** Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is correct - Register the devices on the Apple Developer portal.

Same question as the following:

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/37407-exam-az-400-topic-14-question-93-discussion/>

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/10950-exam-az-400-topic-8-question-40-discussion/>

upvoted 4 times

Your company uses Azure Artifacts for package management.
You need to configure an upstream source in Azure Artifacts for Python packages.
Which repository type should you use as an upstream source?

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

Correct Answer: B

Get started with Python packages in Azure Artifacts

Create a feed -

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

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **Hooters** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

B. PyPI
upvoted 15 times

✉  **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The Python Package Index (PyPI) is a repository of software for the Python programming language.

100% is B
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct answer.
<https://pypi.org/>
upvoted 3 times

✉  **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B
correct
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mev4953** 1 year, 1 month ago

PyPI is correct
[https://azure.microsoft.com/it-it/blog/python-package-pypi-support-for-azure-artifacts-now-in-preview/#:~:text=Python%20package%20\(PyPI\)%20support%20for%20Azure%20Artifacts%20now%20in%20preview](https://azure.microsoft.com/it-it/blog/python-package-pypi-support-for-azure-artifacts-now-in-preview/#:~:text=Python%20package%20(PyPI)%20support%20for%20Azure%20Artifacts%20now%20in%20preview)
upvoted 3 times

✉  **cedii13** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct
upvoted 1 times

✉  **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

(npmjs.com, NuGet.org, Maven Central, and PyPI)

Upstream sources enable you to use a single feed to store both the packages you produce and the packages you consume from "remote feeds": both public feeds (for example, npmjs.com, NuGet.org, Maven Central, and PyPI) and authenticated feeds (that is, other Azure DevOps Services feeds in your organization or in organizations in your Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant).

upvoted 3 times

Question #56

Topic 8

You have a GitHub repository that contains workflows. The workflows contain steps that execute predefined actions. Each action has one or more versions.

You need to request the specific version of an action to execute.

Which three attributes can you use to identify the version? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. the SHA-based hashes
- B. the tag
- C. the runner
- D. the branch
- E. the serial

Correct Answer: ABD

Community vote distribution

ABD (100%)

 **giuliohome** Highly Voted 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ABD

I think the most direct reference is <https://docs.github.com/en/actions/creating-actions/about-custom-actions#good-practices-for-release-management>

"To use a specific action version, users can configure their GitHub Actions workflow to target a tag, a commit's SHA, or a branch named for a release."

upvoted 7 times

 **anhtvux** Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: ABD

hash, tag, branch to specify versions of code

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ABD

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/using-workflows/workflow-syntax-for-github-actions>

"We strongly recommend that you include the version of the action you are using by specifying a Git ref, SHA, or Docker tag. If you don't specify a version, it could break your workflows or cause unexpected behavior when the action owner publishes an update.

Using the commit SHA of a released action version is the safest for stability and security.

If the action publishes major version tags, you should expect to receive critical fixes and security patches while still retaining compatibility. Note that this behavior is at the discretion of the action's author.

Using the default branch of an action may be convenient, but if someone releases a new major version with a breaking change, your workflow could break."

Answers are A, B and D

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains multiple Azure pipelines.

You need to deploy a monitoring solution for the pipelines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Parse logs from multiple sources.
- Identify the root cause of issues.

What advanced feature of a monitoring tool should you include in the solution?

- A. analytics
- B. synthetic monitoring
- C. directed monitoring
- D. Alert Management

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (75%) D (25%)

✉  **Rams_84z06n** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

The question is NOT about continuous-monitoring of azure cloud. It is about monitoring azure pipeline
upvoted 1 times

✉  **LGWJ12** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Analytics, for sure .
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/reports/pipelineresult?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 4 times

✉  **giuliohome** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Changed my mind maybe, as per MohammadFayez link, yep there is an "Analytics" tab next to the pipeline Runs and Branches, but the question itself remains a bit obscure though and not well written, I'm afraid.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **MohammadFayez** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

as per below links I think the answer is D.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/continuous-monitoring>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/continuous-monitoring#ensure-quality-through-continuous-deployment>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **MohammadFayez** 7 months ago

I changed my answer I will select A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/reports/pipelineresult?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **giuliohome** 7 months ago

Ok, fair enough, will change my voting comment to
upvoted 1 times

✉  **giuliohome** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

See <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/continuous-monitoring>
"Azure Pipelines integrates with Azure Application Insights to allow continuous monitoring of your DevOps release pipeline throughout the software development lifecycle. With continuous monitoring, release pipelines can incorporate monitoring data from Application Insights and other Azure resources. When the release pipeline detects an Application Insights alert, the pipeline can gate or roll back the deployment until the alert is resolved."

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Can't find anything on Azure pipelines with regards to synthetic and directed monitoring.

Alert management is out of the question for sure

Answer is A then
upvoted 2 times

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 use Azure Pipelines to build and test a React.js application.

You have a pipeline that has a single job.

You discover that installing JavaScript packages from npm takes approximately five minutes each time you run the pipeline.

You need to recommend a solution to reduce the pipeline execution time.

Solution: You recommend using pipeline artifacts.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **syu31svc** Highly Voted 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Use pipeline caching instead

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/caching?view=azure-devops>

Answer is No

upvoted 8 times

 **Divyayuvi** 7 months, 1 week ago

yes, correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Shivaprasad123** Most Recent 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Instead enable pipeline caching

upvoted 1 times

 **anhtvux** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Good to know pipeline catching to reusing files from previous runs

upvoted 1 times

 **fanata** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

=> Answer "B" / "No"

[When to use artifacts versus caching]

Pipeline caching and pipeline artifacts perform similar functions but are designed for different scenarios and shouldn't be used interchangeably.

[Use pipeline artifacts] when you need to take specific files produced in one job and share them with other jobs (and these other jobs will likely fail without them).

[Use pipeline caching] when you want to improve {build time} by reusing files from previous runs (and not having these files won't impact the job's ability to run).

upvoted 2 times

 **pamswam** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct (Pipeline caching would be a Yes!)

upvoted 1 times

 **MohmmadFayez** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer No

upvoted 1 times

You use GitHub for source control of .NET applications.

You need to deploy a documentation solution that meets the following requirements:

- Documents will be written in Markdown as developers make code changes.
- Changes to the documents will trigger the recompilation of a static website.
- Users will access the documents from the static website.
- Documents will be stored in a GitHub repository.

Which two tools can you use to compile the website? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Word Press

B. Jekyll

C. DocFX

D. caret

E. Medium

Correct Answer: AB

Community vote distribution

BC (93%)

7%

✉  **alexax578** Highly Voted 7 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

Jekyll is obvious.

I think DocFX is the second one as it "Generate static sites from Markdown and code files"

upvoted 5 times

✉  **sieira** Most Recent 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

Jekyll is clair an DocFx

<https://blog.markvincze.com/build-and-publish-documentation-and-api-reference-with-docfx-for-net-core-projects/>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Ruckus** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BC

giuliohome smack on son

upvoted 3 times

✉  **giuliohome** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BC

<https://github.com/dotnet/docfx>

DocFX makes it extremely easy to generate your developer hub with a landing page, API reference, and conceptual documentation, from a variety of sources

<https://themefisher.com/jekyll-documentation-themes>

DOX - Best Jekyll Documentation Theme

Dox is a blazing fast and feature-rich Jekyll documentation theme that is specially crafted for project documentation. You have the flexibility to use this awesome documentation theme with both GitHub and GitLab pages along with standalone projects

upvoted 4 times

✉  **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

What is DocFX?

DocFX is an API documentation generator for .NET

Caret is a graphical text editor modeled on Sublime Text

Medium is an open platform where readers find dynamic thinking, and where expert and undiscovered voices can share their writing on any topic.

Answers are A and B

upvoted 1 times

You have an on-premises app named App1 that accesses Azure resources by using credentials stored in a configuration file.

You plan to upgrade App1 to use an Azure service principal.

What is required for App1 to programmatically sign in to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)?

- A. the application ID, a client secret, and the object ID
- B. a client secret, the object ID, and the tenant ID
- C. the application ID, a client secret, and the tenant ID
- D. the application ID, a client secret, and the subscription ID

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **Jawad1462** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

This is a repeat question albeit rephased differently

C is correct

upvoted 4 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/app-objects-and-service-principals>

"When you've completed the app registration, you've a globally unique instance of the app (the application object) which lives within your home tenant or directory. You also have a globally unique ID for your app (the app or client ID). In the portal, you can then add secrets or certificates and scopes to make your app work, customize the branding of your app in the sign-in dialog, and more."

upvoted 1 times

 **Darkeh** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

correct answer

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2019 and is managed by using Desired State Configuration (DSC).

You have the following DSC configuration.

```
configuration WebConfiguration
{
    File WebsiteContent {
        Ensure      = 'Present'
        SourcePath   = 'c:\test\index.htm'
        DestinationPath = 'c:\inetpub\wwwroot'
        DependsOn    = '[WindowsFeature]Web-Server'
    }

    WindowsFeature Web-Server
    {
        Ensure  = 'Present'
        Name    = 'Web-Server'
    }
}
```

You have the following Local Configuration Manager (LCM) configuration.

```
LocalConfigurationManager
{
    ConfigurationMode = "ApplyAndMonitor"
    RefreshFrequencyMins = 30
    ConfigurationModeFrequencyMins = 60
    RefreshMode = 'Push'
}
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

| Statements | Yes | No |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| The Index.htm file will be copied to the C:\Test folder before the Web-Server Windows feature is installed. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| If manual changes are made to the configuration of the virtual machine, the configuration will reapply automatically. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| If the Web-Server Windows feature is uninstalled from the virtual machine, the discrepancy will be reported in a log entry within 60 minutes. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Correct Answer:

| Statements | Yes | No |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| The Index.htm file will be copied to the C:\Test folder before the Web-Server Windows feature is installed. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| If manual changes are made to the configuration of the virtual machine, the configuration will reapply automatically. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| If the Web-Server Windows feature is uninstalled from the virtual machine, the discrepancy will be reported in a log entry within 60 minutes. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

✉ **HereComesDevOps** Highly Voted 6 months, 3 weeks ago

First No because of dependsOn, second No because of ApplyAndMonitor not ApplyAndAutocorrect and the third is Yes upvoted 22 times

✉ **petitbilly** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

nicely explained
upvoted 1 times

✉ **alexax578** Highly Voted 7 months ago

NO - Source/Destination + DependsOn says, that Web-Server should be installed first

(NO)

(YES)

upvoted 13 times

✉ **MohmmadFayez** Most Recent 7 months ago

Correct Answer is :

No "Dependson are defined"

No "Mode is Apply and Monitor"

Yes "ConfigurationModeFreqMin : 60 "

ConfigurationModeFreqMin :How often, in minutes, the current configuration is checked and applied. This property is ignored if the ConfigurationMode property is set to ApplyOnly.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/managing-nodes/metaconfig?view=dsc-1.1>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/configurations/resource-depends-on?view=dsc-1.1>

upvoted 7 times

✉ **Divyayuvi** 7 months, 1 week ago

NO YES NO

upvoted 1 times

✉ **giuliohome** 7 months, 1 week ago

"C:\Test" is in the Source Path, the file will be copied from there and not to that folder, the "ensure: present" property refers to the target path, so I think that the first answer should be NO instead of yes.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

I would say No No Yes

Source path means the file is expected to be there

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/managing-nodes/metaconfig?view=dsc-1.1>

"ApplyAndMonitor: This is the default value. The LCM applies any new configurations. After initial application of a new configuration, if the target node drifts from the desired state, DSC reports the discrepancy in logs. Note that DSC will attempt to apply the configuration until it is successful before ApplyAndMonitor takes effect.

ApplyAndAutoCorrect: DSC applies any new configurations. After initial application of a new configuration, if the target node drifts from the desired state, DSC reports the discrepancy in logs, and then re-applies the current configuration.

How often, in minutes, the current configuration is checked and applied. This property is ignored if the ConfigurationMode property is set to ApplyOnly. The default value is 15."

upvoted 7 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a web app named App1 that is hosted on multiple servers. App1 uses Application Insights in Azure Monitor.

You need to compare the daily CPU usage from the last week for all servers.

How should you complete the query? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Values**Answer Area**

```
...
performanceCounters
| where counter == "% Processor Time"
| where timestamp >= ago{7d}
| summarize avg(value) by cloud_RoleInstance,
| 
...

```

Correct Answer:**Values****Answer Area**

