

## Microsoft.AZ-400.v2022-05-09.q150

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### NEW QUESTION: 1

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.

Answer Area

```
git gc --aggressive --auto --force --no-prune now
git merge prune rebase reset --expire now
```

Answer:

Answer Area

```
git gc --aggressive --auto --force --no-prune now
git merge prune rebase reset --expire now
```

Reference:

<https://gist.github.com/Zoramite/2039636>

### NEW QUESTION: 2

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.

The screenshot shows a drag-and-drop interface with a 'Components' pane on the left and an 'Answer Area' on the right. The 'Components' pane contains four items: 'A deployment group', 'A management group', 'A resource group', and 'Application roles'. The 'Answer Area' contains two questions: 'Ten virtual machines hosted in Azure:' and 'Ten virtual machines hosted in an on-premises data center environment:'. Each question has an empty text box to its right. A Microsoft logo watermark is visible in the background.

Answer:

The screenshot shows the same drag-and-drop interface as above, but with the correct answer applied. The 'Components' pane has dashed green borders around 'A deployment group', 'A management group', and 'A resource group'. In the 'Answer Area', 'A deployment group' is dragged into the text box for 'Ten virtual machines hosted in Azure:' and another 'A deployment group' is dragged into the text box for 'Ten virtual machines hosted in an on-premises data center environment:'. A Microsoft logo watermark is visible in the background.

Explanation

The explanation box shows a zoomed-in view of the 'Answer Area' from the previous screenshot. It highlights the two text boxes with 'A deployment group' selected in each. A Microsoft logo watermark is visible in the background.

Box 1: A deployment group

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

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

Box 2: A deployment group

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

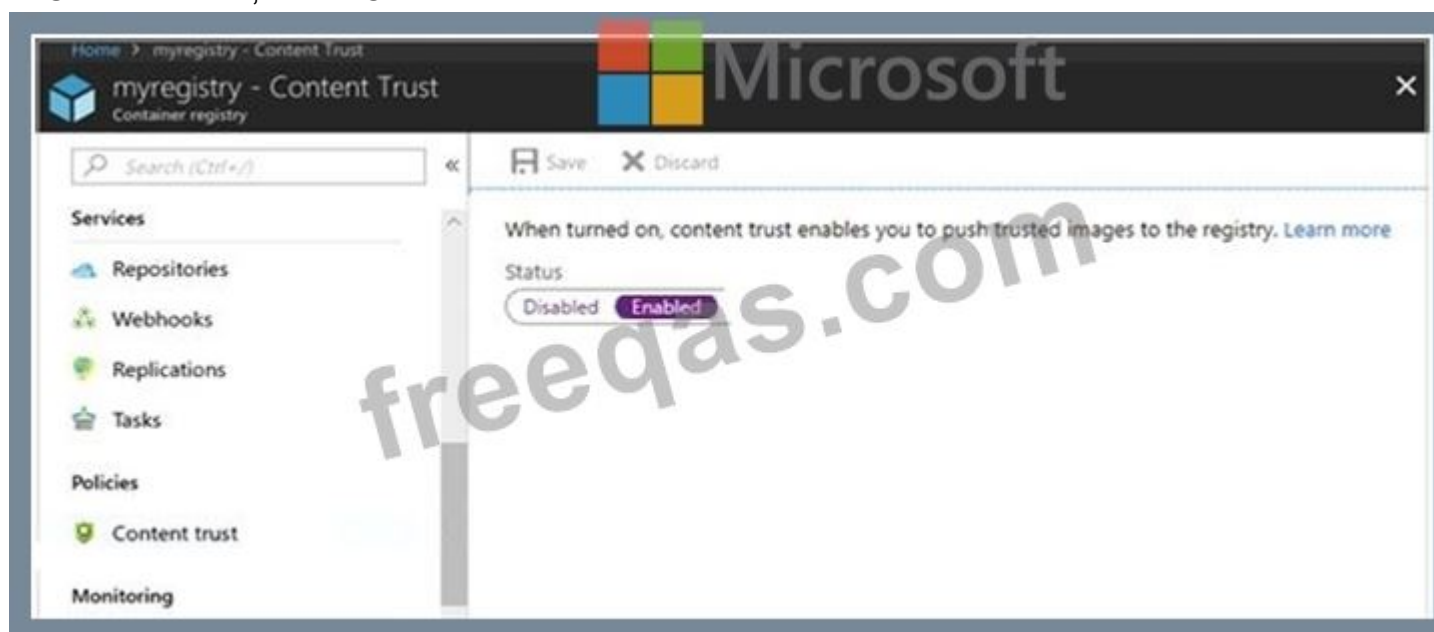
### NEW QUESTION: 3

You plan to store signed images in an Azure Container Registry instance named az4009940427acr1.

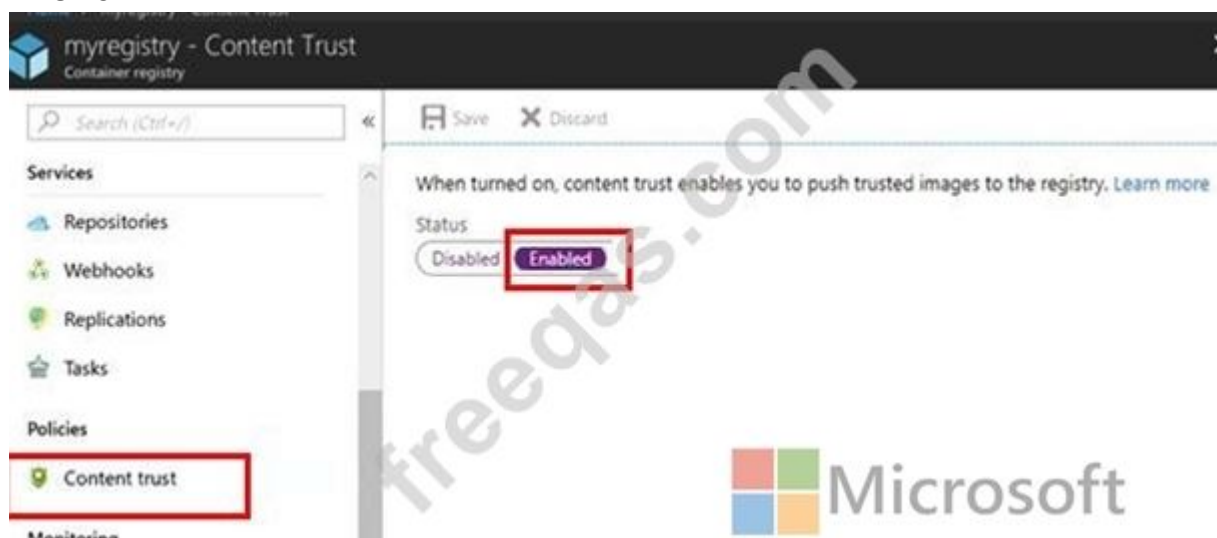
You need to modify the SKU for az4009940427acr1 to support the planned images. The solution must minimize costs.

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

1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal, and select the Azure Container Registry instance named az4009940427acr1.
2. Under Policies, select Content Trust > Enabled > Save.