```
...
performanceCounters
| where counter == "% Processor Time"
| where timestamp >= ago{7d}
| summarize avg(value) by cloud_RoleInstance,
| 
| 
...

```

 **Darkeh** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct answer:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/performance-counters>

upvoted 3 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

"daily CPU usage from the last week"

Answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains 50 virtual machines.

You plan to manage the configuration of the virtual machines by using Azure Automation State Configuration.

You need to create the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration files.

How should you structure the code blocks?

- A. Node > Configuration > Resource
- B. Configuration > Resource > Node
- C. Resource > Configuration > Node
- D. Configuration > Node > Resource

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

✉  **syu31svc**  7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-overview>

I would take D as the answer

upvoted 10 times

✉  **Darkeh** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **pdk88** 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct, I agree with you.

-Configuration
-Node
-Resource

"A configuration script consists of the following parts:

The Configuration block. This is the outermost script block. You define it by using the Configuration keyword and providing a name. In this case, the name of the configuration is MyDscConfiguration.

One or more Node blocks. These define the nodes (computers or VMs) that you are configuring. In the above configuration, there is one Node block that targets a computer named TEST-PC1. The Node block can accept multiple computer names.

One or more resource blocks. This is where the configuration sets the properties for the resources that it is configuring. In this case, there are two resource blocks, each of which call the WindowsFeature resource."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/configurations/configurations?view=dsc-1.1#configuration-syntax>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Ward**  1 month, 1 week ago

Chat GPT Answer:

B. Configuration > Resource > Node

In Azure Automation State Configuration, the DSC configuration files should be structured in the following order: Configuration, Resource, and Node.

The Configuration block specifies the name of the configuration and any parameters that are used.

The Resource block specifies the resource type and name, and any properties that are needed to configure the resource.

The Node block specifies the target node(s) to which the configuration should be applied, and the configuration(s) to apply to the node(s). Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **maeterlinch** 1 month ago

First time GPT answer is wrong. I checked and GPT has corrected the answer below

I apologize for the confusion. You are correct, the correct structure for DSC configuration files is:

D. Configuration > Node > Resource

This structure starts with the Configuration block, followed by the Node block, which specifies the target node for the configuration, and finally the Resource block, which defines the specific resources to be managed.

Using this structure, you can define multiple Configuration blocks to manage different aspects of the system, and multiple Node blocks within

each Configuration block to manage different target nodes. The Resource block specifies the specific resources to be managed on the target node.

e on the target node.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **armvch** 1 day, 17 hours ago

Not the first time actually. I constantly see how ChatGPT can fail (at least with Azure questions)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **maeterlinch** 1 month ago

It seems that he is still studying.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **alexax578** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Configuration > Node > Resource

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/configurations/configurations>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **giuliohome** 7 months ago

Are you reading the other answers in the forum before entering yours? Have you noticed that there is an upvote button if you want to agree to an already existing answer without adding anything new to the discussion? ... just for your info, in case you missed it ;-)

upvoted 1 times

Question #64

Topic 8

Your team uses Azure Pipelines to deploy applications.

You need to ensure that when a failure occurs during the build or release process, all the team members are notified by using Microsoft Teams.

The solution must minimize development effort.

What should you do?

- A. Install the Azure Boards app for Teams and configure a subscription to receive notifications in a channel.
- B. Use Azure Automation to connect to the Azure DevOps REST API and notify the team members.
- C. Use an Azure function to connect to the Azure DevOps REST API and notify the team members.
- D. Install the Azure Pipelines app for Teams and configure a subscription to receive notifications in a channel.

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

✉ **pamswam** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is d answer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams?view=azure-devops>

Answer is D

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Darkeh** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an app named App1. You have a Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1 that contains a table named AppEvents. App1 writes logs to Workspace1.

You need to query the AppEvents table. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Only query rows for a column named Name that starts with the following text: "Clicked Create New Ticket."
- Calculate the number of daily clicks per user.
- Return the top 10 users based on their number of clicks for any day.
- Sort the results based on the highest number of clicks.
- Ignore any users who have less than three daily clicks.

In which order should you arrange the query statements? To answer, move all statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

| Actions Commands Cmdlets Statements | Answer Area |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| summarize NumberOfClicks = count() by bin(TimeGenerated, Id),
UserId | |
| AppEvents | |
| top 10 by NumberOfClicks desc | ▶ |
| where NumberOfClicks >= 3 | ◀ |
| where Name startswith "Clicked Create New Ticket" | ◀ |

Correct Answer:

| Actions Commands Cmdlets Statements | Answer Area |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | AppEvents |
| | where Name startswith "Clicked Create New Ticket" |
| | summarize NumberOfClicks = count() by bin(TimeGenerated, Id),
UserId |
| | where NumberOfClicks >= 3 |
| | top 10 by NumberOfClicks desc |

 **syu31svc** Highly Voted 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 12 times

 **gabo** Highly Voted 5 months, 2 weeks ago

I think summarize has to be after "where" and before "Top".

search, where, take, count, summarize, bin, top, extend, project, distinct

upvoted 6 times

 **NK203** Most Recent 3 days, 13 hours ago

How is the order of 'where' and 'summarize' decided? Why does summarize need to be placed between two 'where'?

upvoted 1 times

 **binhdortmund** 3 months, 1 week ago

I think the order should be

BEDAC

upvoted 1 times

 **binhdortmund** 3 months, 1 week ago

sorry ignore my post. Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Darkeh** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

correct answer
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains two resource groups named ContosoRG and ContosoDev, an Azure data factory named Contoso Data Factory, and a release pipeline in Azure Pipelines named Pipeline1.

You plan to deploy Contoso Data Factory to ContosoRG by using Pipeline1.

You add the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template deployment task shown in the following exhibit.

ARM template deployment 

Task version 

Display name *****

Azure Details 

Deployment scope *****  

Azure Resource Manager connection *****  | Manage   

Scoped to subscription 'Microsoft Azure Sponsorship'

Subscription *****   

Action *****  

Resource group *****   

Location *****   

Template 

Template location ***** 

Template *****  

Template parameters  

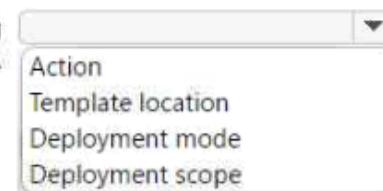
Override template parameters  

Deployment mode *****  

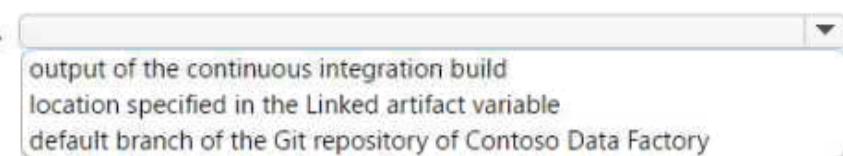
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

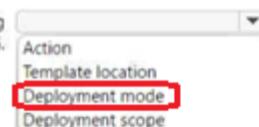
The [answer choice] setting must be changed to prevent the modification of existing databases and web apps in ContosoRG.



Pipeline1 will retrieve the ARM template from the [answer choice].



The [answer choice] setting must be changed to prevent the modification of existing databases and web apps in ContosoRG.



Correct Answer:

Pipeline1 will retrieve the ARM template from the [answer choice].



 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

The deployment mode is Complete. It needs to be changed to Incremental.

In incremental mode, Resource Manager leaves unchanged resources that exist in the resource group but aren't specified in the template. Resources in the template are added to the resource group.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deployment-modes>

upvoted 4 times

 **mrg998** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

yep this is right, have checked

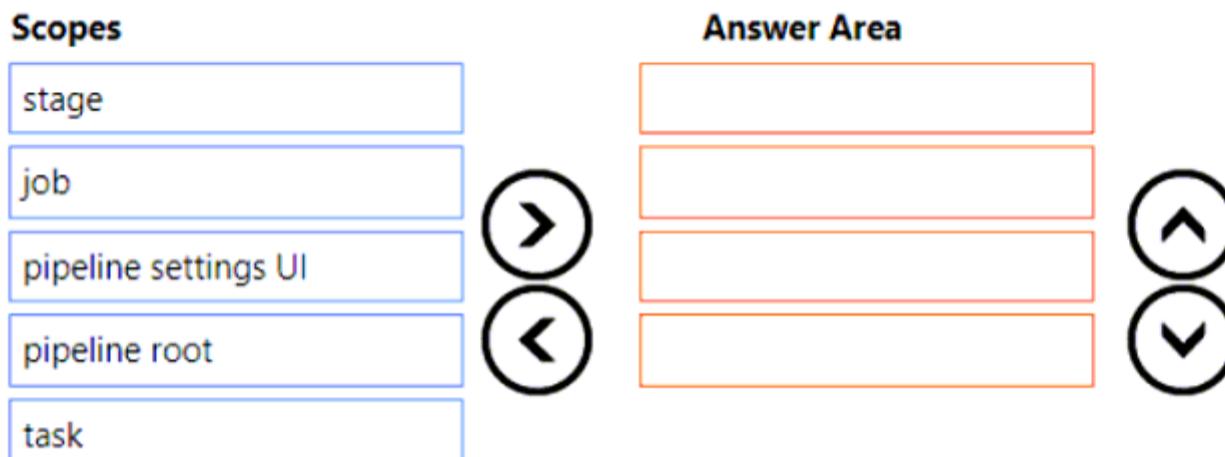
upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure Pipeline.

You need to store configuration values as variables.

At which four scopes can the variables be defined, and what is the precedence of the variables from the highest precedence to lowest precedence? To answer, move the appropriate scope from the list of scopes to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Correct Answer:

| Answer Area |
|----------------------|
| job |
| stage |
| pipeline root |
| pipeline settings UI |

 **lugia4000** Highly Voted 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Eliminate task and the answer is from the least letters to most letters, to memorize better
upvoted 11 times

 **crymo99** Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Seems correct.

When you set a variable with the same name in multiple scopes, the following precedence applies (highest precedence first).

Job level variable set in the YAML file
 Stage level variable set in the YAML file
 Pipeline level variable set in the YAML file
 Variable set at queue time
 Pipeline variable set in Pipeline settings UI

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/variables?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml%2Cbatch>
upvoted 3 times

 **dottLorenz** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Variable scopes

In the YAML file, you can set a variable at various scopes:

At the root level, to make it available to all jobs in the pipeline.

At the stage level, to make it available only to a specific stage.

At the job level, to make it available only to a specific job.

When a variable is defined at the top of a YAML, it will be available to all jobs and stages in the pipeline and is a global variable. Global variables defined in a YAML are not visible in the pipeline settings UI.

Variables at the job level override variables at the root and stage level. Variables at the stage level override variables at the root level.

upvoted 1 times

 **mrg998** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Incorrect, that article states that is the case if "When you set a variable with the same name in multiple scopes, the following precedence applies"...key word here SAME NAME. Thats not what this question is asking.

upvoted 2 times

 **petitbilly** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

This is specially the case in which you want the precedence to take effect. If they are named differently, there is no need of preference. The answer from crymo99 is correct. Double checked from here:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/variables?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml%2Cbatch#expansion-of-variables>

upvoted 1 times

 **mrg998** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

In the YAML file, you can set a variable at various scopes:

At the root level, to make it available to all jobs in the pipeline.

At the stage level, to make it available only to a specific stage.

At the job level, to make it available only to a specific job.

upvoted 1 times

 **mrg998** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Project1 that contains two environments named environment1 and environment2.

When a new version of Project is released, the latest version is deployed to environment2, and the previous version is redeployed to environment1.

You need to distribute users across the environments. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- New releases must be available to only a subset of the users.
- You must gradually increase the number of users that can access environment2.

What should you use?

- A. VIP swaping
- B. web app deployment slots
- C. Azure Load Balancer
- D. Azure Traffic Manager

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

D (50%) B (50%)

 **laminall** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I think it's B
upvoted 6 times

 **Rams_84z06n** Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is cost effect. With deployment slots, you can implement swapping. Assign each slot to a env. and you can quickly expose tested environment to large set of users by swapping the slots.

upvoted 1 times

 **andrei_20** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

I would go with Traffic Manager.
It is not clear how deployment slots help to deploy gradually.
upvoted 3 times

 **buzzerboy** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

We dont know if this is deployed on Azure Web Services. If so, deployment slots would work.
upvoted 1 times

 **Hieronimusov** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

why deployment slots???
Traffic Manager = subset of users
ENVIRONMENT != same web app
ENVIRONMENT == same app architecture (for example vm + db + storage account + ...)
upvoted 1 times

 **Hieronimusov** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

iam going with D
upvoted 1 times

 **AKhalid** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D
subset of users can be done via deployment slot so answer is D.
upvoted 2 times

 **anhtvux** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B
B - deployment slot should be right
upvoted 2 times

 **dottLorenz** 2 months ago

Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer that enables you to distribute traffic optimally to services across global Azure regions, while providing high availability and responsiveness. Correct response is B

upvoted 2 times

 **basiltomato** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

I would say D Traffic Manager.

It can get a bit messy with deployment slots. There's no word about web app but 2 environments. We don't know what is in each but to my mind an environment consists of a set of the same components e.g. 1xAppSvc, 1xAppInsights. Therefore to easily distribute traffic between the two the best seems to be Traffic Manager.

upvoted 2 times

 **Petya27** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I think it is D) Traffic Manager, because with Traffic Manager, you can distribute traffic according to one of several traffic routing methods, e.g. priority routing, weighted routing, etc. This relates to one of the conditions about a subset of users. With e.g., weighted routing, one can have traffic distributed to the subset, but with deployment slots, you cannot have that -- all the traffic is switched from one slot to the other and vice versa. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-routing-methods>

upvoted 2 times

 **mrg998** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

the traffic manager still relies on something else to do the swapping aka the deployment slots. Where as deployment slots functionality can achieve the stated goal without the use of traffic manager

upvoted 3 times

 **Petya27** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

You are right actually, I change my answer to deployment slots.

upvoted 2 times

 **m4mayur** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

I feel like it's D Traffic Manager.

upvoted 1 times

 **crymo99** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is Traffic manager.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview>

upvoted 1 times

 **mrg998** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Hard one because deployment slots and traffic manager both do this! I would go for deployment slots (B) because there is no mention of different instances of Azure web app

upvoted 1 times

 **warchoon** 2 months ago

"the latest version IS deployed to environment2"

not "going to be"

so deployment slots are already used

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP

You are designing a versioning strategy for Git-based packages.

You plan to use a Semantic Versioning (SemVer)-based strategy.

You need to identify when to change the build version.

What should you identify for each scenario? To answer, drag the appropriate versions to the correct scenarios. Each version 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 | Answer Area |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Major | You rename a parameter in an API: |
| Minor | You deprecate functionality in an API: |
| Patch | You add a feature and maintain backwards compatibility: |

Answer Area

- Correct Answer:** You rename a parameter in an API: Major
- You deprecate functionality in an API: Minor
- You add a feature and maintain backwards compatibility: Minor

✉  **meee21** Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

correct

1- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/diagnostics/mvc1004?view=aspnetcore-7.0#:~:text=Renaming%20a%20parameter%20on%20a%20public%20type%20could%20be%20considered%20a%20breaking%20change%20since%20it%20changes%20a%20library%27s%20public%20API%20surface.>
 2,3 - <https://semver.org/#:~:text=Minor%20version%20Y,version%20is%20incremented.>

upvoted 6 times

✉  **mrg998** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

i change my comment, this is the right answer
upvoted 4 times

✉  **le129** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

how is renaming a parameter major but not deprecating functionality? both are breaking changes?
upvoted 3 times

✉  **OpOmOp** 1 week, 4 days ago

In semver, a change is considered major if it breaks backward compatibility, meaning that existing code that relies on the API will no longer work as expected after the change is made
upvoted 1 times

✉  **OpOmOp** 1 week, 4 days ago

a minor change is one that adds new functionality in a backward-compatible manner, or deprecates existing functionality in a backward-compatible manner.

Since deprecating functionality in an API does not break existing code, it is considered a minor change.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mrg998** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I would say:
Minor
Major
Patch
upvoted 3 times

 **Frefren** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct.

Major, Minor, Minor

The last one is not patch, because it adds a feature, not fix a bug.

upvoted 2 times

Question #70

Topic 8

You use Calendar Versioning (CalVer) for code assets.

You need to store an optional tag of beta as part of the version.

Which part of the version should you use for the tag?

A. minor

B. major

C. micro

D. modifier

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **mrg998** Highly Voted  2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D

"Major - The first number in the version. 2 and 3 are Python's famous major versions. The major segment is the most common calendar-based component.

Minor - The second number in the version. 7 is the most popular minor version of Python.

Micro - The third and usually final number in the version. Sometimes referred to as the "patch" segment.

Modifier - An optional text tag, such as "dev", "alpha", "beta", "rc1", and so on."

from <https://calver.org/>

upvoted 8 times

 **funny_penguin** 2 months ago

thanks for explaining the difference between them

upvoted 2 times

 **crymo99** Most Recent  2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

correct.

<https://calver.org/>

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that uses Azure Automation State Configuration to manage the configuration of virtual machines.

You need to identify which nodes are noncompliant.

How should you complete the query? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

| Values | Answer Area |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Category | AzureDiagnostics |
| DscReportStatus | where <input type="text"/> == "DscNodeStatus" |
| Message | where <input type="text"/> contains "" |
| OperationName | where <input type="text"/> != "Compliant" |
| Resource | |
| ResultType | |

| Answer Area |
|------------------|
| AzureDiagnostics |

Correct Answer: | where Category == "DscNodeStatus"
 | where OperationName contains ""
 | where ResultType != "Compliant"

✉  **laminall** Highly Voted 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

<https://learn.microsoft.com/fr-fr/azure/automation/automation-dsc-diagnostics>

upvoted 5 times

✉  **petitbilly** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Also the link in English. But your link is perfect. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-diagnostics#view-the-state-configuration-logs>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mrg998** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

thats right:

Close the Queries dialog box. The Log Search pane opens with a query region scoped to your Automation account resource. The records for DSC operations are stored in the AzureDiagnostics table. To find nodes that aren't compliant, type the following query.

Kusto

Copy

AzureDiagnostics