Answer:



Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-content-trust>

#### NEW QUESTION: 4

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.

**Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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.

References:

<https://medium.com/medialesson/get-started-with-private-nuget-feeds-in-azure-devops-8c7b5f022a68>

#### NEW QUESTION: 5

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Application data plane permissions:

\* Keys: sign

\* Secrets: get

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/key-vault-secure-your-key-vault> Implement Continuous Integration Testlet 1 Case Study

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

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

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

To start the case study

To display the first question on 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

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 2016 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.

#### NEW QUESTION: 6

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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.

References:

<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>

### NEW QUESTION: 7

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 changes 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.

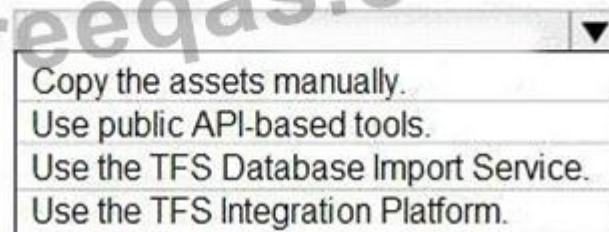
On the TFS server:



Microsoft

- 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:**

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.

#### Explanation

The screenshot shows the same two dropdown menus as above. In the 'On the TFS server:' menu, the second option 'Upgrade TFS to the most recent RTW release.' is highlighted with a grey background. In the 'To perform the migration:' menu, the third option 'Use the TFS Database Import Service.' is highlighted with a grey background.

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

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

Box 2: Use the TFS Database Import Service

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

References: Team Foundation Server to Azure DevOps Services Migration Guide

#### NEW QUESTION: 8

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps.

You plan to create a release pipeline that will deploy resources by using Azure Resource Manager templates.

The templates will reference secrets stored in Azure Key Vault.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Configurations

A Key Vault access policy

A Key Vault advanced access policy

RBAC

## Answer Area

Enable key vaults for template deployment by using:

Restrict access to the secrets in Key Vault by using:



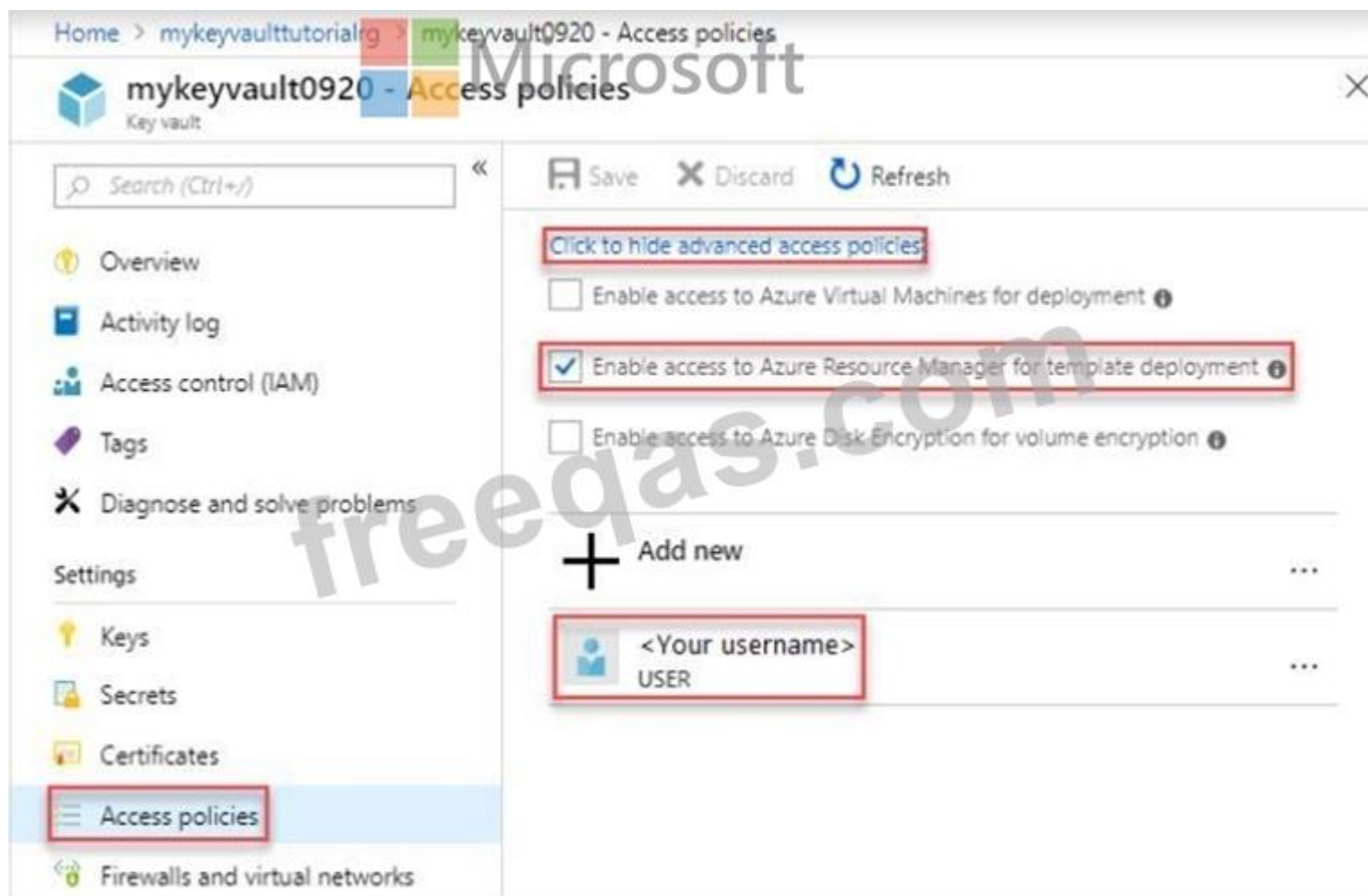
Answer:

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	

Explanation

Answer Area
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

Box 1: A key Vault advanced access policy



## Box 2: RBAC

Management plane access control uses RBAC.

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

- \* 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.

References:

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

## NEW QUESTION: 9

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/test/continuous-test-selenium?view=azure-devops>

### NEW QUESTION: 10

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 conjure 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.



**Answer:**



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.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-kubelet>

### NEW QUESTION: 11


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 time 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.

Branch lifetime:  ▼

Long-lived
Short-lived

Branch type: ▼

Master
Feature
Integration


**Answer:**

Branch lifetime: ▼

Long-lived
Short-lived

Branch type: ▼

Master
Feature
Integration



Explanation:

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.

References:

<https://gist.github.com/digitaljhelms/4287848>

### **NEW QUESTION: 12**

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.

## Actions

Create a new Azure Artifacts feed.

Configure a self-hosted agent.

Publish a package.

Install a package.

Connect to an Azure Artifacts feed.

## Answer Area

Configure a self-hosted agent.

Create a new Azure Artifacts feed.

Install a package.

Connect to an Azure Artifacts feed.

Answer:

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.
Install a package.	Connect to an Azure Artifacts feed.
Connect to an Azure Artifacts feed.	

Explanation:

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 References:

### NEW QUESTION: 13

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.

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.

Convert the .docx files to:

- LaTeX Typesetting (.tex)
- Markdown (.md)
- Portable Document Format (.pdf)

Convert the flow charts to:

- Mermaid graph diagrams (.md)
- Portable Network Graphics (.png)
- Tagged Image File Format (.tiff)

Answer:

Convert the .docx files to:

- LaTeX Typesetting (.tex)
- Markdown (.md)
- Portable Document Format (.pdf)

Convert the flow charts to:

- Mermaid graph diagrams (.md)
- Portable Network Graphics (.png)
- Tagged Image File Format (.tiff)

### NEW QUESTION: 14

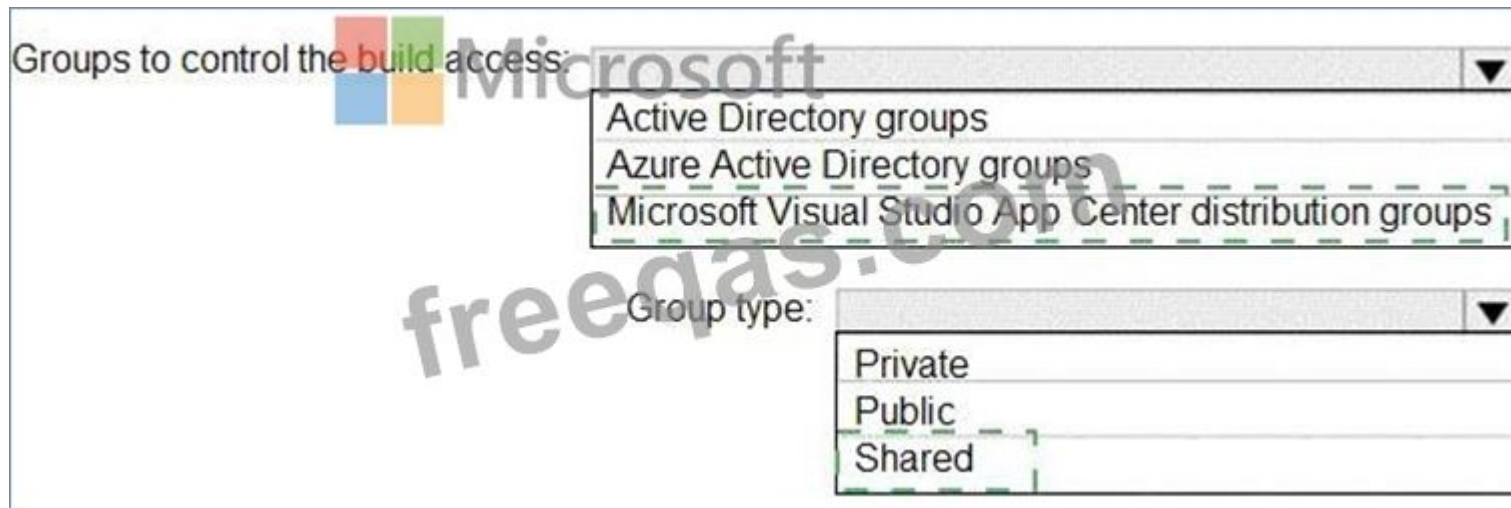
Your company is creating a suite of three mobile applications.

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.

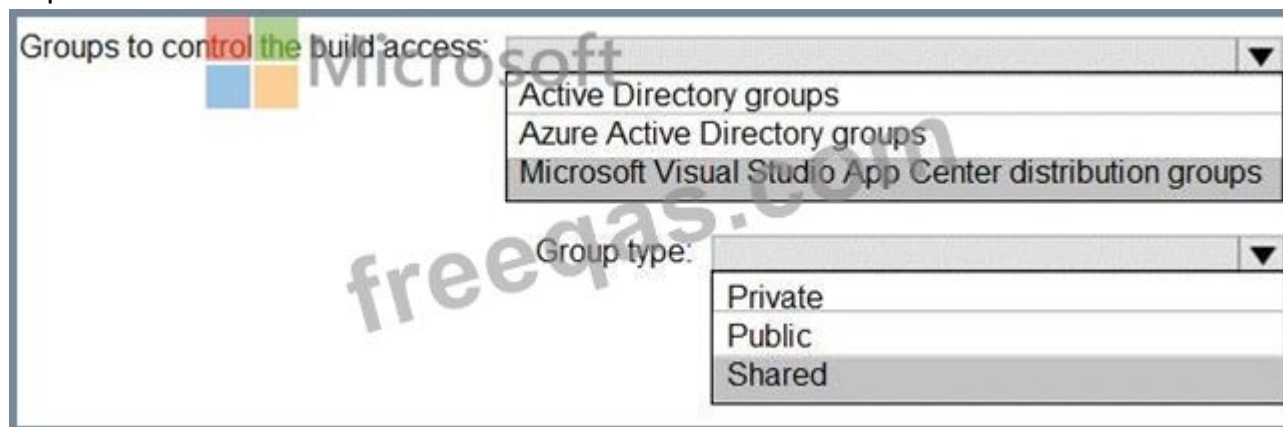
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



**Answer:**



**Explanation**



**Box 1: Microsoft Visual Studio App Center distribution Groups**

Distribution Groups are used to control access to releases. A Distribution Group represents a set of users that can be managed jointly and can have common access to releases. Example of Distribution Groups can be teams of users, like the QA Team or External Beta Testers or can represent stages or rings of releases, such as Staging.

**Box 2: Shared**

Shared distribution groups are private or public distribution groups that are shared across multiple apps in a single organization. Shared distribution groups eliminate the need to replicate distribution groups across multiple apps.

Note: With the Deploy with App Center Task in Visual Studio Team Services, you can deploy your apps from Azure DevOps (formerly known as VSTS) to App Center. By deploying to App Center, you will be able to distribute your builds to your users.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/distribution/groups>

**NEW QUESTION: 15**

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 features 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.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Learn interface with a list of actions on the left and an empty answer area on the right. The actions are:

- Load the file to Azure Files.
- Create a PowerShell configuration file.
- Create a YAML configuration file.
- Configure the Custom Script Extension on the virtual machines.
- Configure the DSC extension on the virtual machines.
- Load the file to Azure Blob storage.

The answer area is currently empty. There are navigation arrows (left, right, up, down) around the interface.

**Answer:**

The screenshot shows the same Microsoft Learn interface, but with three actions moved to the answer area in the correct sequence:

- Create a PowerShell configuration file.
- Load the file to Azure Blob storage.
- Configure the Custom Script Extension on the virtual machines.

The other actions remain in the list on the left. The answer area is enclosed in a dashed red box.

**Explanation**

The screenshot shows the answer area with the following sequence of actions:

- 1 Create a PowerShell configuration file.
- 2 Load the file to Azure Blob storage.
- 3 Configure the Custom Script Extension on the virtual machines.

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>

**NEW QUESTION: 16**

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

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

You plan to use Azure Repos for all the projects.