```
| where Category == "DscNodeStatus"
| where OperationName contains "DSCNodeStatusData"
| where ResultType != "Compliant"
```

Filtering details:

Filter on DscNodeStatusData to return operations for each State Configuration node.

Filter on DscResourceStatusData to return operations for each DSC resource called in the node configuration applied to that resource.

Filter on DscResourceStatusData to return error information for any DSC resources that fail.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Is there a box missing in the question? Should the box be placed after the word "contains" and be filled with "DSCNodeStatusData"?

upvoted 1 times

Question #72

Topic 8

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Project1.

You need to ensure that all new pipelines in Project1 execute three specific tasks during pipeline execution.

What should you create?

- A. a task group
- B. a JSON template
- C. a YAML template
- D. a PowerShell task

Correct Answer: A

 **mrg998** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Terrible question! If its azure classic pipelines then its a task group, if its a YAML based pipeline then its YAML pipelines. Not sure which one to go for really

upvoted 10 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a project in Azure DevOps that contains a release pipeline. The pipeline contains two stages named QA and Prod. QA deploys code to an Azure web app named webapp1. Prod deploys code to an Azure web app named webapp2.

You need to ensure that code deployments to webapp2 are blocked if Azure Application Insights generates Failed requests alerts following the deployment of new code to webapp1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

QA:

- Add a task to configure alert rules in Application Insights.
- Configure a gate in the pre-deployment conditions.
- Configure an auto-redeploy trigger in the post-deployment conditions
- Configure a post-deployment approval in the post-deployment conditions

Prod:

- Add a task to configure an alert rule in Application Insights.
- Configure a gate in the pre-deployment conditions.
- Configure a trigger in the pre-deployment conditions.
- Configure the Deployment queue settings in the pre-deployment conditions.

Answer Area

QA:

- Add a task to configure alert rules in Application Insights.
- Configure a gate in the pre-deployment conditions.
- Configure an auto-redeploy trigger in the post-deployment conditions
- Configure a post-deployment approval in the post-deployment conditions

Correct Answer:

Prod:

- Add a task to configure an alert rule in Application Insights.
- Configure a gate in the pre-deployment conditions.
- Configure a trigger in the pre-deployment conditions.
- Configure the Deployment queue settings in the pre-deployment conditions.

 **mrg998** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Incorrect, I would say:

QA: Configure a post deployment approval in the post deployment conditions

Prod: Configure a gate in the pre-deployment conditions

upvoted 5 times

 **Petya27** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I think the provided answer is correct, because a post deployment approval is used for another purpose. If you're trying to validate something that has already been deployed, use a post-deployment approval. If you're trying to control when you're going to deploy something to an environment, use a pre-deployment approval. The fact that all of the rest of answers provided for the QA questions are wrong, makes the provided answer about the alert rule in Application insights the right one.

upvoted 2 times

 **warchoon** 2 months ago

an approval is a manual reaction, not CD

upvoted 1 times

 **3arle** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

provided answer is correct

"search for and select Azure App Service deployment with continuous monitoring, and then select Apply."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/continuous-monitoring>

upvoted 4 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Out of the box, the Azure App Service deployment with continuous monitoring template has four alert rules: Availability, Failed requests, Server response time, and Server exceptions. You can add more rules or change the rule settings to meet your service level needs.

To modify alert rule settings:

In the left pane of the release pipeline page, select Configure Application Insights Alerts.
upvoted 2 times

Question #74

Topic 8

You use Azure DevOps processes to build and deploy code.

You need to compare how much time is spent troubleshooting issues found during development and how much time is spent troubleshooting issues found in released code.

Which KPI should you use?

- A. defect escape rate
- B. unplanned work rate
- C. defect rate
- D. rework rate

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **buur** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A seems correct.

<https://patterns.arcitura.com/devops-metrics-mechanisms-tools/metrics/defect-escape-rate#:~:text=The%20defect%20escape%20rate%20metric,automated%20testing%20tools%20being%20used.>

upvoted 1 times

 **mrg998** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

its A -- The defect escape rate is a metric that assesses the collective quality of software releases by evaluating how often errors are discovered and rectified in the pre-production process versus during production.

upvoted 4 times

 **stacyneal** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Seems D for me?

upvoted 1 times

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Project1.

You implement a Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) pipeline that uses PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) to configure the application infrastructure.

You need to perform a unit test and an integration test of the configuration before Project1 is deployed.

What should you use?

- A. the PSScriptAnalyzer tool
- B. the Pester test framework
- C. the PSCodeHealth module
- D. the Test-DscConfiguration cmdlet

Correct Answer: B

 **Petya27** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Use Pester to test a Desired State Configuration to ensure that servers are configured exactly the way you want them: <https://petri.com/testing-dsc-configurations-using-pester/>

upvoted 6 times

 **mrg998** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

pesky pesker

upvoted 3 times

Introductory Info

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To start the case study -

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

Overview -

General Overview -

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

Technical Requirements and Planned Changes

Planned Changes -

Woodgrove Bank plans to implement the following project management changes:

Implement Azure DevOps for project tracking.

Centralize source code control in private GitHub repositories.

Implement Azure Pipelines for build pipelines and release pipelines.

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

Deploy an Azure AD tenant named woodgrovebank.com.

Sync the Active Directory domain to Azure AD.

Configure App1 to use a service principal.

Integrate GitHub with Azure AD.

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

Migrate App1 to ASP.NET Core.

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Deploy App1 to Azure App Service.

Implement source control for the DB1 schema.

Migrate all the source code from TFS1 to GitHub.

Deploy App2 to an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

Merge the POC branch into the GitHub default branch.

Implement an Azure DevOps dashboard for stakeholders to monitor development progress.

Technical Requirements -

Woodgrove Bank identifies the following technical requirements:

The initial databases for new environments must contain both schema and reference data.

An Azure Monitor alert for VM1 must be configured to meet the following requirements:

- Be triggered when average CPU usage exceeds 80 percent for 15 minutes.

- Calculate CPU usage averages once every minute.

The commit history of the POC branch must replace the history of the default branch.

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

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

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

Page load times for App1 must be captured and monitored.

Administrative effort must be minimized.

Question

HOTSPOT -

You need to configure the alert for VM1. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

Which two settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Alert logic

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Threshold ⓘ | Static | Dynamic |
| Operator ⓘ | Greater than | Aggregation type * ⓘ |
| | | Average |
| | | Threshold value * ⓘ |
| | | % |

Condition preview

Whenever the average percentage cpu is greater than <logic undefined> %

Evaluated based on

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Aggregation granularity (Period) * ⓘ | Frequency of evaluation ⓘ |
| 5 minutes | Every 1 Minute |

Correct Answer:

Alert logic

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Threshold ⓘ | Static | Dynamic |
| Operator ⓘ | Greater than | Aggregation type * ⓘ |
| | | Average |
| | | Threshold value * ⓘ |
| | | % |

Condition preview

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| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Aggregation granularity (Period) * ⓘ | Frequency of evaluation ⓘ |
| 5 minutes | Every 1 Minute |

Setting 1: Threshold value -

Set to 80 %

Scenario: An Azure Monitor alert for VM1 must be configured to meet the following requirements:

⇒ Be triggered when average CPU usage exceeds 80 percent for 15 minutes.

⇒ Calculate CPU usage averages once every minute.

Setting 2: Aggregation granularity

Set to 15 minutes.

 **Brexten** Highly Voted 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Explanation correct but sadly not the screenshot

upvoted 11 times

✉️  **warchoon** 2 months ago

It looks like 2-27

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Geetesh05** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

seems like they just kept the settings as default, didnt actually set it, and tells you to set it in the explanation

its fine i guess, but if someone didnt read then oof

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **syu31svc** Highly Voted  8 months ago

Correct dropdowns to select

Just need to set it to 80% and 15 minutes respectively

upvoted 5 times

✉️  **basiltomato** Most Recent  2 months, 1 week ago

Operator: Greater than

Aggregation type: Average

Threshold value: CPU usage exceeds 80 percent

Aggregation granularity (Period): 15 minutes

Frequency of evaluation: Every 1 Minute

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **grzfidler** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

agg 1min, 15min frequency - otherwise "frequency smaller than the aggregation granularity results in a sliding window evaluation."

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **nwy_devops** 8 months, 1 week ago

Threshold: 80%

Aggregation granularity: 15 minutes

upvoted 4 times

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Which widget should you use for each metric? To answer, drag the appropriate widgets to the correct metrics. Each 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.

Select and Place:

Widgets

Velocity

Query tile

Query results

Sprint burndown

Cumulative flow diagram

Release pipeline overview

Metrics

1:

2:

3:

Widgets

Velocity

Query tile

Correct Answer:

Query results

Sprint burndown

Cumulative flow diagram

Release pipeline overview

Metrics

1: Velocity

2: Release pipeline overview

3: Query tile

Woodgrove Bank identifies the following technical requirements:

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

-

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

Box 1: Velocity -

Velocity displays your team velocity. It shows what your team delivered as compared to plan.

Box 2: Release pipeline overview

Release pipeline overview shows the status of environments in a release definition.

Box 3: Query tile -

Query tile displays the total number of results from a query.

Reference:

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

✉  **Iglars** Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

Velocity should be Burndown, velocity is a prediction of what you can finish it's not what has been delivered so far. "Once your team has completed a few sprints, they can use their velocity to forecast how much of the backlog they can finish within upcoming sprints"

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

So:

Burndown

Release Pipeline Overview

Query Tile

upvoted 18 times

✉  **pdk88** 7 months ago

Exactly as you say. Velocity is an average based on previous sprints. So if I deliver 10 story points in sprint 1 and 14 story points in sprint 2, I could* have an average velocity of 12 story points. This helps me to estimate a reasonable number of story points in my future sprints. Over time this number will become more accurate. (*This example is simplified, since you will also have work not completed or completed late, which affects velocity).

Now a burndown chart on the other hand, shows the remaining story points in a sprint as compared to the story points being delivered in that sprint. It helps the team to see if they are able to finish the remaining work in time. So indeed I would say:

Burndown

Release Pipeline Overview

Query Tile

upvoted 3 times

✉  **pdk88** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I have to correct the above, though I stand by my argument. Pamswam (below) has the correct answer and the link proves it. The given answer is right.

Velocity

Release Pipeline Overview

Query Tile

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Ranzzan** 1 month ago

wonder why this high number of votes on partially wrong answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Inland** Highly Voted 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answer is correct.

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

upvoted 8 times

✉  **kennynelcon** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I suppose burndown should be accurate not velocity

upvoted 5 times

✉  **ajaykjl** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Burndown
Release Pipeline Overview

Query Tile

Velocity used to compare the previous Sprint .

Microsoft definition:

The Velocity widget tracks a team's capacity to deliver work sprint after sprint. You configure the widget by selecting a team, a work item type, an aggregation field, and the number of sprints. The widget takes advantage of Analytics data. You can track the velocity for a single team, not multiple teams.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/report/dashboards/widget-catalog?view=azure-devops#velocity-widget>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Atos** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Velocity would not be used for this purpose. It is a planning metric rather than analysis. I agree with IgIars

upvoted 2 times

✉ **pamswam** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Velocity (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/report/dashboards/widget-catalog?view=azure-devops#velocity-widget>) clearly states "shows what your team delivered as compared to plan"

upvoted 5 times

✉ **pdk88** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

You are right! It's explained the Microsoft way (again). I will correct my answer above.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **VladanO** 7 months ago

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

Query tile - Display total number of results for query

Query results - Display results from a query

Sprint burndown - report to determine if your team is on track to complete its sprint plan

Cumulative flow diagram - to monitor the flow of work through a system

Release pipeline overview - use to view and track the status of a release pipeline

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **syu31svc** 7 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **MohmmadFayez** 7 months, 1 week ago

velocity is correct

read the below link :

"Displayed planned work for iterations: Check this box to display the amount of work planned for an iteration at the start of the iteration. This is useful for comparing your planned work to actual deliverables. By default, the count of planned work begins on the start date of the iteration."

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

upvoted 3 times

✉ **giuliohome** 7 months ago

Ok, thank you for the quotation, that is quite convincing indeed.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **akp1000** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Burndown

Release Pipeline Overview

Query Tile

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Jan91** 10 months ago

1. Burndown
2. Release Pipeline Overview
3. Query Tile

upvoted 4 times

✉ **vupham2909** 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 4 times

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Overview -

General Overview -

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

Technical Requirements and Planned Changes

Planned Changes -

Woodgrove Bank plans to implement the following project management changes:

Implement Azure DevOps for project tracking.

Centralize source code control in private GitHub repositories.

Implement Azure Pipelines for build pipelines and release pipelines.

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

Deploy an Azure AD tenant named woodgrovebank.com.

Sync the Active Directory domain to Azure AD.

Configure App1 to use a service principal.

Integrate GitHub with Azure AD.

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

Migrate App1 to ASP.NET Core.

Integrate Azure Pipelines and the third-party build tool used to develop App2.

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

Deploy App1 to Azure App Service.

Implement source control for the DB1 schema.

Migrate all the source code from TFS1 to GitHub.

Deploy App2 to an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

Merge the POC branch into the GitHub default branch.

Implement an Azure DevOps dashboard for stakeholders to monitor development progress.

Technical Requirements -

Woodgrove Bank identifies the following technical requirements:

The initial databases for new environments must contain both schema and reference data.

An Azure Monitor alert for VM1 must be configured to meet the following requirements:

- Be triggered when average CPU usage exceeds 80 percent for 15 minutes.

- Calculate CPU usage averages once every minute.

The commit history of the POC branch must replace the history of the default branch.

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

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

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

Page load times for App1 must be captured and monitored.

-

Administrative effort must be minimized.

Question

You plan to deploy a new database environment. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

You need to prepare the database for the deployment.

How should you format the export?

- A. NDF
- B. BACPAC
- C. DACPAC
- D. MDF

Correct Answer: B

The initial databases for new environments must contain both schema and reference data.

When you need to export a database for archiving or for moving to another platform, you can export the database schema and data to a BACPAC file. A BACPAC file is a ZIP file with an extension of BACPAC containing the metadata and data from the database. A BACPAC file can be stored in Azure Blob storage or in local storage in an on-premises location and later imported back into Azure SQL Database, Azure SQL Managed Instance, or a SQL Server instance.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/database-export>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 alexax578 Highly Voted 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B (schema + data = BACPAC)

upvoted 7 times

 syu31svc Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

From the qns

"The initial databases for new environments must contain both schema and reference data"

Given answer is correct and supported by provided link and explanation

upvoted 3 times

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

Page load times for App1 must be captured and monitored.

- Administrative effort must be minimized.

Question

You need to meet the technical requirements for monitoring App1.

What should you use?

- A. Splunk
- B. Azure Application Insights
- C. Azure Advisor
- D. App Service logs

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **syu31svc** Highly Voted 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

100% is B; other options are invalid
upvoted 5 times

 **alexax578** Most Recent 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B (Page load times = Azure Application Insights)
upvoted 4 times

Introductory Info**Case Study -**

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Overview -

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

Existing Environment -**Application Architecture -**

The company's primary application is a single monolithic retirement fund management system based on ASP.NET web forms that use logic written in VB.NET.

Some new sections of the application are written in C#.

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

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

Architectural Issues -

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

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

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

Customers report that bug reporting is overly complex.

Requirements -**Planned Changes -**

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

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

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

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

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

Technical Requirements -

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

New incoming connections through the firewall must be minimized.

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

The principle of least privilege must be used for all permission assignments.

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

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

Visual Studio App Center must be used to centralize the reporting of mobile application crashes and device types in use.

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

Code quality and release quality are critical. During release, deployments must not proceed between stages if any active bugs are logged against the release.

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

The required operating system configuration for the test servers changes weekly. Azure Automation State Configuration must be used to ensure that the operating system on each test server is configured the same way when the servers are created and checked periodically.

Current Technical Issue -

The test servers are configured correctly when first deployed, but they experience configuration drift over time. Azure Automation State Configuration fails to correct the configurations.

Azure Automation State Configuration nodes are registered by using the following command.