Which version control system should you use for each project? To answer, drag the appropriate version control systems to the correct projects. Each version control system may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Version Control Systems**

**Answer Area**

Git	Project 1:	
Perforce	Project 2:	
Subversion	Project 3:	
Team Foundation Version Control	Project 4:	

**Answer:**

Git	Project 1:	Team Foundation Version Control
Perforce	Project 2:	Team Foundation Version Control
Subversion	Project 3:	Git
Team Foundation Version Control	Project 4:	Team Foundation Version Control

Explanation

1 -> TFVS Refer :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/control-access-team-foundation-version-control?view=>

2 -> TFVS Refer :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/add-check-policies?view=azure-devops>

3 -> Git Refer :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/share-your-code-in-git-xcode?view=azure-devops>

4 -> TFVS Refer

[:https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/permissions?view=azure-devops#tfvc](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/permissions?view=azure-devops#tfvc)

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#### NEW QUESTION: 17

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION: 18

You manage build and release pipelines by using Azure DevOps. Your entire managed environment resides in Azure.

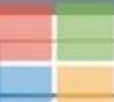
You need to configure a service endpoint for accessing Azure Key Vault secrets. The solution must meet the following requirements:

\* 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.

Service connection type:  Microsoft ▼

- 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

Answer:

Service connection type:  Microsoft ▼

- 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
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Explanation

Service connection type: ▼

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- 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>

### NEW QUESTION: 19

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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>

### NEW QUESTION: 20

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

E. NUnit

F. Coverage.py

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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:

Not B: Bullseye Coverage is used for C++ code, and not for Java.

Not 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.

Not F: Coverage.py is used for Python, not for Java.

Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION: 21

You need to recommend project metrics for dashboards in Azure DevOps.

Which chart widgets should you recommend for each metric? To answer, drag the appropriate chart widgets to the correct metrics. Each chart widget may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.


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

### Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration 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 Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure PowerShell cmdlet.
Run the New-AzureRmResourceGroupDeployment Azure PowerShell cmdlet.	Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure PowerShell cmdlet.
Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure PowerShell cmdlet.	
Create an Azure Resource Manager template file that has an extension of .json.	

Explanation

**Answer Area**



The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion:

The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active:

The remaining work:

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.

### NEW QUESTION: 22

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

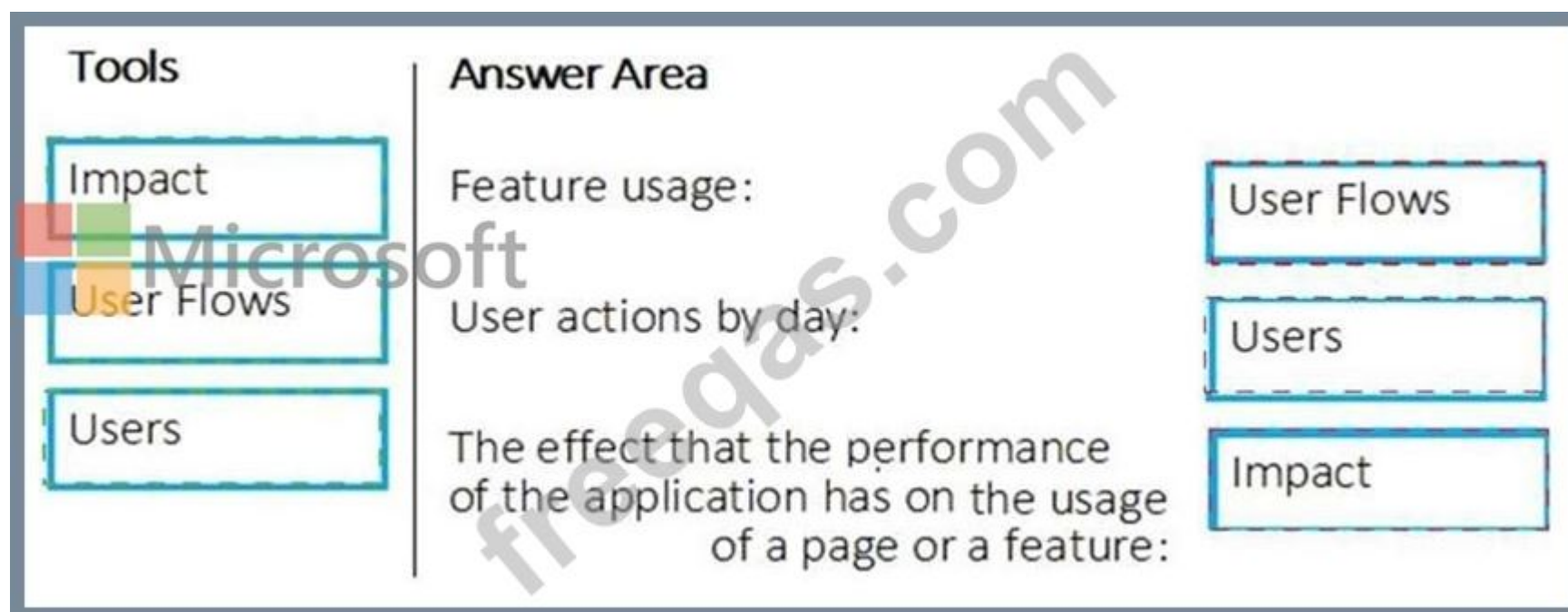
Which application Insights tool should you use to analyze each behavior? To answer, drag the appropriate tools to the correct behaviors.

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.

Tools	Answer Area	
<input type="text" value="Impact"/>	Feature usage:	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="User Flows"/>	User actions by day:	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Users"/>	The effect that the performance of the application has on the usage of a page or a feature:	<input type="text"/>

**Answer:**



Explanation



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

Box 3: Impact

Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION: 23

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 changes 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.

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:**

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.

#### NEW QUESTION: 24

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.

```
MSAppCenter.start  
( "{Your App Secret}",  
  withServices:  
)
```

- [MSAnalytics.self,  
[MSDistribute.self,  
[MSPush.self,
- MSAnalytics.self]  
MSCrashes.self]  
MSDistribute.self]

**Answer:**

```

MSAppCenter.start
( "{Your App Secret}",
  withServices:
)

```

Explanation

```

MSAppCenter.start
( "{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]) References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/sdk/getting-started/ios>

### NEW QUESTION: 25

How should you complete the code to initialize App Center in the mobile application? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection a worth one point.