```
Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode
    -ResourceGroupName 'TestResourceGroup'
    -AutomationAccountName 'LitwareAutomationAccount'
    -AzureVMName $vmname
    -ConfigurationMode 'ApplyOnly'
```

Question

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 is worth one point.

Hot Area:

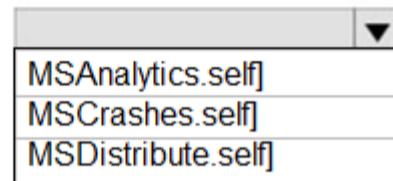
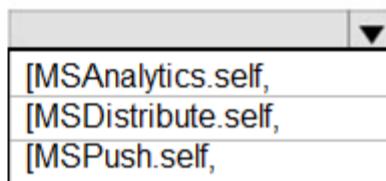
Answer Area

```
MSAppCenter.start
```

```
( "{Your App Secret}",
```

```
    withServices:
```

```
)
```



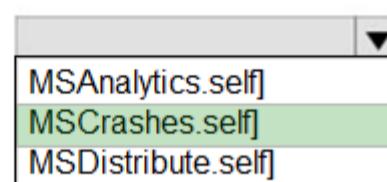
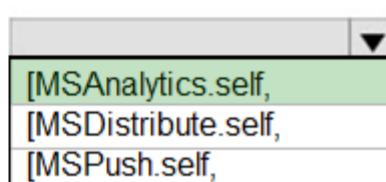
Answer Area

```
MSAppCenter.start
```

Correct Answer: ("{Your App Secret}",

```
    withServices:
```

```
)
```



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])
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/sdk/getting-started/ios>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/sdk/getting-started/ios#42-add-the-startwithservices-method>

The answer is correct.

upvoted 16 times

 **Dalias** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in 30 June 2021 exam. Scored 800+ the provided answer is correct

upvoted 11 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

Provided link supports answer given

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Analytics

Crashes

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

[MSAnalytics.self,

MSCrashes.self]

upvoted 1 times

 **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

[MSAnalytics.self,

[MSCrashes.self]

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this case study in Feb-2022 exam.

upvoted 4 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

The given answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **ZodiaC** 1 year, 9 months ago

SAME QUESTION 2 times

upvoted 1 times

 **Sylph** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct

[MSAnalytics.self,

MSCrashes.self]

Case requirement: Visual Studio App Center must be used to centralize the reporting of mobile application crashes and device types in use.

App Center Analytics helps you understand user behavior and customer engagement to improve your app. The SDK automatically captures session count, device properties like model, OS version, etc.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/sdk/#app-center-analytics>

App Center Crashes will automatically generate a crash log every time your app crashes.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/sdk/#app-center-crashes>

upvoted 5 times

 **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **27close** 2 years, 5 months ago

MSAppCenter.start("{Your App Secret}", withServices: [MSAnalytics.self, MSCrashes.self])

answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

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Overview -

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

Existing Environment -

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

The Azure DevOps organization includes:

The Docker extension

A deployment pool named Pool7 that contains 10 Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019

The Azure subscription contains an Azure Automation account.

Requirements -

Planned changes -

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

| Project name | Project details |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project 1 | Project1 will provide support for incremental builds and third-party SDK components |
| Project 2 | Project2 will use an automatic build policy. A small team of developers named Team2 will work independently on changes to the project. The Team2 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 Repos and a continuous integration trigger that will initiate a build in response to any change except for changes within /folder1 of the repository. |
| Project 6 | Project6 will provide support for build and deployment pipelines. Deployment will be allowed only if the number of current work items representing active software bugs is 0. |
| Project 7 | Project7 will contain a target deployment group named Group7 that maps to Pool7. Project7 will use Azure Automation State Configuration to maintain the desired state of the computers in Group7. |

Technical requirements -

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

Implement build agents for Project1.

Whenever possible, use Azure resources.

Avoid using deprecated technologies.

Implement a code flow strategy for Project2 that will:

- Enable Team2 to submit pull requests for Project2.
- Enable Team2 to work independently on changes to a copy of Project2.
- Ensure that any intermediary changes performed by Team2 on a copy of Project2 will be subject to the same restrictions as the ones defined in the build policy of Project2.

Whenever possible, implement automation and minimize administrative effort.

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

Implement Project4 and configure the project to push Docker images to Azure Container Registry.

Question

You add the virtual machines as managed nodes in Azure Automation State Configuration.

You need to configure the managed computers in Pool7.

What should you do next?

- Modify the RefreshMode property of the Local Configuration Manager (LCM).
- Run the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode Azure Powershell cmdlet.
- Modify the ConfigurationMode property of the Local Configuration Manager (LCM).
- Install PowerShell Core.

Correct Answer: B

The Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode cmdlet registers an Azure virtual machine as an APS Desired State Configuration (DSC) node in an Azure Automation account.

Scenario: The Azure DevOps organization includes:

The Docker extension -

A deployment pool named Pool7 that contains 10 Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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. |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (56%) B (44%)

✉  **motu** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

The Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode cmdlet registers an Azure virtual machine as an APS Desired State Configuration (DSC) node in an Azure Automation account. See: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/register-azurermautomationdscnode?view=azurermps-6.13.0>

upvoted 19 times

✉  **roydeen** 2 years, 4 months ago

of course, now it's Register-AzAutomationDscNode

upvoted 7 times

✉  **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is C. Check -

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/managing-nodes/metaConfig?view=dsc-1.1>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Exam_pas** 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer is B.

The question is about applying configuration changes using automation not just changing configuration of virtual machines (VMs).

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/register-azurermautomationdscnode?view=azurermps-6.13.0>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **AllMargoii** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

"You add the virtual machines as managed nodes in Azure Automation State Configuration.' - running the "register-AzAutomationDSCNode" would do just that, but that is already done.

I would go for C.

upvoted 10 times

✉  **jvyas** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Could you clarify how do you know it is already been done. as I understand, we are to yet to create project 7.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Yamchi** Most Recent 3 months ago

The options for this problem are lame: logically the answer should be "C" however you can achieve "C" with command in "B", With "Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode" or new version "Register-AzAutomationDscNode" you can not only register the node with Automation account but you can also change the configuration properties

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>:

"Use the Register-AzAutomationDscNode cmdlet to register a VM as a managed node and specify configuration properties"

Answer is B

upvoted 3 times

✉ **sha1979** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

But in the answer section it says "Run the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode Azure Powershell cmdlet", do we have any command let called Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode? I would say answer is "C" - Configure LCM using Automation Portal.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **LGWJ12** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

yes, we have the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode command in PowerShell

upvoted 1 times

✉ **akp1000** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

According to this document, you run the command twice. First to register your VM, then to update the mode settings.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Etooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Nodes have already been registered so B is not needed.

Next step is to set ConfigurationMode to ApplyandAutoCorrect

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/managing-nodes/metaconfig?view=dsc-1.1&viewFallbackFrom=dsc-3.0>

upvoted 5 times

✉ **Pandur1** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

The posted option C does not match the answers here anymore.

Should be now A - Modify the Refresh...

This is also mentioned here as the first step:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/managing-nodes/metaconfig?view=dsc-1.1>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Chiboy** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

C is still the correct answer. Modify the Refresh only takes configurations that have already been modified.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

Here the question states "You add the virtual machines as managed nodes in Azure Automation State Configuration". Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode does just that.

<https://tkolber.medium.com/configuring-azure-dsc-automation-with-powershell-in-5-steps-454fbef9457b>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.automation/register-azautomationdscnode?view=azps-7.3.2>

Since you have already done now the question is "What should you do next?".

In order to manatain the VMs status you need to set the ConfigurationMode property to ApplyAndAutocorrect.

It is true that you could set the property directly in the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode command but from the way the question is posed it does not seem to have been specified. Since its default value is None you have to change it to ApplyAndAutocorrect.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.automation/register-azautomationdscnode?view=azps-7.3.2#parameters>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Zdujgfr567783ff** 1 year ago

B Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode cmdle

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

It is C. Check the link and search in the page with the word 'ConfigurationMode' : -

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/managing-nodes/metaConfig?view=dsc-1.1>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

I think you are correct.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

B. Run the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode Azure Powershell cmdlet
upvoted 2 times

✉ **simoziyadi** 1 year, 4 months ago

Change ConfigurationMode to ApplyAndAutocorrect is the more reasonable so it's C the correct answer
upvoted 4 times

✉ **jojom19980** 1 year, 8 months ago

no, should be c,
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>
upvoted 7 times

✉ **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

Thank you. This confirms it!!!
upvoted 1 times

✉ **monniq** 1 year, 11 months ago

According to the question, the VMs are already added and you need to configure the managed computers next. So B, does not look like the correct answer. It's more A or C - but, between those 2 what would you configure first? Doesn't really make sense. Perhaps both of them would be a correct answer ...
upvoted 3 times

✉ **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is correct
You need to run the Register-AzAutomationDscNode to register the nodes as part of the Azure Automation account.
upvoted 7 times

Introductory Info

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Overview -

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

Existing Environment -

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

The Azure DevOps organization includes:

The Docker extension

A deployment pool named Pool7 that contains 10 Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019

The Azure subscription contains an Azure Automation account.

Requirements -

Planned changes -

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

| Project name | Project details |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project 1 | Project1 will provide support for incremental builds and third-party SDK components |
| Project 2 | Project2 will use an automatic build policy. A small team of developers named Team2 will work independently on changes to the project. The Team2 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 Repos and a continuous integration trigger that will initiate a build in response to any change except for changes within /folder1 of the repository. |
| Project 6 | Project6 will provide support for build and deployment pipelines. Deployment will be allowed only if the number of current work items representing active software bugs is 0. |
| Project 7 | Project7 will contain a target deployment group named Group7 that maps to Pool7. Project7 will use Azure Automation State Configuration to maintain the desired state of the computers in Group7. |

Technical requirements -

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

Implement build agents for Project1.

Whenever possible, use Azure resources.

Avoid using deprecated technologies.

Implement a code flow strategy for Project2 that will:

- Enable Team2 to submit pull requests for Project2.
- Enable Team2 to work independently on changes to a copy of Project2.

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

Whenever possible, implement automation and minimize administrative effort.

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

Implement Project4 and configure the project to push Docker images to Azure Container Registry.

Question

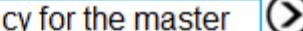
DRAG DROP -

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 them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

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

| Actions | Answer Area |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Create a fork | Create a repository |
| Create a branch | Create a fork |
| Correct Answer:
Add a build policy for the fork
 | Add a build policy for the fork
 |
| Add a build policy for the master
branch
 | |
| Create a repository | |
| Add an application access policy. | |

Step 1: Create a repository -

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

Step 2: Create a fork -

Step 3: Add a build policy for the fork

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

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.

Reference:

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

Since a fork is a copy of a repository. Therefore no need to create a repository.

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/forks?view=azure-devops&tabs=visual-studio#whats-in-a-fork>

upvoted 24 times

✉️  **anhtvux** 2 months ago

Why we don't just "add build policy for the fork" instead of only master branch?

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **mmdex** 3 months, 1 week ago

To complement this answer, since there is no reasoning here yet for the "Add an application access policy": This may be necessary to set up the required permissions for Team2.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Atos** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with this answer. Although, I don't fully understand the 'App access policy' but it's the only option i have left.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 2 months ago

The repo for project 2 is not yet created. It is just 'planned'. So we need to create the repo first.

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **prabs2380** Highly Voted  9 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is correct.

Firstly, let me try to exclude the options which are not related

- Create a branch -> Not such requirement
- Add a build policy for the master branch -> No mention about Master branch. Build policy can be set at any branch depends on the project. Lets exclude this option
- Add an application access policy -> No clue what it does for Azure repo

Since there is no Azure repo exist for Project 2, lets include it as a first step

- Create a repository
- Create a fork
- Add a build policy for a fork

upvoted 21 times

✉️  **anhtvux** 2 months ago

sounds right

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Rams_84z06n** Most Recent  1 month ago

- create a fork
- Add a build policy for the fork
- Add an application access policy

Rationale:

"Ensure that any intermediary changes performed by Team2 on a copy of Project2" - fork repo to a new repo, so need to create a repo forking process doesn't transfer any permissions, policies, or build pipelines from the original repo to your fork - so you need to add a build policy for the fork

"Enable Team2 to work independently on changes to a copy of Project2" - satisfied

"Enable Team2 to submit pull requests for Project2." - satisfied

"Team2 members will not have permissions to project2" - Add an application access policy

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Def21** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

All in all, I think the solution would be

- Create a repository
- Add a build policy for the master
- Create a fork
- Add a build policy for the fork

However, we need to drop one of those, not sure which.

The workflow would be: 1) make changes to your fork 2) make PR to original repo 3) original repo policies take effect.

Now:

Existing environment does not have repos or build policies(?) which are typically in master branch

"Working independently on changes to a copy of Project2" probably means forking.

"Ensure that any intermediary changes performed by Team2 on a copy of Project2 will be subject to the same restrictions" would mean we also need to add the policies to the fork repository.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

- 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."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/get-started/key-concepts-repos?view=azure-devops>

A fork is a complete copy of a repository, including all files, commits, and (optionally) branches

Given answer is correct
upvoted 6 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

The answer is correct.
Here first you need a Repos. You don't have one yet.
Second you have to create a Fork --> "Enable Team2 to work independently on changes to a copy of Project2"
Third you need a build policy for the fork

upvoted 7 times

 **Zdujgfr567783ff** 1 year ago

in case of
Implement a code flow strategy for Project2 that will:

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- 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.

may be a fork and then policy and policy (to both branches?)

upvoted 1 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.
upvoted 3 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

the correct answer is

- Create a repository
- Create a fork
- Add a build policy

upvoted 3 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

- Create a repo
- Create a fork
- Add a build policy for the fork
upvoted 2 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

the answer is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **simoziyadi** 1 year, 4 months ago

I think the best answer should be:
Add a build policy for the master branch
Create a fork
add a build policy for the fork
upvoted 1 times

 **Sulley** 1 year, 4 months ago

@Zodiac, Which answer was the right one?
upvoted 1 times

 **AlMargo1** 1 year, 4 months ago

I think the answer is correct. It says that the company is planning to create those Projects, meaning that the Projects do not yet exist. Therefore there are no Repos. So I would go with:

- Create a repo
- Create a fork
- Add a build policy

Any other ideas?
upvoted 4 times

 **poplovic** 1 year, 6 months ago

I do not see the reason why we need "Add an application access policy"
Also based on my test, we do not need to create a repository for the fork. The fork itself will create a repo.
it seems to me there is no good answer.
upvoted 8 times

 **nzalex1** 1 year, 2 months ago

I also don't understand what application access policy has to do with this.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

If you dont have a repo, you cant create a fork. It needs to fork to something

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Leo128** 1 year, 7 months ago

Create a fork

Add a build policy for the fork

Add an application access policy

upvoted 3 times

✉  **ukkuru** 1 year, 8 months ago

- Add a build policy for the master branch - Should this be - Add a build policy for the Fork?

upvoted 3 times

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

Implement Project4 and configure the project to push Docker images to Azure Container Registry.

Question

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.

Select and Place:

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

Correct Answer:

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

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.

Reference:

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

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

✉️  **hikhatri** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 12 times

✉️  **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

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

Given answer is correct
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Create DSC .ps1
Run Import
Run Start
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **AlMargoI** 1 year, 4 months ago

Seems correct
upvoted 1 times

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Overview -

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

Existing Environment -**Application Architecture -**

The company's primary application is a single monolithic retirement fund management system based on ASP.NET web forms that use logic written in VB.NET.

Some new sections of the application are written in C#.

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

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

Architectural Issues -

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

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

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

Customers report that bug reporting is overly complex.

Requirements -**Planned Changes -**

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

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

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

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

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

Technical Requirements -

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

New incoming connections through the firewall must be minimized.

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

The principle of least privilege must be used for all permission assignments.

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

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

Visual Studio App Center must be used to centralize the reporting of mobile application crashes and device types in use.

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

Code quality and release quality are critical. During release, deployments must not proceed between stages if any active bugs are logged against the release.

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

The required operating system configuration for the test servers changes weekly. Azure Automation State Configuration must be used to ensure that the operating system on each test server is configured the same way when the servers are created and checked periodically.

Current Technical Issue -

The test servers are configured correctly when first deployed, but they experience configuration drift over time. Azure Automation State Configuration fails to correct the configurations.

Azure Automation State Configuration nodes are registered by using the following command.