```

MSAppCenter.start
( "{Your App Secret}",
  withServices:
)

```

Answer:

## Actions

Create a fork

Create a branch

Add a build validation policy.

Add a build policy

Create a repository

Add an application access policy.

## Answer Area

Create a repository

Create a branch

Add a build validation policy.

## Explanation

```
MSAppCenter.start  
( "{Your App Secret}",  
  withServices:  
)
```



The screenshot shows the MSAppCenter.start method call with two dropdown menus for selecting services. The first dropdown is open and shows three options: [MSAnalytics.self], [MSDistribute.self], and [MSPush.self]. The second dropdown is also open and shows three options: [MSAnalytics.self], [MSCrashes.self], and [MSDistribute.self].

Scenario: Visual Studio App Center must be used to centralize the reporting of mobile application crashes and device types in use.

In order to use App Center, you need to opt in to the service(s) that you want to use, meaning by default no services are started and you will have to explicitly call each of them when starting the SDK.

Insert the following line to start the SDK in your app's AppDelegate class in the didFinishLaunchingWithOptions method.

`MSAppCenter.start("{Your App Secret}", withServices: [MSAnalytics.self, MSCrashes.self])` References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/sdk/getting-started/ios>

## NEW QUESTION: 26

You need to implement the code flow strategy for Project2 in Azure DevOps.

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

**Actions**

- Create a fork
- Create a branch
- Add a build validation policy.
- Add a build policy
- Create a repository
- Add an application access policy.

**Answer Area**

Microsoft

freedmas.com

**Answer:**

**Actions**

- Create a fork
- Create a branch
- Add a build validation policy.
- Add a build policy
- Create a repository
- Add an application access policy.

**Answer Area**

- Create a repository
- Create a branch
- Add a build validation policy.

Microsoft

freedmas.com

**Explanation**

**Answer Area**

Microsoft

- Create a repository
- Create a branch
- Add a build validation policy.

freedmas.com

Step 1: Create a repository

A Git repository, or repo, is a folder that you've told Git to help you track file changes in. You can have any number of repos on your computer, each stored in their own folder.

Step 2: Create a branch

Branch policies help teams protect their important branches of development. Policies enforce your team's code quality and change management standards.

### Step 3: Add a build validation policy

When a build validation policy is enabled, a new build is queued when a new pull request is created or when changes are pushed to an existing pull request targeting this branch. The build policy then evaluates the results of the build to determine whether the pull request can be completed.

Scenario:

Implement a code flow strategy for Project2 that will:

Enable Team2 to submit pull requests for Project2.

Enable Team2 to work independently on changes to a copy of Project2.

Ensure that any intermediary changes performed by Team2 on a copy of Project2 will be subject to the same restrictions as the ones defined in the build policy of Project2.

Project2 will use an automatic build policy. A small team of developers named Team2 will work independently on changes to the project. The Team2 members will not have permissions to Project2.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/manage-your-branches>

Topic 2, Case Study: 1Overview

Existing Environment

Litware, Inc. an independent software vendor (ISV) Litware has a main office and five branch offices.

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 have 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 of 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.

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 package.

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 App Center must be used to centralize the reporting of mobile application crashes and device types in use.
- \* 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 HUPS.
- \* 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 servers configured the same way when the servers are created and checked periodically.

#### Current Technical

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'
```

#### NEW QUESTION: 27

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. Create and configure an Azure Monitor alert rule
- B. Enable Azure Security Center.
- C. Create an Azure Service Health alert.
- D. Create and configure an action group

**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 28

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Global release:  Microsoft ▼

- 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:**


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.

**Explanation**

Global release:  Microsoft ▼

- 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.

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

Box 1: Set the default retention policy to 30 days

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

Box 2: Set the stage retention policy to 60 days

You may want to retain more releases that have been deployed to specific stages.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/policies/retention>

### **NEW QUESTION: 29**

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Instead implement Continuous Assurance for the project.

Reference:

<https://azsk.azurewebsites.net/04-Continous-Assurance/Readme.html>

### **NEW QUESTION: 30**

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.

**Answer:**

See explanation below

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>

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/blog/webhooks-for-azure-alerts/>

### NEW QUESTION: 31

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.

**Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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.

- \* Select Add Access Policy.
- \* Open Secret permissions and provide the app with Get and List permissions.
- \* Select Select principal and select the registered app by name. Select the Select button.
- \* Select OK.

\* Select Save.

\* Deploy the app.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/security/key-vault-configuration>

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### NEW QUESTION: 32

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps.

You plan to create a release pipeline that will deploy resources by using Azure Resource Manager templates.

The templates will reference secrets stored in Azure Key Vault.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Configurations	Answer Area
A Key Vault access policy	Enable key vaults for template deployment by using: <input type="text"/>
A Key Vault advanced access policy	Restrict access to the secrets in Key Vault by using: <input type="text"/>
RBAC	

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	

Explanation

**Answer Area**

Enable key vaults for template deployment by using:

Restrict access to the secrets in Key Vault by using:

Box 1: A key Vault advanced access policy

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for configuring access policies in a Key Vault. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Home > mykeyvaulttutorial > mykeyvault0920 - Access policies'. The page title is 'mykeyvault0920 - Access policies'. The left sidebar contains navigation options: Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings, Keys, Secrets, Certificates, Access policies (highlighted with a red box), and Firewalls and virtual networks. The main content area has a search bar and buttons for Save, Discard, and Refresh. Below these are three toggle switches: 'Click to hide advanced access policies' (highlighted with a red box), 'Enable access to Azure Virtual Machines for deployment' (unchecked), 'Enable access to Azure Resource Manager for template deployment' (checked, highlighted with a red box), and 'Enable access to Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption' (unchecked). Below the toggles is an 'Add new' button and a list of users, with '<Your username> USER' (highlighted with a red box) being the selected user.

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.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION: 33**

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.

### Actions

Run `helm init`.

Run `az aks install-connector`.

Create a YAML file.

Run `az role assignment create`

Run `kubectl apply`.

### Answer Area



Answer:

### Actions

Run `helm init`.

Run `az aks install-connector`.

Create a YAML file.

Run `az role assignment create`

Run `kubectl apply`.

### Answer Area

Create a YAML file.

Run `kubectl apply`.

Run `helm init`.

Explanation



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.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-kubelet>

### NEW QUESTION: 34

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.

#### 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

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Sign in to Azure DevOps by using an account that is assigned the Administrator service connection security role.	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.
Create a personal access token in the Azure DevOps organization of Contoso.	Install and register the Azure Pipelines agent on an Azure virtual machine.
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.	

#### Explanation

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.

References:

<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/>

### NEW QUESTION: 35

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 process 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.

**Processes**

- Agile
- CMMI
- Scrum
- XP

**Answer Area**

- Litware
- Contoso:
- A. Datum:

**Answer:**

**Processes**

- Agile
- CMMI
- Scrum
- XP

**Answer Area**

- Litware: Scrum
- Contoso: Agile
- A. Datum: CMMI

Explanation:

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.

References:

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

### **NEW QUESTION: 36**

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

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>

### **NEW QUESTION: 37**

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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>

### NEW QUESTION: 38

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.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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.

References: [https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/feeds/feed-permissions?](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/feeds/feed-permissions?view=vsts&tabs=new-nav)

[view=vsts&tabs=new-nav](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/feeds/feed-permissions?view=vsts&tabs=new-nav)

### NEW QUESTION: 39

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer:**

Components	Answer Area
A deployment group	Ten virtual machines hosted in Azure: A deployment group
A management group	Ten virtual machines hosted in an on-premises data center environment: A deployment group
A resource group	
Application roles	

**Explanation**

Ten virtual machines hosted in Azure:	A deployment group
Ten virtual machines hosted in an on-premises data center environment:	A deployment group

Box 1: A deployment group

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

Box 2: A deployment group

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

### **NEW QUESTION: 40**

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.

**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:

**Answer:**

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://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/sonarcloud/>

### **NEW QUESTION: 41**

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

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/>

### NEW QUESTION: 42

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.

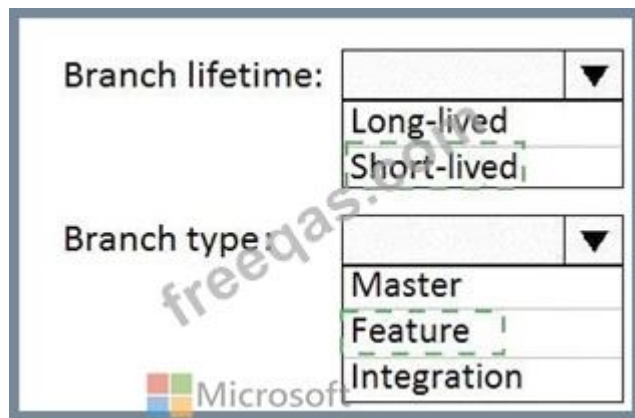
Branch lifetime:

	▼
Long-lived	
Short-lived	

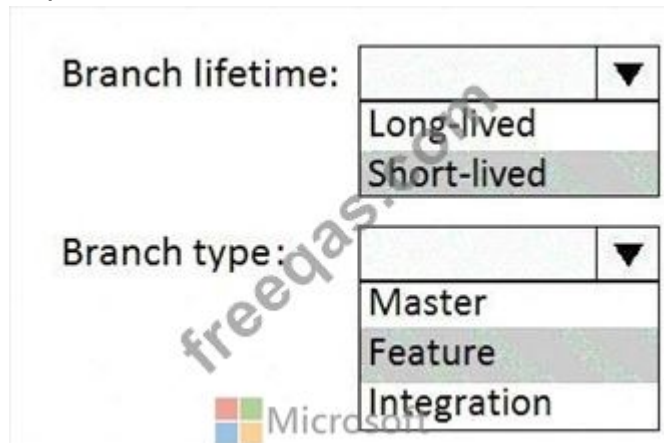
Branch type:

 Microsoft	▼
Master	
Feature	
Integration	

**Answer:**



Explanation



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.

References:

<https://gist.github.com/digitaljhelms/4287848>

### NEW QUESTION: 43

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
  - \* Use\* the custom Azure Resource Manager template to provision the virtual machines
- What should you do?

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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.

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

#### NEW QUESTION: 44

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.

**Groups**

- Build Administrators
- Contributors
- Project Administrators
- Project Valid Users
- Stakeholders

**Answer Area**

User1:

User2:

Microsoft

**Answer:**

**Groups**

- Build Administrators
- Contributors
- Project Administrators
- Project Valid Users
- Stakeholders

**Answer Area**

User1: Project Administrators

User2: Contributors

Microsoft

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/project/wiki/wiki-create-repo>

### **NEW QUESTION: 45**

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.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

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>

### **NEW QUESTION: 46**

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.

## 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:

Answer:

## 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:

Explanation

Committed code must compile successfully:

Pull requests must have a Quality Gate status of Passed in SonarCloud:

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://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/sonarcloud/>

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#### NEW QUESTION: 47

You are configuring Azure Pipelines for three projects in Azure DevOps as shown in the following table.

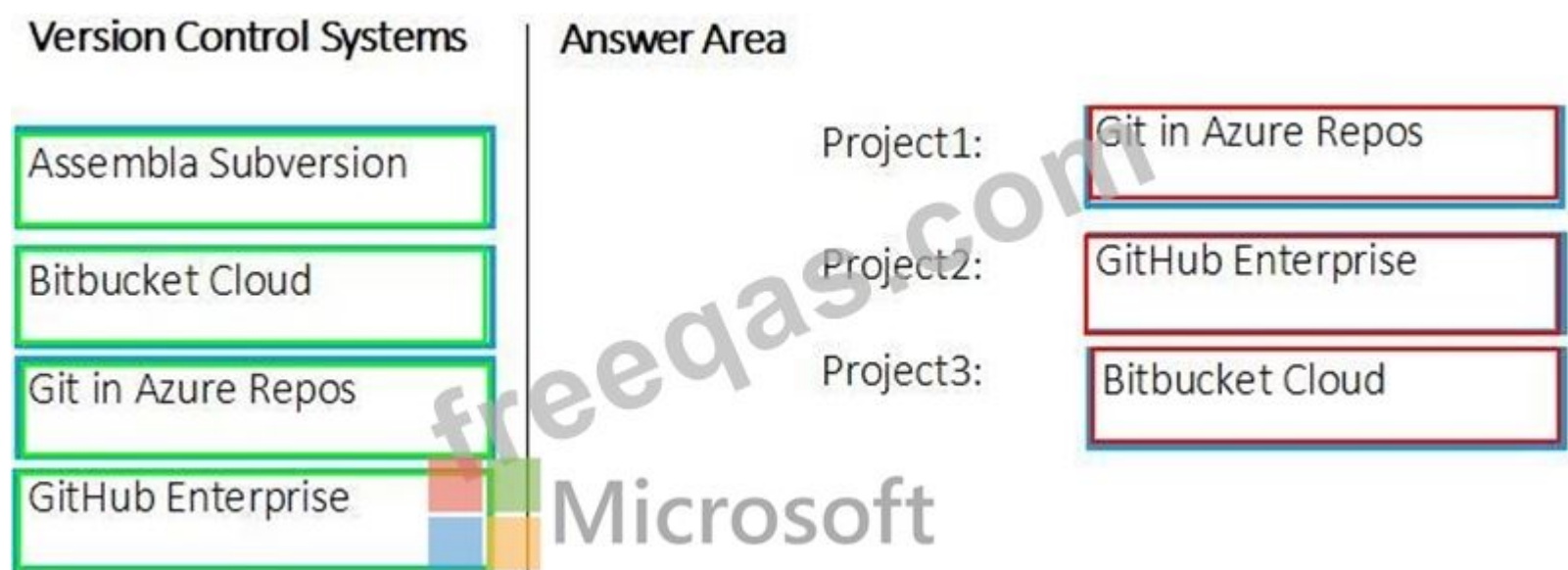
Project name	Project Details
Project1	The project team provides preconfigured YAML files that it wants to use to manage future pipeline configuration changes.
Project2	The sensitivity of the project requires that the source code be hosted on the managed Windows server on your company's network.
Project3	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.

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	

**Answer:**



References:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION: 48

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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/>

#### NEW QUESTION: 49

Your company has an Azure subscription.