```
Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode
    -ResourceGroupName 'TestResourceGroup'
    -AutomationAccountName 'LitwareAutomationAccount'
    -AzureVMName $vmname
    -ConfigurationMode 'ApplyOnly'
```

Question

HOTSPOT -

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Required secrets:

| |
|-----------------------------------|
| Certificate |
| Personal access token |
| Shared Access Authorization token |
| Username and password |

Storage location:

| |
|---------------------------------|
| Azure Data Lake |
| Azure Key Vault |
| Azure Storage with HTTPS access |
| Azure Storage with HTTP access |

Answer Area

Required secrets:

| |
|-----------------------------------|
| Certificate |
| Personal access token |
| Shared Access Authorization token |
| Username and password |

Correct Answer:

Storage location:

| |
|---------------------------------|
| Azure Data Lake |
| Azure Key Vault |
| Azure Storage with HTTPS access |
| Azure Storage with HTTP access |

Box 1: Shared Access Authorization token

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.

Box 2: Azure Storage with HTTPS access

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 application 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.

Reference:

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

✉  **Def21** Highly Voted  7 months ago

For the correct questions and answers see: <https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/30619-exam-az-400-topic-18-question-4-discussion/>

Thanks to Simon_G for pointing this.

upvoted 12 times

✉  **budha** Most Recent  4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Wrong question for options displayed

In any case, the answers are

required secrets ---> username and password

(<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-authentication-policies>)

storage ---> key vault (pretty much the standard service to go for when it comes to storage of credentials in Azure)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

The question is: "How should you configure the release retention policy for the investment planning Applications suite?"

So we need to configure a retention policy, that is how long a release should be retained in azure devops. Here authentication methods or storage have nothing to do. The proposed answers are clearly wrong. In fact they appear again in the next question where it is asked for a service to store mobile app secrets.

To set a retention policy configuration you should go to Project Settings in the Devops portal and choose "Release retention".

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

upvoted 4 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

This question asks for a solution to the following requirement: "By default, all releases must remain available for 30 days, except for production releases, which must be kept for 60 days"

You can find the same question but with the correct answer options on Topic 13 question #4.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Simon_G** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct question+answer is currently Topic 18 Question 4:

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/30619-exam-az-400-topic-18-question-4-discussion/>

upvoted 9 times

✉  **FunkyB** 10 months, 1 week ago

Thanks for providing the link to the correct question and answer!!!!

upvoted 1 times

✉ **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

The image doesn't relate to the question...so wonder how can the answer be token, username, password :)))

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

box1:shared access authorization token
box2:azure storage with HTTP access

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ChauPhan** 1 year, 4 months ago

I don't understand this question. How "should you configure the release retention policy for the investment planning depletions suite" relate to the questions?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ChauPhan** 1 year, 4 months ago

The question should be relate to "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."

Basic authentication is username and password

And the option to store it is AZ Vault

upvoted 13 times

✉ **nzalex1** 1 year, 2 months ago

Exactly this is what I think. And other answers in comments just don't make sense to me

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nqthien041292** 1 year ago

Vote for this one. Thank you!

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Hathuguay** 1 year, 6 months ago

HTTP basic authentication is a simple challenge and response mechanism with which a server can request authentication information (a user ID and password) from a client. And Azure Key Vault is the best way to save the username and password

upvoted 2 times

✉ **subrata83** 1 year, 6 months ago

Options are not correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

see q2 topic11

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ats20** 1 year, 6 months ago

1. Username and Password

2. Azure Key vault

upvoted 5 times

✉ **birdierec** 1 year, 8 months ago

I think the given answer is correct.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **ziizai** 1 year, 6 months ago

I think the storage location is talking about where to store the suite, you can use SAS url to get the suite from azure storage, so the given ans is correct. It's not talking about store secret.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ziizai** 1 year, 6 months ago

Aha, username and password, key vault is the answers for next question, for this one SAS and Https are the answers

upvoted 1 times

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Case Study -

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Overview -

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

Existing Environment -

Application Architecture -

The company's primary application is a single monolithic retirement fund management system based on ASP.NET web forms that use logic written in VB.NET.

Some new sections of the application are written in C#.

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

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

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

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

Customers report that bug reporting is overly complex.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

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

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

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

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

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

Technical Requirements -

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

New incoming connections through the firewall must be minimized.

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

The principle of least privilege must be used for all permission assignments.

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

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

Visual Studio App Center must be used to centralize the reporting of mobile application crashes and device types in use.

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

Code quality and release quality are critical. During release, deployments must not proceed between stages if any active bugs are logged against the release.

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

The required operating system configuration for the test servers changes weekly. Azure Automation State Configuration must be used to ensure that the operating system on each test server is configured the same way when the servers are created and checked periodically.

Current Technical Issue -

The test servers are configured correctly when first deployed, but they experience configuration drift over time. Azure Automation State Configuration fails to correct the configurations.

Azure Automation State Configuration nodes are registered by using the following command.

```
Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode  
-ResourceGroupName 'TestResourceGroup'  
-AutomationAccountName 'LitwareAutomationAccount'  
-AzureVMName $vmname  
-ConfigurationMode 'ApplyOnly'
```

Question

HOTSPOT -

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

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Required secrets:

| |
|-----------------------------------|
| Certificate |
| Personal access token |
| Shared Access Authorization token |
| Username and password |

Storage location:

| |
|---------------------------------|
| Azure Data Lake |
| Azure Key Vault |
| Azure Storage with HTTP access |
| Azure Storage with HTTPS access |

Answer Area

Required secrets:

| |
|-----------------------------------|
| Certificate |
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| Shared Access Authorization token |
| Username and password |

Correct Answer:

Storage location:

| |
|---------------------------------|
| Azure Data Lake |
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| Azure Storage with HTTP access |
| Azure Storage with HTTPS access |

Every request made against a storage service must be authorized, unless the request is for a blob or container resource that has been made available for public or signed access. One option for authorizing a request is by using Shared Key.

Scenario: The mobile applications must be able to call the share pricing service of the existing retirement fund management system. Until the

system is upgraded, the service will only support basic authentication over HTTPS.

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

Reference:

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

✉️  **Tos0** Highly Voted 3 years ago

Basic authentication uses username and password, and an ideal place to store those is in KeyVault
upvoted 79 times

✉️  **hubeau** 3 years ago

This is for accessing azure storage. APP user cannot access storage with username and password. And key vault can not be used here. Imagine those aren't B2B or B2C users of aad
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **NKnab** 2 years, 8 months ago

You need to configure a cloud service to store the secrets required by the mobile applications to call the share pricing service.
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **yemma** 2 years, 10 months ago

There is no storage there !

Answer is :

1. Username and password
2. key vault

upvoted 8 times

✉️  **Mvii** 2 years, 11 months ago

Agreed.

Basic auth - base64-encoded username:password string.

Best place to store those is in Key Vault.

Mobile app accesses AKV with managed identity.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **Yogothegreat** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Since only Basic Authentication is available: it has to be username and password

As everyone knows the best place to store is : KeyVault

upvoted 10 times

✉️  **Bibace** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Basic Authentication sends a Base64 encoded string (could be the shared token) that contains a user name and password for the client via HTTP headers.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **budha** 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **alexPera84** 6 months, 1 week ago

i think that answer is right.

You cannot call KeyVault from app because it need to impersonate a user.

The only way, for me is to apply a keyvallet pattern in app to obtain the sas token. After this you can call a storage for having the authentication information for basic auth to the service.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

required secrets ---> username and password

(<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-authentication-policies>)

storage ---> key vault (pretty much the standard service to go for when it comes to storage of credentials in Azure)

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **yemzy** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

- 1) certificate
- 2) azure key vault

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Basic authentication means username and password

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Authentication#basic_authentication_scheme

The best cloud service to save them is Azure Key Vault

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

There is no storage there
it is for mobile applications to call
1. Username and password
2. key vault
upvoted 1 times

✉ **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago
Correct answer is 1. Username and Password
2. Azure Key vault
upvoted 5 times

✉ **gulopez** 2 years, 3 months ago
The only problem I see with using the Key Vault is how the Mobile Application using IOS will register with AAD to get a Service Principal able to retrieve the secret. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/authentication>
for that reason I think the proposed solution with Storage account holding the username and password in a json file can be retrieved by the app to authenticate.
upvoted 5 times

✉ **boldarev** 2 years, 2 months ago
You are right. It would be required to register an application in AAD. The shared token is much easily.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **TechieBloke** 2 years, 7 months ago
Here you can find a solution for the exact example:
https://github.com/MicrosoftLearning/AZ-203-DevelopingSolutionsforMicrosoftAzure/blob/master/Instructions/Labs/AZ-203_04_lab_ak.md
As you can see TLS enabled storage and HTPPS also using connection string to access with password via a Key Vault.
But this is a mobile app going through a PSN Service. I think the given answer is correct.
upvoted 6 times

✉ **xfeniksx** 2 years, 9 months ago
For sure 2nd: Azure Key Vault because 'Requests to the Azure Key Vault are directed to a valid Azure Key Vault URL using HTTPS with some URL parameters and JSON encoded request and response bodies'
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Vaneck** 2 years, 11 months ago
for that you have to
1- Generate a shared access key on the storage account
2- store this key in the key vault
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Velumani** 2 years, 11 months ago
We can not connect to an Azure Storage with anything other than key. instead of sharing the key we can share a temporary key that is SAS, Shared access signature, so the option is shared access authentication,
for the second,
none of the azure service is in http, so it should be https
SO the given answer is correct
upvoted 5 times

✉ **Velumani** 2 years, 11 months ago
i am changin my answer here, 1.) certificate 2.) key vault
reason: in keyvault we can only store certificate, keys, secrests, out of given option only ceritificate is there in the drop down
second, store the secrets we have to use keyvault only
upvoted 3 times

✉ **smani** 2 years, 11 months ago
Finally, what's the correct answer?
upvoted 4 times

✉ **universe_observer** 2 years, 4 months ago
Required secrets: Username and Password;
Storage Location: Azure Key Vault
upvoted 6 times

✉ **silverdeath** 2 years, 12 months ago
i believe that the correct answer is (user & password) for basic auth and clearly the keyvault for the second
upvoted 5 times

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Question

DRAG DROP -

Which package feed access levels should be assigned to the Developers and Team Leaders groups for the investment planning applications suite?

To answer, drag the appropriate access levels to the correct groups. Each access level may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

| Access Levels | Answer Area |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Collaborator | Developers: <input type="text"/> |
| Contributor | Team Leaders: <input type="text"/> |
| Owner | |
| Reader | |

| Access Levels | Answer Area |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Collaborator | Developers: <input type="text"/> |
| Contributor | Team Leaders: <input type="text"/> |
| Owner | |
| Reader | |

Box 1: Reader -

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

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

Box 2: Owner -

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

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

✉ **kcinofni** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/permissions-access?view=azure-devops#azure-artifacts>

1. Developers - Reader
2. Team Leaders - Owner

upvoted 52 times

✉ **[Removed]** Highly Voted 3 years ago

Members of a group named Developers must be able to install packages.
Reader permission is sufficient for the developers.

upvoted 26 times

✉ **budha** Most Recent 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/feeds/feed-permissions?view=azure-devops#permissions-table>

Given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer and explanation
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this case study in Feb-2022.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

1. Developers - Reader
2. Team Leaders - Owner
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Luisete2222** 2 years, 1 month ago

It is correct
upvoted 2 times

✉ **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Given Answer is Correct
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Yogothegreat** 2 years, 10 months ago

Members of a group named Developers must be able to install packages.
Ans >> Developer can have Reader Permission

Members of a group named Team Leaders must be able to create new packages and edit the permissions of package feeds.
Ans >> Team Leaders can have Owner Permission to edit permissions of the package feed. Without owner its not possible to edit permission

Collaborator & Contributor is not sufficient for TL as it can not edit permission

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/feeds/feed-permissions?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 9 times

 **AS007** 2 years, 11 months ago

Given Answers are correct

upvoted 15 times

 **joilec435** 3 years ago

Should work reader

upvoted 8 times

 **Bharat** 3 years ago

The developers must have Contributors access level. Readers access will not work.

upvoted 3 times

 **cucuff** 2 years, 8 months ago

You can install packages with Reader access.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/feeds/feed-permissions?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 12 times

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Overview -

General Overview -

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

Technical Requirements and Planned Changes

Planned Changes -

Woodgrove Bank plans to implement the following project management changes:

Implement Azure DevOps for project tracking.

Centralize source code control in private GitHub repositories.

Implement Azure Pipelines for build pipelines and release pipelines.

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

Deploy an Azure AD tenant named woodgrovebank.com.

Sync the Active Directory domain to Azure AD.

Configure App1 to use a service principal.

Integrate GitHub with Azure AD.

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

Migrate App1 to ASP.NET Core.

Integrate Azure Pipelines and the third-party build tool used to develop App2.

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

Deploy App1 to Azure App Service.

Implement source control for the DB1 schema.

Migrate all the source code from TFS1 to GitHub.

Deploy App2 to an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

Merge the POC branch into the GitHub default branch.

Implement an Azure DevOps dashboard for stakeholders to monitor development progress.

Technical Requirements -

Woodgrove Bank identifies the following technical requirements:

The initial databases for new environments must contain both schema and reference data.

An Azure Monitor alert for VM1 must be configured to meet the following requirements:

- Be triggered when average CPU usage exceeds 80 percent for 15 minutes.

- Calculate CPU usage averages once every minute.

The commit history of the POC branch must replace the history of the default branch.

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

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

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

Page load times for App1 must be captured and monitored.

Administrative effort must be minimized.

Question

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

What should you use?

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

Correct Answer: C

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

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Given answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer.

CAP.

upvoted 3 times

 **esend3** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

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Question

You need to configure Azure Pipelines to control App2 builds.

Which authentication method should you use?

- A. Windows NTLM
- B. certificate
- C. SAML
- D. personal access token (PAT)

Correct Answer: D

Scenario: Deploy App2 to an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

A personal access token (PAT) is used as an alternate password to authenticate into Azure DevOps.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/use-personal-access-tokens-to-authenticate>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

This is D for sure

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

3rd party tool = PAT auth model.

upvoted 4 times

 **Pandur1** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

correct

upvoted 4 times

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Administrative effort must be minimized.

Question

DRAG DROP -

You need to configure authentication for App1. The solution must support the planned changes.

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

Select and Place:

Actions Commands Cmdlets Statements

Create an app.

Add a secret.

Create a credential.

Configure the ID and secret for App1.

Create a managed service identity.

Answer Area



Correct Answer:

Actions Commands Cmdlets Statements

Answer Area

Create an app.

Create a managed service identity.



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

⇒ Configure App1 to use a service principal.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/howto-create-service-principal-portal>

Pandur1 Highly Voted 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I guess the provided answer is wrong.

Requirements state that a service principal shall be created (though managed identity would be a better choice).

Correct order would be:

- Create an app

- Add a secret
- Configure the ID and secret for App1

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/howto-create-service-principal-portal>
upvoted 24 times

✉️  **anhtvux** 2 months ago

thanks Pandur1, I will go with: 1. Create an app - 2. Add a secret - 3. Confiture ID & Secret for App 1.
Does the #3 step mean updating App1 code/ config to deploy to the right Azure Resource?
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **HEMAN77**  10 months ago

The given answer is wrong. This is the correct order-
Create app
Add a secret
Configure ID and secret to App1
@Chiboy, with managed identity, you don't need to specify App ID and Secret. It's also mentioned in the link that you shared.
upvoted 7 times

✉️  **AlexeyG**  1 month, 1 week ago

got this in 02 March 2023 exams. scored 870 marks.
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **318touring** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

It says at the top:
"Configure App1 to use a service principal." which then suggests:
- create an app
- add a secret
- config the ID and Seceret
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

1) Create app
2) Add secret
3) Configure ID and secret

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/howto-create-service-principal-portal>

After you add a secret you have to configure it for the app right?
upvoted 7 times

✉️  **Chiboy** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Managed Identity is a type of Service Principal. Provided answer is corect.
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/61322079/difference-between-service-principal-and-managed-identities-in-azure#:~:text=An%20Azure%20service%20principle%20is,be%20used%20with%20Azure%20resources>.
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **HEMAN77** 10 months ago

Your statement is true, however, with the managed identity, we don't need to provide appID and secret credentials. Hence Managed Identity in the answer is wrong. It's clearly mentioned in the requirements to have a SP.
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **firewind** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Create app
Add a secret
Configure ID and secret to App1
Thoughts?
upvoted 5 times

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Question

DRAG DROP -

You need to replace the existing DevOps tools to support the planned changes.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

| Tools | Answer Area |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Azure Boards | Trello:
Tool |
| Azure Artifacts | Bamboo:
Tool |
| GitHub Actions | BitBucket:
Tool |
| Azure Pipelines | |
| Azure Test Plans | |
| GitHub repositories | |

Correct Answer:

| Tools | Answer Area |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Azure Artifacts | Trello:
Azure Boards |
| GitHub Actions | Bamboo:
Azure Pipelines |
| Azure Test Plans | BitBucket:
GitHub repositories |

Box 1: Azure Boards -

Azure Boards can be used to track work with Kanban boards, backlogs, team dashboards, and custom reporting

You can create multiple Trello boards, which are spaces to store tasks (for different work contexts, or even private boards)

You can easily share Trello boards with another person.

Box 2: Azure Pipelines -

You can use Bamboo to implement CI/CD (Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery) for a simple Azure function app using Atlassian Bamboo. Bamboo does continuous delivery of the project from source code to deployment. It has stages including Build, Test and Deploy. Software teams in every industry are upgrading their continuous delivery pipeline with Bamboo. Easy build import from popular open source tools, user and group import from JIRA, seamless integration with Bitbucket, and native support for Git, Hg, and SVN means you'll be building and deploying like a champ.

Box 3: GitHub repositories -

Bitbucket can be used as the Git repository, but you can use any other Git repository (Like TFS Git) for source control of the code.

Reference:

<https://www.trustradius.com/compare-products/azure-devops-services-vs-trello> <https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms-vsts.vss-services-bamboo> <https://www.c-sharpcorner.com/article/cicd-implementation-for-an-azure-function-app-using-atlassian-bamboo-server/>

✉  **Eltooth**  10 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct:

Azure Boards

Azure pipelines

Git repo

upvoted 10 times

✉  **syu31svc**  8 months ago

<https://trello.com/en>

"Trello is the visual tool that empowers your team to manage any type of project, workflow, or task tracking."

<https://www.atlassian.com/software/bamboo>

"Bamboo Data Center is a continuous delivery pipeline that offers resilience, reliability, and scalability for teams of any size."

Given answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Divyayuvi** 10 months, 1 week ago

Azure Boards

GitHub Actions

Github Repo

upvoted 1 times

✉  **basw77** 9 months ago

you missed: "Implement Azure Pipelines for build pipelines and release pipelines.". So not GitHub Actions.

upvoted 8 times

✉  **Pandur1** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

correct

upvoted 3 times

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Question

You need to merge the POC branch into the default branch. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

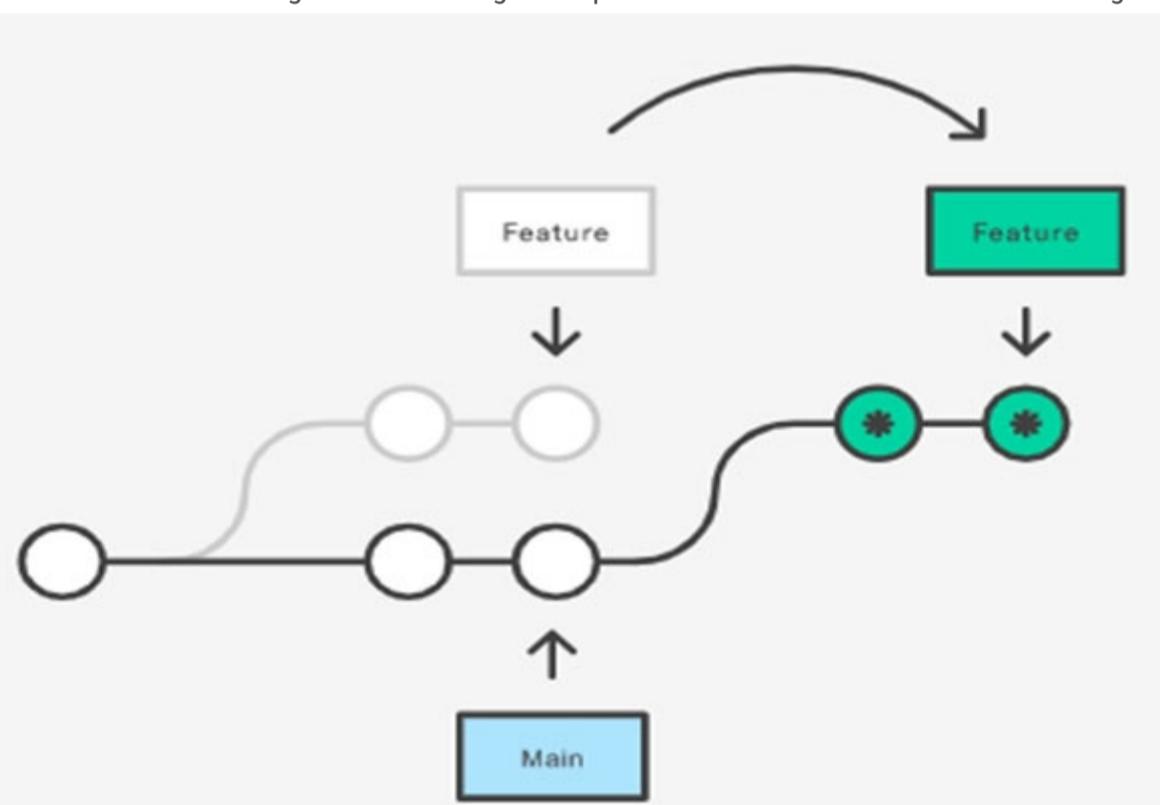
Which command should you run?

- A. git rebase
- B. git merge --squash
- C. git push
- D. git merge --allow-unrelated-histories

Correct Answer: A

The commit history of the POC branch must replace the history of the default branch.

Rebasing is the process of moving or combining a sequence of commits to a new base commit. Rebasing is most useful and easily visualized in the context of a feature branching workflow. The general process can be visualized as the following:



Note: The primary reason for rebasing is to maintain a linear project history. For example, consider a situation where the main branch has progressed since you started working on a feature branch. You want to get the latest updates to the main branch in your feature branch, but you want to keep your branch's history clean so it appears as if you've been working off the latest main branch. This gives the later benefit of a clean merge of your feature branch back into the main branch. Why do we want to maintain a "clean history"? The benefits of having a clean history become tangible when performing Git operations to investigate the introduction of a regression.

Incorrect:

Not B: git-merge - Join two or more development histories together.

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 adds all the file changes to a single new commit on the default branch.

Not D: git merge --allow-unrelated-histories

By default, git merge command refuses to merge histories that do not share a common ancestor. This option can be used to override this safety when merging histories of two projects that started their lives independently. As that is a very rare occasion, no configuration variable to enable

this by default exists and will not be added.

Reference:

<https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/rewriting-history/git-rebase>

Community vote distribution

A (83%)

B (17%)

 **lknr** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A.rebase

"The commit history of the POC branch must replace the history of the default branch."

upvoted 1 times

 **petitbilly** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

So the answer is: B. git merge --squash

upvoted 1 times

 **dottLorenz** 2 months ago

Rebase does not merge anything, only align the Poc branch to default branch.

The requirement is to Merge the two branch, so response is B

upvoted 1 times

 **mrg998** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

its b as its a PR

upvoted 1 times

 **mrg998** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is B. git merge --squash

When using the --squash option, Git will take all the commits in the POC branch and combine them into a single commit, effectively replacing the history of the default branch with the commit history of the POC branch.

It is important to note that this command will not move the POC branch but it will create a new commit in the default branch with all the changes from the POC branch, and the POC branch will remain unchanged.

upvoted 3 times

 **syu31svc** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Question #62 from Topic 7 is the same as this

Answer is A

upvoted 4 times

 **warchoon** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

No. This is for replacing, that is for overriding.

Rebase is here, Merge is there

upvoted 2 times

 **dottLorenz** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

No in Question #62 from Topic 7 you do a rebase of the master branch to the experimentation brach, in that case the feature became the new master, and also here.

Is not an usual scenario, but could happen that you want to override the master with the commits of feature.

answer is A

upvoted 2 times

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Question

You need to perform the GitHub code migration. The solution must support the planned changes for the DevOps environment.

What should you use?

- A. git clone
- B. GitHub Importer
- C. Import repository in Azure Repos
- D. git-tfs

Correct Answer: D

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

☞ Migrate all the source code from TFS1 to GitHub.

The Git-TFS tool is a two-way bridge between Team Foundation Version Control and Git, and can be used to perform a migration.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/devops/develop/git/migrate-from-tfvc-to-git>

Community vote distribution

B (84%)

Other

✉  **pdk88**  7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B would be my answer. The git-tfs tool is used for migrating TFSC to Git (within Azure Devops). But in this case we need to "Migrate all the source code from TFS1 to GitHub." And Github is another product (using git as version control system). To migrate tfsc to Github, your best option would be the GitHub Importer.

"About GitHub Importer - If you have source code in Subversion, Mercurial, Team Foundation Version Control (TFVC), or another Git repository, you can move it to GitHub using GitHub Importer."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/devops/develop/git/migrate-from-tfvc-to-git>
<https://docs.github.com/en/get-started/importing-your-projects-to-github/importing-source-code-to-github/about-github-importer>
 upvoted 7 times

✉  **warchoon** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

"Woodgrove Bank plans to implement", "Migrate all the source code from TFS1 to GitHub."

"Tip: GitHub Importer is not suitable for all imports. For example, if your existing code is hosted on a private network, our tool won't be able to access it. In these cases, we recommend importing using the command line for Git repositories or an external source code migration tool for projects imported from other version control systems."

Why do you think that tfs1 is not private?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **armvch**  1 month ago

Guys we all know MS exam's approach - if there's an option to use MS tool (in this case it's GitHub Importer) then it's a correct answer.
 upvoted 2 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I'll take B

<https://docs.github.com/en/get-started/importing-your-projects-to-github/importing-source-code-to-github/about-github-importer>

"GitHub Importer is a tool that quickly imports source code repositories, including commits and revision history, to GitHub for you."

upvoted 3 times

□ **Minila92** 7 months, 1 week ago

When you go to "Code Migration tools" page within the same documentation you will see that while migrating from TVFC they also recommend git-tfs, So I will choose D option:

<https://docs.github.com/en/get-started/importing-your-projects-to-github/importing-source-code-to-github/source-code-migration-tools>

upvoted 1 times

□ **biblebowksi** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

The content under mentioned link is changed. GitHub Importer is recommended

"We recommend using GitHub Importer to import projects from Subversion, Mercurial, Team Foundation Version Control (TFVC), or another Git repository. You can also use these external tools to convert your project to Git."

upvoted 2 times

□ **Matkes** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

I would go with the C as according to documentation the git-tfs is used when the import option fails. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/import-from-TFVC?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 1 times

□ **Minila92** 7 months, 1 week ago

Git-tfs is option D, please correct in your comment as it creates little confusion :)

upvoted 1 times

□ **gforstudy** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

As described on the link below both options B and D are correct.

<https://docs.github.com/en/enterprise-cloud@latest/get-started/importing-your-projects-to-github/importing-source-code-to-github/source-code-migration-tools>

I would go with GitHub importer as the tool is designed for GitHub imports.

<https://docs.github.com/en/enterprise-cloud@latest/get-started/importing-your-projects-to-github/importing-source-code-to-github/about-github-importer>

upvoted 4 times

□ **mclovin** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

GIT-TFS is a synchronisation tool, not migration.

upvoted 3 times

□ **basw77** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.github.com/en/get-started/importing-your-projects-to-github/importing-source-code-to-github/about-github-importer>

upvoted 4 times

□ **Redimido** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

You can do that with IMPORT: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/import-from-TFVC?view=azure-devops> or: Git-TFS, if you plan to continue using TFS, which is not a condition here.

<https://github.com/git-tfs/git-tfs>

However, the Git-TFS tool seems to be slowly dying.

I would go for the IMPORT repo option.

upvoted 1 times

□ **Treober94** 10 months ago

I think it should be C. According to this documentation [https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-400/view/33/#git/import-from-TFVC?view=azure-devops](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-400/view/33/#git/import-from-TFVC?view=azure-devops)

upvoted 1 times

□ **Chiboy** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Wrong answer. Git-tfs is simply used for transferring commit history from tfs to a local repository. We use git clone. A.

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/48196850/cloning-tfs-repository-using-git-tfs>

upvoted 2 times

□ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

□ **UnknowMan** 11 months ago

BEcause from tfs we use git-tfs

upvoted 2 times

 **1JD1** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct, we need to migrate from TFS1

upvoted 2 times

 **Pandur1** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

git-tfs - is correct

upvoted 2 times

Introductory Info

Case Study -

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Question

HOTSPOT -

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Set a /

| |
|--------------------------|
| branch filter to exclude |
| branch filter to include |
| path filter to exclude |
| path filter to include |

Set a /

| |
|--------------------------|
| branch filter to exclude |
| branch filter to include |
| path filter to exclude |
| path filter to include |