The company requires that all resource group 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.

```
"policyRule": {
  "if": {
    "allOf": [
      {
        "field": "type",
        "equals":
        ,
        {
          "MicrosoftResources/deployments"
          "MicrosoftResources/subscriptions"
          "MicrosoftResources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "not": {
    "field": "tags['organization']",
    "equals": "Contoso"
  }
},
"then": {
  "effect":
  "details": [
    {
      "field": "tags['organization']",
      "value": "Contoso"
    }
  ]
}
}
```

Answer:

```
"policyRule": {
  "if": {
    "allOf": [
      {
        "field": "type",
        "equals":
        {
          "MicrosoftResources/deployments"
          "MicrosoftResources/subscriptions"
          "MicrosoftResources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"
        }
      },
      "not": {
        "field": "tags['organization']",
        "equals": "Contoso"
      }
    ]
  },
  "then": {
    "effect":
    {
      "details": [
        {
          "field": "tags['organization']",
          "value": "Contoso"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Explanation



```
"policyRule": {  
  "if": {  
    "allOf": [  
      {  
        "field": "type",  
        "equals":  
          ,  
          {  
            "MicrosoftResources/deployments"  
            "MicrosoftResources/subscriptions"  
            "MicrosoftResources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"  
          }  
      },  
      {  
        "not": {  
          "field": "tags['organization']",  
          "equals": "Contoso"  
        }  
      }  
    ],  
    "then": {  
      "effect":  
        ,  
        "details": [  
          {  
            "field": "tags['organization']",  
            "value": "Contoso"  
          }  
        ]  
    }  
  }  
}
```

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"  
}  
}  
}  
}
```

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/enforce-tag-on-resource-groups>

#### **NEW QUESTION: 50**

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

You need to add code coverage testing and publish the outcomes to the pipeline.

What should you use?

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

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

#### **NEW QUESTION: 51**

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.

## Answer Area

### Objects

a system-assigned managed identity

a cluster

an application registration in contoso.com

an RBAC binding

Answer Area

Microsoft

Answer:

### Answer Area

#### Objects

a system-assigned managed identity

a cluster

an application registration in contoso.com

an RBAC binding

Microsoft

Answer Area

a cluster

a system-assigned managed identity

an RBAC binding

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/developer/ansible/aks-configure-rbac>

### NEW QUESTION: 52

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. Azure Active Directory Conditional Access Policy Validation
- B. Alternate authentication credentials
- C. Third-party application access via OAuth

#### D. SSH authentication

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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>

#### NEW QUESTION: 53

You need to ensure that an Azure web app named az400-9940427-main supports rolling upgrades. The solution must ensure that only 10 percent of users who connect to az400-9940427-main use update versions of the app.

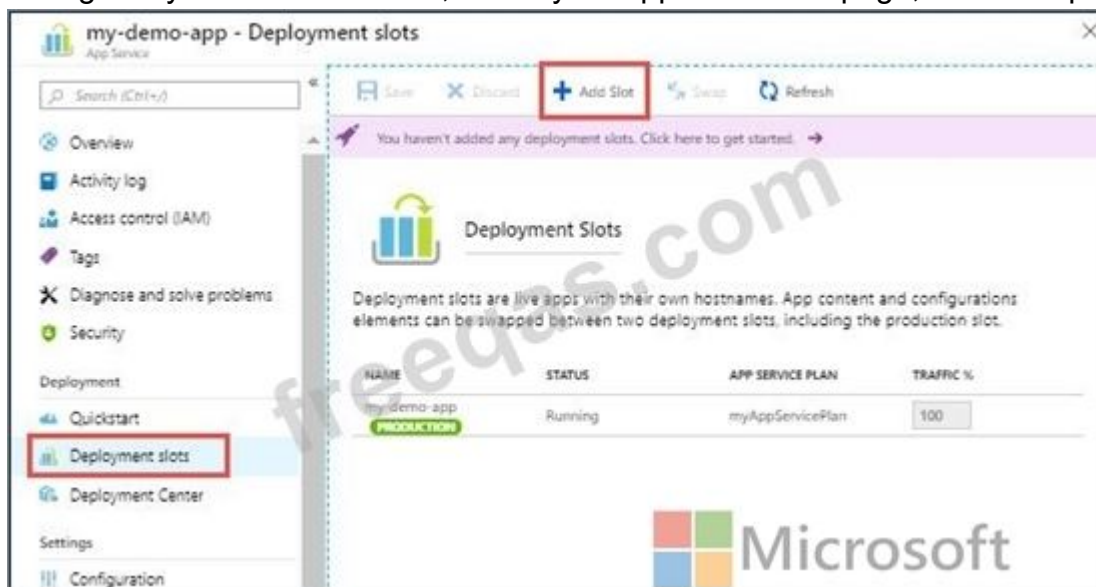
The solution must minimize administrative effort.

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

**Answer:**

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.



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** Microsoft

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  
App Service

Search (Ctrl+F) Save Add Slot Swap Refresh

Overview  
Activity log  
Access control (IAM)  
Tags  
Diagnose and solve problems  
Security  
Deployment  
Quickstart  
Deployment slots  
Deployment Center  
Settings  
Configuration

**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>

#### NEW QUESTION: 54

You need to recommend project metrics for dashboards in Azure DevOps.

Which chart widgets should you recommend for each metric? To answer, drag the appropriate chart widgets to the correct metrics. Each chart widget may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Chart Widgets****Answer Area**

Burndown

The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion:

Cycle Time

Lead Time

The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active:

Velocity

The remaining work:

**Answer:****Chart Widgets****Answer Area**

Burndown

The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion:

Lead Time

Cycle Time

Lead Time

The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active:

Cycle Time

Velocity

The remaining work:



Burndown

**Explanation**

**Answer Area**

The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion:

The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active:

The remaining work:

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.

**NEW QUESTION: 55**

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

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

**Actions**

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

**Answer Area**

Microsoft

freedqas.com

Navigation icons: left arrow, right arrow, up arrow, down arrow.

**Answer:**

**Actions**

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

**Answer Area**

- Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of `.ps1`.
- Run the `Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration` Azure PowerShell cmdlet.
- Run the `Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob` Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

Microsoft

freedqas.com

Navigation icons: left arrow, right arrow, up arrow, down arrow.

**Explanation**

- Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of `.ps1`.
- Run the `Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration` Azure PowerShell cmdlet.
- Run the `Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob` Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

Microsoft

freedqas.com

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

Step 2: Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure Powershell cmdlet The Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration cmdlet imports an APS Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration into Azure Automation. Specify the path of an APS script that contains a single DSC configuration.

Example:

```
PS C:\>Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration -AutomationAccountName
```

```
"Contoso17"-ResourceGroupName "ResourceGroup01" -SourcePath "C:\DSC\client.ps1" -Force
```

This command imports the DSC configuration in the file named client.ps1 into the Automation account named Contoso17. The command specifies the Force parameter. If there is an existing DSC configuration, this command replaces it.

Step 3: Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure Powershell cmdlet The Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob cmdlet compiles an APS Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration in Azure Automation.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/import-azurermautomationdscconfigur>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/start-azurermautomationdsccompilatio>

### NEW QUESTION: 56

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

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>

### NEW QUESTION: 57

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.

The screenshot shows a drag-and-drop interface with two columns: 'Chart Widgets' and 'Answer Area'. The 'Chart Widgets' column contains four buttons: 'Burndown', 'Cycle Time', 'Lead Time', and 'Velocity'. The 'Answer Area' column contains three text boxes with empty input fields. The first text box is 'The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion:', the second is 'The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active:', and the third is 'The remaining work:'.

**Answer:**

The screenshot shows the same interface as above, but with the correct widgets placed in the answer boxes. The 'Burndown' widget is placed in the 'The remaining work:' box. The 'Lead Time' widget is placed in the 'The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion:' box. The 'Cycle Time' widget is placed in the 'The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active:' box. The 'Velocity' widget is not placed in any box.