@

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Set a /

| |
|--------------------------|
| branch filter to exclude |
| branch filter to include |
| path filter to exclude |
| path filter to include |

Set a /

| |
|--------------------------|
| branch filter to exclude |
| branch filter to include |
| path filter to exclude |
| path filter to include |

@

Box 1: branch filter to exclude -

Scenario:

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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. |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Continuous integration (CI) triggers cause a build to run whenever a push is made to the specified branches or a specified tag is pushed.

Box 2: branch filter to include -

You can specify branches to include and exclude. For example:

specific branch build

trigger:

branches:

include:

- master

- releases/*

exclude:

- releases/old*

Reference:

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

✉  **Kazilius** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

I think it's

- Path filter to exclude
- Path filter to include

Because '.' is not the name of a branch.

Check this example: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/azure-repos-git?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#wildcards>

upvoted 48 times

✉  **TrangNguyen_6** 1 year, 8 months ago

you are right

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Kosky** 1 year, 8 months ago

I think you are right.

<https://mohitgoyal.co/2018/09/19/using-path-filters-in-build-definition-in-azure-devops-vsts/>

"To properly specify an exclusion path, we need to also define an inclusion path. It may be something specific like /teraVis (in our case) or just root i.e. /"

upvoted 2 times

✉  **pdk88** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I think you are right as explained in the article you cited (<https://mohitgoyal.co/2018/09/19/using-path-filters-in-build-definition-in-azure-devops-vsts/>), so the answer must be

- Path filter to exclude /folder1
- Path filter to include /

Although a branchfilter is needed when using a pathfilter, "/" is not a valid branchfilter. A branchfilter must be something like "main" or "develop", etc.

"When you specify paths, you must explicitly specify branches to trigger on. You can't trigger a pipeline with only a path filter; you must also have a branch filter, and the changed files that match the path filter must be from a branch that matches the branch filter."

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

upvoted 2 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

totally agree with you

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

upvoted 1 times

✉  **lugospod** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022. path Exclude, include. 100% on that part.

upvoted 9 times

✉  **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

I would agree with the given answer

Branch filter to include / would include all code from triggering a build

Path filter to exclude /folder 1 for first drop down is correct to address 'except for changes in /folder 1'

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

- Path filter to exclude
- Path filter to include

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Mev4953** 1 year, 1 month ago

I would go for

- Path filter exclude
- Path filter include

If you exclude a path, you cannot also include it unless you qualify it to a deeper folder.

For example if you exclude /tools then you could include /tools/trigger-runs-on-these

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/azure-repos-git?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#:~:text=If%20you%20exclude%20a%20path%2C%20you%20cannot%20also%20include%20it%20unless%20you%20qualify%20it%20to%20a%20deeper%20folder.%20For%20example%20if%20you%20exclude%20/tools%20then%20you%20could%20include%20/tools/trigger-runs-on-these>

upvoted 3 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

-Path filter to exclude

-Path filter to include

upvoted 2 times

 **celciuz** 1 year, 7 months ago

This question came out in August 2021

upvoted 5 times

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Question

In Azure DevOps, you create Project3.

You need to meet the requirements of the project.

What should you do first?

- A. From Azure DevOps, modify the build definition.
- B. From SonarQube, obtain an authentication token.
- C. From Azure DevOps, create a service endpoint.
- D. From SonarQube, create a project.

Correct Answer: C

The first thing to do is to declare your SonarQube server as a service endpoint in your VSTS/DevOps project settings.

Reference:

<https://docs.sonarqube.org/display/SCAN/Analyzing+with+SonarQube+Extension+for+vsts-TFS>

Community vote distribution

C (42%) D (31%) B (27%)

✉️  **LNE** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

D. From SonarQube, create a project.

upvoted 30 times

✉️  **LNE** 1 year, 7 months ago

Before creating the service endpoint, you have to set up the organization and import the project into sonar cloud.

upvoted 5 times

✉️  **chingdm** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

"

To set up the import of Azure DevOps repositories:

Set your global DevOps platform settings

Add a personal access token for importing repositories

Adding a personal access token for importing repositories

After setting your global settings, you can add a project from Azure DevOps by clicking the Add project button in the upper-right corner of the Projects homepage and selecting Azure DevOps.

Then, you'll be asked to provide a personal access token with Code (Read & Write) scope so SonarQube can access and list your Azure DevOps projects. This token will be stored in SonarQube and can be revoked at any time in Azure DevOps.

After saving your personal access token, you'll see a list of your Azure DevOps projects that can be set up and added to SonarQube. Setting up your projects this way also defines your project settings for pull request decoration."

<https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/devops-platform-integration/azure-devops-integration/#analyzing-projects-with-azure-pipelines>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **TrangNguyen_6** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Got this on 19th July 2021 exam. Chose C and Scored 800+ so it should be correct.

upvoted 9 times

✉️  **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

you only got 800+ so you could be wrong. Very confusing question. You need to create a project, get the token, create service endpoint and modify the build definition. I would go with C. because the question is related to azure devops.

upvoted 7 times

✉️  **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

C ties in the other answers together

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

Sorry, I the @LNE is correct. What would you do first?

upvoted 1 times

 **mrg998** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

its D.

You can't create a service connection without the token generated from SonarCloud. To generate that, you need to first have a project in place. So Answer D

upvoted 4 times

 **SoftimDev** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Definitely Not C, because to create a service endpoint from Azure DevOps you need to have your SonarQube project URL and auth token already.

"Enter your SonarQube Server URL, an Authentication Token, and a memorable Service connection name. Then, select Save to save your connection."

See: <https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/devops-platform-integration/azure-devops-integration/#:~:text=After%20installing%20your%20extension%2C%20you%20need%20to%20declare%20your%20SonarQube%20server%20as%20a%20service%20endpoint%20in%20your%20Azure%20DevOps%20project%20settings%3A>

upvoted 2 times

 **devex** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

To add an endpoint you need a token - see: <https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/devops-platform-integration/azure-devops-integration/#analyzing-projects-with-azure-pipelines>

Preferred type of token to use is project token - see: <https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/user-guide/user-account/generating-and-using-tokens/#types-of-tokens>

And to create a project token you first need to have a project - so the answer would be D.

upvoted 2 times

 **PW549** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

First thing you have to do

upvoted 3 times

 **azureprepare** 6 months ago

Correct answer C

<https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/analysis/azuredevops-integration/#:~:text=After%20installing%20your%20extension%2C%20you%20need%20to%20declare%20your%20SonarQube%20server%20as%20a%20service%20endpoint%20in%20your%20Azure%20DevOps%20project%20settings%3A>

upvoted 4 times

 **memoor** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

After installing your extension, you need to declare your SonarQube server as a service endpoint in your Azure DevOps project settings:

In Azure DevOps, go to Project Settings > Service connections.

Select New service connection and then select SonarQube from the service connection list.

Enter your SonarQube Server URL, an Authentication Token, and a memorable Service connection name. Then, select Save to save your connection.

upvoted 1 times

 **LGWJ12** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I Agree

upvoted 1 times

 **pkg007** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer is Option c Out of all the options

<https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/analysis/azuredevops-integration/>

Creating a service end point - option c is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **giuliohome** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

When you create the service endpoint you'll be asked the AuthenticationToken

read from <https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/analysis/azuredevops-integration/#header-3>

"

Adding a new SonarQube Service Endpoint

After installing your extension, you need to declare your SonarQube server as a service endpoint in your Azure DevOps project settings:

"

In Azure DevOps, go to Project Settings > Service connections.

Click New service connection and select SonarQube from the service connection list.

Enter your SonarQube Server URL, an Authentication Token, and a memorable Service connection name. Then, click Save.

"

the link of "Authentication Token" points indeed to SonarQube url <https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/user-guide/user-token/> where it is documented how to obtain the token from them.

hence the answer is clearly B: From SonarQube, obtain an authentication token.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **alexax578** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/analysis/azuredevops-integration/>

"After installing your extension, you need to declare your SonarQube server as a service endpoint in your Azure DevOps project settings"

upvoted 3 times

✉ **giuliohome** 7 months ago

When you create the service endpoint you'll be asked the AuthenticationToken hence the answer is clearly B. From SonarQube, obtain an authentication token.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/analysis/azuredevops-integration/>

Adding a new SonarQube Service Endpoint

After installing your extension, you need to declare your SonarQube server as a service endpoint in your Azure DevOps project settings:

Answer is C

upvoted 3 times

✉ **giuliohome** 7 months ago

No, you need an AuthenticationToken *before* to add the endpoint.

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

✉ **akp1000** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B according to Neil Morrisey in Pluralsight.

upvoted 6 times

✉ **aniagnesighile1** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Before you can create a service endpoint for Sonarcube, you need an authentication token. So B should be the answer

upvoted 4 times

✉ **tezz** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

as per official doc of sonarcube it should be C

upvoted 2 times

✉ **bessa** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

project creation in sonarqube first

upvoted 1 times

✉ **pander** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

.NET

1)In Azure DevOps, create or edit a Build Pipeline, and add a new Prepare Analysis Configuration task before your build task:

-Select the SonarQube server endpoint you created in the Adding a new SonarQube Service Endpoint section.

-Under Choose a way to run the analysis, select Integrate with MSBuild.

-In the project key field, enter your project key.

2)Add a new Run Code Analysis task after your build task.

3)Add a new Publish Quality Gate Result on your build pipeline summary.

4)Under the Triggers tab of your pipeline, check Enable continuous integration, and select all of the branches for which you want SonarQube analysis to run automatically.

5)Save your pipeline.

<https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/analysis/azuredevops-integration/>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

To integrate SonarQube code analysis on Azure devops there are several steps to follow:

The first thing to do is to create a PAT on Azure DevOps organization

The second is to create a configuration for Azure DevOps on SonarQube.

The third is to add an Azure DevOps project on SonarQube

The fourth id to install the SonarQuebe extension on Azure Devops organization

The fifth is to create an authentication Token on SonarQube

Finally you can create a service connection on Azure Devops project

So among the answers proposed we can choose D: create a SonarQube project

<https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/analysis/azuredevops-integration/>
upvoted 5 times

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Implement Project4 and configure the project to push Docker images to Azure Container Registry.

Question

You need to implement Project4.

What should you do first?

- A. Add the FROM instruction in the Dockerfile file.
- B. Add a Copy and Publish Build Artifacts task to the build pipeline.
- C. Add a Docker task to the build pipeline.
- D. Add the MAINTAINER instruction in the Dockerfile file.

Correct Answer: C

Scenario: Implement Project4 and configure the project to push Docker images to Azure Container Registry.

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.

You use Azure Container Registry Tasks commands to quickly build, push, and run a Docker container image natively within Azure, showing how to offload your

"inner-loop" development cycle to the cloud. ACR Tasks is a suite of features within Azure Container Registry to help you manage and modify container images across the container lifecycle.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-quickstart-task-cli>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **d0bermannn** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

C. Add a Docker task
upvoted 10 times

 **laminall** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
I think it's correct C
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C
Given answer is correct

Docker image and Dockerfile so has to be Docker task
upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
C is correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C
correct answer is C since we already have a Dockerfile
upvoted 1 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

C. Add a Docker task to the build pipeline.
upvoted 1 times

 **jojom19980** 1 year, 8 months ago

yes, this is correct.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/build/docker?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 4 times

 **Lexa** 1 year, 9 months ago

Now use Azure Container Registry to build and push an image. First, create a local working directory and then create a Dockerfile named Dockerfile with the single line: FROM mcr.microsoft.com/hello-world.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-quickstart-task-cli#build-and-push-image-from-a-dockerfile>
upvoted 4 times

 **ChauPhan** 1 year, 4 months ago

You are building from Azure DevOps. First, you need to create a Docker task on the build stage. The others (Dockerfile creation, push to ACR) are later

upvoted 1 times

 **xortan** 1 year, 4 months ago

The docker file is already created.

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

"Project4 will use an existing Dockerfile"

upvoted 2 times

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Existing Environment -

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

The Azure DevOps organization includes:

The Docker extension

A deployment pool named Pool7 that contains 10 Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019

The Azure subscription contains an Azure Automation account.

Requirements -

Planned changes -

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

| Project name | Project details |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project 1 | Project1 will provide support for incremental builds and third-party SDK components |
| Project 2 | Project2 will use an automatic build policy. A small team of developers named Team2 will work independently on changes to the project. The Team2 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 Repos and a continuous integration trigger that will initiate a build in response to any change except for changes within /folder1 of the repository. |
| Project 6 | Project6 will provide support for build and deployment pipelines. Deployment will be allowed only if the number of current work items representing active software bugs is 0. |
| Project 7 | Project7 will contain a target deployment group named Group7 that maps to Pool7. Project7 will use Azure Automation State Configuration to maintain the desired state of the computers in Group7. |

Technical requirements -

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

Implement build agents for Project1.

Whenever possible, use Azure resources.

Avoid using deprecated technologies.

Implement a code flow strategy for Project2 that will:

- Enable Team2 to submit pull requests for Project2.
- Enable Team2 to work independently on changes to a copy of Project2.

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

Whenever possible, implement automation and minimize administrative effort.

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

Implement Project4 and configure the project to push Docker images to Azure Container Registry.

Question

DRAG DROP -

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

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

Select and Place:

Actions

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

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

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

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

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

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Actions

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

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

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

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

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

Answer Area

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

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

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

Scenario:

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project 1 | Project1 will provide support for incremental builds and third-party SDK components |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Step 1: Sign in to Azure Devops by using an account that is assigned the Administrator service connection security role.

Note: Under Agent Phase, click Deploy Service Fabric Application. Click Docker Settings and then click Configure Docker settings. In Registry Credentials Source, select Azure Resource Manager Service Connection. Then select your Azure subscription.

Step 2: Create a personal access token..

A personal access token or PAT is required so that a machine can join the pool created with the Agent Pools (read, manage) scope.

Step 3: Install and register the Azure Pipelines agent on an Azure virtual machine.

By running a Azure Pipeline agent in the cluster, we make it possible to test any service, regardless of type.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-fabric/service-fabric-tutorial-deploy-container-app-with-cicd-vsts>

<https://mohitgoyal.co/2019/01/10/run-azure-devops-private-agents-in-kubernetes-clusters/>

✉  **James79** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

1. Sign in with pool admin role
2. Create PAT
3. Install and register on Azure VM

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

upvoted 50 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

agree with you

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/about-security-roles?view=azure-devops>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Chiboy** Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Guys, Project 1 requires incremental build. So the Pipelines Agent should be installed on an on-premises environment that will be self-host . Answer is (1) sign into Devops as an agent pool admin. 2 Create a personal token and 3. Install the agent on an on-premises machine.

upvoted 9 times

✉  **pdk88** 7 months, 1 week ago

I think you are mixing things up. You are right about the fact that you need a self hosted agent to make use of incremental builds. But that doesn't mean they have to be on premise; you can use an Azure VM as well. What you can't use is an MS hosted agent, since they are thrown away after the build.

"If you use a self-hosted agent, you can run incremental builds [...] When you use a Microsoft-hosted agent, you don't get these benefits because the agent is destroyed after the build [...]"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/agents?view=azure-devops&tabs=browser#private-agent-performance-advantages>

upvoted 5 times

✉  **alexax578** 7 months ago

self-host can be Azure VM

Technical requirement: "Whenever possible, use Azure resources."

upvoted 11 times

✉  **Vmwarevirtual** Most Recent 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Correct procedure should be like Jame79 provided -

1. Sign in with pool admin role
2. Create PAT
3. Install and register on Azure VM

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-windows?view=azure-devops#permissions>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **friendlyvlad** 4 months ago

The user configuring the agent needs pool admin permissions, but the user running the agent does not. Hence, James 79 is right

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Matkes** 8 months ago

NO !!!

Project 1 requires an incremental build and 3rd party extensions which you can add only on self-hosted agents. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/phases?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml>

The correct answer should be:

1. Sign in with pool admin role
2. Create PAT
3. Install and register on on-prem VM

upvoted 4 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

1. Sign in using pool admin role
2. Create PAT
3. Install and register on Azure VM

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

"If the user account you're going to use is not shown, then get an administrator to add it. The administrator can be an agent pool administrator,"
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Whirly** 1 year ago

Exam Question April 1st 2022. went with given answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **LieJOn** 1 year ago

1. pool admin role
2. create PAT
3. install register

The administrator can be an agent pool administrator, an Azure DevOps organization owner, or a TFS or Azure DevOps Server administrator.
upvoted 4 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

the given answer is correct:
upvoted 1 times

 **wooyourdaddy** 1 year, 5 months ago

I think the given answer is correct:

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

2: Create a personal access token in Azure DevOps organization of Contoso

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

Excerpt taken from James79 link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-windows?view=azure-devops>

If the user account you're going to use is not shown, then get an administrator to add it. "The administrator can be an agent pool administrator, an Azure DevOps organization owner, or a TFS or Azure DevOps Server administrator."

upvoted 2 times

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Whenever possible, implement automation and minimize administrative effort.

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

Implement Project4 and configure the project to push Docker images to Azure Container Registry.

Question

DRAG DROP -

You need to implement Project6.

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

Select and Place:

- | Actions | Answer Area |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Open the release pipeline editor. | |
| Disable the continuous integration trigger. | |
| Enable Gates. | ◀ ▶ |
| Add a manual intervention task. | |
| Open the Triggers tab. | |
| Add Query Work Items. | |



- | Actions | Answer Area |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Open the release pipeline editor. | Open the release pipeline editor. |
| Disable the continuous integration trigger. | Enable Gates. |
| Correct Answer: Enable Gates. | Add Query Work Items. |
| Add a manual intervention task. | |
| Open the Triggers tab. | |
| Add Query Work Items. | |

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

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

Step 1: Open the release pipeline editor.

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

Step 2: Enable Gates.

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

Step 3: Add Query Work items.

Choose + Add and select the Query Work Items gate.

Configure the gate by selecting an existing work item query.

Deployment gates [\(i\)](#)

[+ Add](#) [▼](#)

Query Work Items [Enabled](#) [Delete](#)

Query Work Items [\(i\)](#)

Task version [0,*](#) [▼](#)

Display name [*](#)
Query Work Items

Query [*](#) [\(i\)](#)
Active Bugs [▼](#)

Upper threshold [*](#) [\(i\)](#)
0

Advanced [^](#)

Lower threshold [*](#) [\(i\)](#)
0

Output Variables [^](#)

Reference name [\(i\)](#)
Variables list
There are no output variables associated with this task [more information](#) [?](#)

Evaluation options [▼](#)

Note: A case for release gate is:

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

Reference:

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

 **jojom19980** [Highly Voted](#)  1 year, 8 months ago

correct

upvoted 12 times

 **Mev4953** [Highly Voted](#)  1 year, 1 month ago

Start from 0:52 - very cool example about this question

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7WLcqwhTZ_4&t=56s&ab_channel=MicrosoftDeveloper

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/gates?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 6 times

 **syu31svc** [Most Recent](#)  8 months ago

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

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Whirly** 1 year ago

Exam Question April 1st 2022

upvoted 6 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **lugospod** 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this January 2022.

upvoted 4 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

the given answer is correct
upvoted 3 times

 **mehdey** 1 year, 3 months ago
correct
upvoted 1 times

Introductory Info**Case Study -**

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Overview -

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

Existing Environment -**Application Architecture -**

The company's primary application is a single monolithic retirement fund management system based on ASP.NET web forms that use logic written in VB.NET.

Some new sections of the application are written in C#.

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

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

Architectural Issues -

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

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

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

Customers report that bug reporting is overly complex.

Requirements -**Planned Changes -**

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

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

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

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

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

Technical Requirements -

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

New incoming connections through the firewall must be minimized.

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

The principle of least privilege must be used for all permission assignments.

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

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

Visual Studio App Center must be used to centralize the reporting of mobile application crashes and device types in use.

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

Code quality and release quality are critical. During release, deployments must not proceed between stages if any active bugs are logged against the release.

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

The required operating system configuration for the test servers changes weekly. Azure Automation State Configuration must be used to ensure that the operating system on each test server is configured the same way when the servers are created and checked periodically.

Current Technical Issue -

The test servers are configured correctly when first deployed, but they experience configuration drift over time. Azure Automation State Configuration fails to correct the configurations.

Azure Automation State Configuration nodes are registered by using the following command.

```
Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode
    -ResourceGroupName 'TestResourceGroup'
    -AutomationAccountName 'LitwareAutomationAccount'
    -AzureVMName $vmname
    -ConfigurationMode 'ApplyOnly'
```

Question

To resolve the current technical issue, what should you do to the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode command?

- A. Change the value of the ConfigurationMode parameter.
- B. Replace the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode cmdlet with Register-AzureRmAutomationScheduledRunbook
- C. Add the AllowModuleOverwrite parameter.
- D. Add the DefaultProfile parameter.

Correct Answer: A

Change the ConfigurationMode parameter from ApplyOnly to ApplyAndAutocorrect.

The Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode cmdlet registers an Azure virtual machine as an APS Desired State Configuration (DSC) node in an Azure Automation account.

Scenario: Current Technical Issue

The test servers are configured correctly when first deployed, but they experience configuration drift over time. Azure Automation State Configuration fails to correct the configurations.

Azure Automation State Configuration nodes are registered by using the following command.

```
Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode
    -ResourceGroupName 'TestResourceGroup'
    -AutomationAccountName 'LitwareAutomationAccount'
    -AzureVMName $vmname
    -ConfigurationMode 'ApplyOnly'
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/register-azurermautomationdscnode?view=azurermps-6.13.0>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Mefguine** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

more on this:

Specifies how the LCM actually applies the configuration to the target nodes. Possible values are "ApplyOnly", "ApplyAndMonitor", and "ApplyAndAutoCorrect".

ApplyOnly: DSC applies the configuration and does nothing further unless a new configuration is pushed to the target node or when a new configuration is pulled from a service. After initial application of a new configuration, DSC does not check for drift from a previously configured

state. Note that DSC will attempt to apply the configuration until it is successful before ApplyOnly takes effect.

ApplyAndMonitor: This is the default value. The LCM applies any new configurations. After initial application of a new configuration, if the target node drifts from the desired state, DSC reports the discrepancy in logs. Note that DSC will attempt to apply the configuration until it is successful before ApplyAndMonitor takes effect.

ApplyAndAutoCorrect: DSC applies any new configurations. After initial application of a new configuration, if the target node drifts from the desired state, DSC reports the discrepancy in logs, and then re-applies the current configuration.

upvoted 27 times

✉ **examkid** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Change to ApplyAndAutoCorrect

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/register-azurermautomationdscnode?view=azurermps-6.13.0#parameters>

upvoted 12 times

✉ **mrg998** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

100000000000000000000000% A

upvoted 1 times

✉ **warchoon** 3 months ago

You should add scenario to the question.

"Scenario: Current Technical Issue

The test servers are configured correctly when first deployed, but they experience configuration drift over time. Azure Automation State Configuration fails to correct the configurations.

Azure Automation State Configuration nodes are registered by using the following command.

Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode

-ResourceGroupName 'TestResourceGroup'

-AutomationAccountName 'LitwareAutomationAccount'

-AzureVMName \$vmanme

-ConfigurationMode 'ApplyOnly'

To resolve the current technical issue, what should you do to the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode command?"

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"Azure Automation State Configuration fails to correct the configurations"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/register-azurermautomationdscnode?view=azurermps-6.13.0>

"-ConfigurationMode

Specifies the DSC configuration mode. Valid values are:

ApplyAndMonitor

ApplyAndAutocorrect

ApplyOnly"

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Cheehp** 12 months ago

Selected during exam.

A. Change the value of the ConfigurationMode parameter.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Mev4953** 1 year, 1 month ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/managing-nodes/metaconfig?view=dsc-1.1#:~:text=ConfigurationMode,applies%20the%20current%20configuration.>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

A. Change the value of the ConfigurationMode parameter to "ApplyAndAutoCorrect".

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 5 months ago

This Q appeared on 5th Nov 2021

upvoted 1 times

✉ **d0bermannn** 1 year, 6 months ago

ApplyAndAutocorrect option is all that we need there, just see get-help Register-AzAutomationDscNode

upvoted 1 times

✉ **SACHMAM** 1 year, 9 months ago

Given answer is correct

Possible values are "ApplyOnly", "ApplyAndMonitor", and "ApplyAndAutoCorrect". Here you can use ApplyAndAutoCorrect

Sachin Kadam

upvoted 3 times

✉ **SACHMAM** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is - Change the value of the ConfigurationMode parameter

Sachin Kadam

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Dalias** 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in 30 June 2021 exam. Scored 800+ the provided answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

✉ **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Correct Answer

Change the ConfigurationMode parameter to Monitor and Apply. This is so that it detects changes to the configuration over time.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **BalderkVeit** 1 year, 11 months ago

ApplyandMonitor will just Monitor. We need ApplyAndAutoCorrect, but still - "ConfigurationMode" is correct answer as given.

upvoted 2 times

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-ConfigurationMode 'ApplyOnly'
```

Question

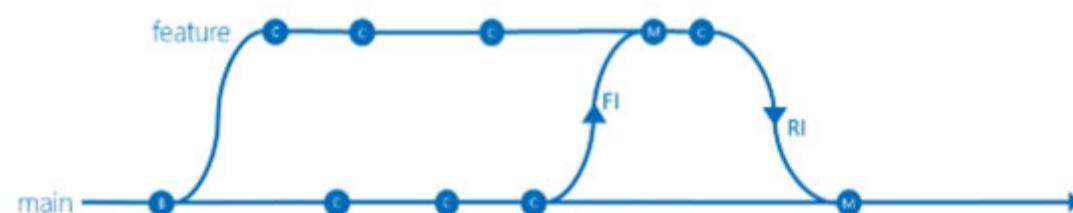
Which branching strategy should you recommend for the investment planning applications suite?

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

Correct Answer: D

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

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



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

Incorrect Answers:

A: Release isolation introduces one or more release branches from main. The strategy allows concurrent release management, multiple and parallel releases, and codebase snapshots at release time.

B: The Main Only strategy can be folder-based or with the main folder converted to a Branch, to enable additional visibility features. You commit your changes to the main branch and optionally indicate development and release milestones with labels.

C: Development isolation: When you need to maintain and protect a stable main branch, you can branch one or more dev branches from main. It enables isolation and concurrent development. Work can be isolated in development branches by feature, organization, or temporary collaboration.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/branching-strategies-with-tfvc?view=azure-devops>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

031920 2 years, 9 months ago

Tech req. --> A branching strategy that supports developing new functionality in isolation must be used.
So answer is correct - Feature isolation.

upvoted 36 times

 **rrongcheng**  2 years, 9 months ago

"Work can be isolated in development branches by feature, organization, or temporary collaboration."
Development isolation not necessarily isolated by features.

upvoted 8 times

 **mrg998**  2 months, 2 weeks ago

The best branching strategy for the investment planning applications suite would be "feature isolation." This strategy would allow for the development of new functionality in isolation, as required by the technical requirements. With feature isolation, developers can work on different features concurrently and merge them into the main branch when they are ready. This approach allows for better collaboration and faster development, while minimizing the risk of conflicts and bugs when merging code. Additionally, it allows the team to use the principle of least privilege, as well as giving the Team Leaders the ability to create new packages and edit the permissions of package feeds.

upvoted 1 times

 **budha** 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.
upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/branching-strategies-with-tfvc?view=azure-devops#feature-isolation>

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

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
D is correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D
correct answer and explanation
upvoted 1 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

D. feature isolation
upvoted 1 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 5 months ago

This Q appeared on 5th Nov 2021
upvoted 1 times

 **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is correct
Since new functionality needs to be developed in isolation ,we need to use feature isolation.
upvoted 5 times

 **somedude** 2 years, 10 months ago

Why not development isolation?
upvoted 4 times

 **warchoon** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

I think that the question is not complete. It is a part of Litware questions with the described scenario ("A branching strategy that supports developing new functionality in isolation must be used").
upvoted 1 times

 **JakeCallham** 2 years, 10 months ago

i agree
upvoted 2 times

 **lalithasms** 2 years, 9 months ago

Development isolation strategy have individual branches for development and Support changes. whereas feature isolation - branch will be used only for the functionality
upvoted 6 times

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Customers report that bug reporting is overly complex.

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```

Question

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

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

Correct Answer: A

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.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  **Yanzhi**  3 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer should be "Deployment Gate", deployment gate can use workitem query to check if there any active bug exist.
upvoted 104 times

  **rhr** 3 years, 3 months ago

"Deployment Gate" is correct answer as Approval has only adding users as capability
upvoted 9 times

  **Mefguine** 2 years, 11 months ago

nature of task is configuration drift... this cant be checked using Deployment Gate, and requires manual intervention.
Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/gates?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 2 times

  **kcinofni** 2 years, 10 months ago

"During release, deployments must not proceed between stages if any active bugs are logged against the release." - so, the approvers should check active bugs that are logged? It's an automatic capability of a Deployment gate - Query Work Items, with defined parameters Query (for instance, Critical Bugs) and Upper threshold.
upvoted 2 times

  **Dev1079** 2 years, 3 months ago

Deployment gate - You want to ensure there are no active issues in the work item or problem management system before deploying a build to a stage - "Pre-deployment gates". <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/?view=azure-devops#:~:text=Deployments%20to%20each%20stage%20are,completion%20of%20the%20deployment%20pipeline.&text=Some%20users%20must%20manually%20sign,is%20promoted%20to%20other%20stages>.

upvoted 4 times

 **zyxphreez** Highly Voted  2 years, 9 months ago

"deployments must not proceed between stages if any active bugs are logged against the release", it don't say "work item of type bug", for that reason I think the answer pre-deploy approval

upvoted 8 times

 **prashantjoge** 1 year ago

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--- Gates wont catch issues with dependencies and code merge because its a legacy system

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** Most Recent  8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"Code quality and release quality are critical. During release, deployments must not proceed between stages if any active bugs are logged against the release."

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

"A team wants to ensure there are no active issues in the work item or problem management system before deploying a build to a stage. Pre-deployment gates"

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **Drummer** 9 months ago

Deployment gate – You want to ensure there are no active issues in the work item or problem management system before deploying a build to a stage – "Pre-deployment gates".

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

upvoted 1 times

 **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer should be B. Use quality gates

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

upvoted 2 times

 **felixeu31** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Deployment gate

upvoted 1 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. a deployment gate

upvoted 2 times

 **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

B. a deployment gate

upvoted 2 times

 **Quirkafleeg** 1 year, 3 months ago

In my addled brain, both an approval and a gate can be used. The gate is an automated process, while the approval requires human intervention. If this scenario is emphasizing criticality, I would trust the occasional (in inevitable) human error less than a computer...

On that basis, I would choose B - but with all this there is a "right" answer and a "Microsoft right" answer.

upvoted 3 times

 **ChauPhan** 1 year, 4 months ago

From the LAB

Pre-deployment approvals

Select the users who can approve or reject deployments to this stage

Same for pre-deployment

The approvals is only for next step's (passed) approval :) If something involves to quality code check/security, the deployment gate should be implemented

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ChauPhan** 1 year, 4 months ago

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Abbas** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer A is correct.

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **SACHMAM** 1 year, 9 months ago

Quite Confusing

Deployment Gate does Quality validation, which is automatic

Pre-Deployment approval is manual intervention, by checking appropriate work items and bugs

upvoted 2 times

✉ **vglearn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Correct Answer is Deployment Gate

Since here we need to adhere to the requirement of "During release, deployments must not proceed between stages if any active bugs are logged against the release", hence we can accomplish this with the use of gates.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **077dammy** 2 years, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Sriasm** 2 years, 2 months ago

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

Pre-deployment gates - Answer B

You want to ensure there are no active issues in the work item or problem management system before deploying a build to a stage.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **BabaRamdev** 2 years, 4 months ago

B. a deployment gate

upvoted 2 times

✉ **AzureGurl** 2 years, 8 months ago

B:

B is the correct answer.

upvoted 5 times

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Question

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Global release:

- Set the default retention policy to 30 days.
- Set the maximum retention policy to 30 days.
- Set the stage retention policy to 30 days.
- Set the stage retention policy to 60 days.

Production stage:

- Set the default retention policy to 30 days.
- Set the maximum retention policy to 60 days.
- Set the stage retention policy to 30 days.
- Set the stage retention policy to 60 days.

Answer Area

Global release:

- Set the default retention policy to 30 days.
- Set the maximum retention policy to 30 days.
- Set the stage retention policy to 30 days.
- Set the stage retention policy to 60 days.

Correct Answer:

Production stage:

- Set the default retention policy to 30 days.
- Set the maximum retention policy to 60 days.
- Set the stage retention policy to 30 days.
- Set the stage retention policy to 60 days.

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

Box 1: Set the default retention policy to 30 days

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

Box 2: Set the stage retention policy to 60 days

You may want to retain more releases that have been deployed to specific stages.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/policies/retention>

✉  **CristianN** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

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

default=30d production stage=60
upvoted 25 times

✉  **Satya_Panigrahy** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

As per document it should be Maximum Retention Policy. I am confident because there is no 'Stage Policy'. Hence Second One should be Maximum retention with 60 days.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/policies/retention?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#set-release-retention-policies>
upvoted 6 times

✉  **ChauPhan** 1 year, 4 months ago

on Azure DevOps, go to Retention tab, inside the setting stage configuration by clicking to each stage, you will see the retention for each stage, set it to 60 for PROD stage

upvoted 6 times

✉  **syu31svc** Most Recent 8 months ago

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

Given answer is correct and verified by practice question from Linux Academy (now Cloud Guru)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

answer is correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/policies/retention?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml>

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

the given answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ChauPhan** 1 year, 4 months ago

Global retention is in Project tab and seems that it is "grey", you can't edit, default is 30 days

For PROD stage, on Azure DevOps, go to Retention tab, inside the setting stage configuration by clicking to each stage, you will see the retention for each stage, set it to 60 for PROD stage

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Jkmr622** 2 years, 3 months ago

Correctamundo dude

upvoted 3 times

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```

Question

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Build agent: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> A hosted service<input type="checkbox"/> A source control system<input type="checkbox"/> The developers' computers |
| Release agent: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> A hosted service<input type="checkbox"/> A source control system<input type="checkbox"/> The developers' computers |

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Build agent:

| |
|---------------------------|
| A hosted service |
| A source control system |
| The developers' computers |

Release agent:

| |
|---------------------------|
| A hosted service |
| A source control system |
| The developers' computers |

Box 1: A source control system -

A source control system, also called a version control system, allows developers to collaborate on code and track changes. Source control is an essential tool for multi-developer projects.

Box 2: A hosted service -

To build and deploy Xcode apps or Xamarin.iOS projects, you'll need at least one macOS agent. If your pipelines are in Azure Pipelines and a Microsoft-hosted agent meets your needs, you can skip setting up a self-hosted macOS agent.

Scenario: The investment planning applications suite will include one multi-tier web application and two iOS mobile applications. One mobile application will be used by employees; the other will be used by customers.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-osx?view=azure-devops>

✉  **Tos0** Highly Voted 3 years ago

For both selections, the correct answer is hosted service
The build agent can't be hosted in the source control system :)
upvoted 126 times

✉  **silverdeath** 2 years, 12 months ago

that's right
upvoted 4 times

✉  **vmzjgsbi** 1 year, 9 months ago

Agree.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **ChauPhan** 1 year, 4 months ago

Agree, all the best !
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jkmr622** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Hosted
Hosted

Dude
upvoted 20 times

✉  **budha** Most Recent 4 months ago

It was on my exam on December 7, 2022.
upvoted 4 times

✉  **syu31svc** 8 months ago

"plans to use cloud-based services whenever suitable"

Hosted for both
upvoted 2 times

✉  **mpsweden** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Best luck! I have my exam in 5 days.
upvoted 5 times

✉  **Eltooth** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Hosted
Hosted.

Good luck!
upvoted 4 times

✉  **DanielsonSVK1** 11 months ago

Answer is Hosted for both.
Fingers crossed to everybody. I've got my exam in 2 days.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **rdemontis** 1 year ago

Form correct answer is hosted for both build and release.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Optimist_Indian** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this case study in Feb-2022 exam. Scored 910+. Answered 'Hosted Service' for both.
All the best!
upvoted 10 times

✉  **Whirly** 1 year, 1 month ago

Thanks for your comments for questions appeared in exam. Very helpful
upvoted 2 times

✉  **sand5234** 1 year, 2 months ago

Good luck all
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Sara_Mo** 1 year, 2 months ago

Hosted
Hosted
Good luck to all.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **hacmao** 1 year, 3 months ago

Enjoy exam !
upvoted 1 times

✉  **ChauPhan** 1 year, 4 months ago

Good luck to all, I'll take the exam next week !
upvoted 1 times

✉  **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 5 months ago

Enjoy the exam
upvoted 3 times

✉  **JQtan** 1 year, 5 months ago

All the best guys
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Odidepse** 1 year, 6 months ago

You've made it this far, all the best!!
upvoted 12 times

✉  **bagyi** 1 year, 8 months ago

Good Luck!
upvoted 8 times