Explanation

The screenshot shows the final answer area with the correct widget assignments. The 'Lead Time' widget is placed in the 'The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion:' box. The 'Cycle Time' widget is placed in the 'The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active:' box. The 'Burndown' widget is placed in the 'The remaining work:' box.

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.

### NEW QUESTION: 58

Your 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:   
Feature  
Develop

Preproduction code:   
Feature  
Develop

Answer:

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	

Explanation

Answer Area

Production code:

Preproduction code:

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.

Reference:

<https://medium.com/@patrickporto/4-branching-workflows-for-git-30d0aaee7bf>

### NEW QUESTION: 59

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.

**Release Strategies**

- Blue/Green deployment
- Canary deployment
- Rolling deployment

**Answer Area:**

App1:

App2:

**Answer:**

## Release Strategies

Blue/Green deployment

Canary deployment

Rolling deployment

## Answer Area:

App1: Canary deployment

App2: Rolling deployment

## Explanation



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.

## NEW QUESTION: 60

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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>

**NEW QUESTION: 61**

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 (DSQ 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.

Microsoft

Values

- Configuration
- DependsOn
- File
- IncludeAllSubFeature
- WindowsFeature

Answer Area

```
Value MyDsc {  
  Node 'Server1' {  
    Value MyConfigDetail {  
      Ensure = 'Present'  
      Name = 'Web-Server'  
    }  
  }  
}
```

**Answer:**

Microsoft

Values

- Configuration
- DependsOn
- File
- IncludeAllSubFeature
- WindowsFeature


Answer Area

```
Configuration MyDsc {  
  Node 'Server1' {  
    WindowsFeature MyConfigDetail {  
      Ensure = 'Present'  
      Name = 'Web-Server'  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Explanation

## Answer Area

```
Configuration MyDsc {
  Node 'Server1' {
    WindowsFeature MyConfigDetail {
      Ensure = 'Present'
      Name = 'Web-Server'
    }
  }
}
```



Box 1: Configuration

The following example shows a simple example of a configuration.

```
configuration IISInstall
```

```
{
node "localhost"
{
WindowsFeature IIS
{
Ensure = "Present"
Name = "Web-Server"
}
}
}
```

Box 2: WindowsFeature

Reference:

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

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## NEW QUESTION: 62

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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>

### NEW QUESTION: 63

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.

The screenshot shows the 'Actions' list on the left and the 'Answer Area' on the right. The 'Actions' list contains five items: 'Execute the pipeline.', 'Create an agent pool.', 'Add the Puppet Agent extension to the virtual machines.', 'Create a deployment group.', and 'Add and configure a deployment group job for the pipeline.'. The 'Answer Area' is currently empty. There are navigation arrows between the two areas. A watermark 'freedmas.com' is visible across the image, and the Microsoft logo is in the bottom right corner.

**Answer:**

#### Answer Area

The 'Answer Area' shows four actions in a sequence, each in a separate box: 'Create an agent pool', 'Create a deployment group', 'Execute the Azure Pipelines Agent extension to the virtual machines', and 'Add and configure a deployment group job for the pipeline'. A watermark 'freedmas.com' is visible across the image, and the Microsoft logo is in the bottom right corner.

- 1 - Create an agent pool
- 2 - Create a deployment group
- 3 - Execute the Azure Pipelines Agent extension to the virtual machines
- 4 - Add and configure a deployment group job for the pipeline

Reference:

**NEW QUESTION: 64**

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 (DSQ 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.

The screenshot shows a DSQ configuration script editor. On the left, under the heading "Values", there is a list of five items: Configuration, DependsOn, File, IncludeAllSubFeature, and WindowsFeature. On the right, under the heading "Answer Area", there is a code editor showing a partial DSQ script. The script is as follows:

```
Value MyDsc {  
  Node 'Server1' {  
    Value MyConfigDetail {  
      Ensure = 'Present'  
      Name = 'Web-Server'  
    }  
  }  
}
```

The "Value" property in the first line and the "Value" property in the third line are highlighted with dashed boxes, indicating they are the correct values to be placed in the script.

**Answer:**

The screenshot shows the same DSQ configuration script editor as above, but with the correct values placed in the script. The "Configuration" value is placed in the first line, and the "WindowsFeature" value is placed in the third line. The script is now as follows:

```
Configuration MyDsc {  
  Node 'Server1' {  
    WindowsFeature MyConfigDetail {  
      Ensure = 'Present'  
      Name = 'Web-Server'  
    }  
  }  
}
```

The "Configuration" and "WindowsFeature" values are highlighted with dashed boxes, indicating they are the correct values to be placed in the script.

Explanation



### NEW QUESTION: 65

Your company uses cloud-hosted Jenkins for builds.

You need to ensure that Jenkins can retrieve source code from Azure Repos.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution NOTE: Each correct answer selection is worth one point

- A. Add the Team Foundation Server (TFS) plug-in to Jenkins.
- B. Create a personal access token in your Azure DevOps account.
- C. Create a webhook in Jenkins.
- D. Add a domain to your Jenkins account.
- E. Create a service hook in Azure DevOps.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

References:

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

<http://www.aisoftwarellc.com/blog/post/how-to-setup-automated-builds-using-jenkins-and-visual-studio-team-fo>

### NEW QUESTION: 66

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

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

You integrate a cloud-hosted Jenkins server and a new Azure DevOps deployment.

You need Azure DevOps to send a notification to Jenkins when a developer commits changes to a branch in Azure Repos.

Solution: You create a service hook subscription that uses the code pushed event.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION: 67**

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps for a new web application.

The company uses Service Now 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 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 Service Now SOAP API.
- B. Define a post deployment gate after the deployment to the QA stage.
- C. Define a deployment control that invokes the ServiceNow REST API.
- D. Define a pre deployment gate before the deployment to the Prod stage.

**Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

**NEW QUESTION: 68**

Your company has an Azure subscription.

The company requires that all resource group 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.



```
{
  "policyRule": {
    "if": {
      "allOf": [
        {
          "field": "type",
          "equals": [
            "MicrosoftResources/deployments",
            "MicrosoftResources/subscriptions",
            "MicrosoftResources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"
          ]
        },
        {
          "not": {
            "field": "tags['organization']",
            "equals": "Contoso"
          }
        }
      ]
    },
    "then": {
      "effect": "Append",
      "details": [
        {
          "field": "tags['organization']",
          "value": "Contoso"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Answer:

```

{
  "policyRule": {
    "if": {
      "allOf": [
        {
          "field": "type",
          "equals":
            {
              "MicrosoftResources/deployments"
              "MicrosoftResources/subscriptions"
              "MicrosoftResources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"
            }
        }
      ],
      "not": {
        "field": "tags['organization']",
        "equals": "Contoso"
      }
    }
  },
  "then": {
    "effect":
      {
        "Append",
        "Deny",
        "DeployIfNotExists",
        {
          "field": "tags['organization']",
          "value": "Contoso"
        }
      }
  }
}

```



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/enforce-tag-on-resource-groups>

**NEW QUESTION: 69**

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.

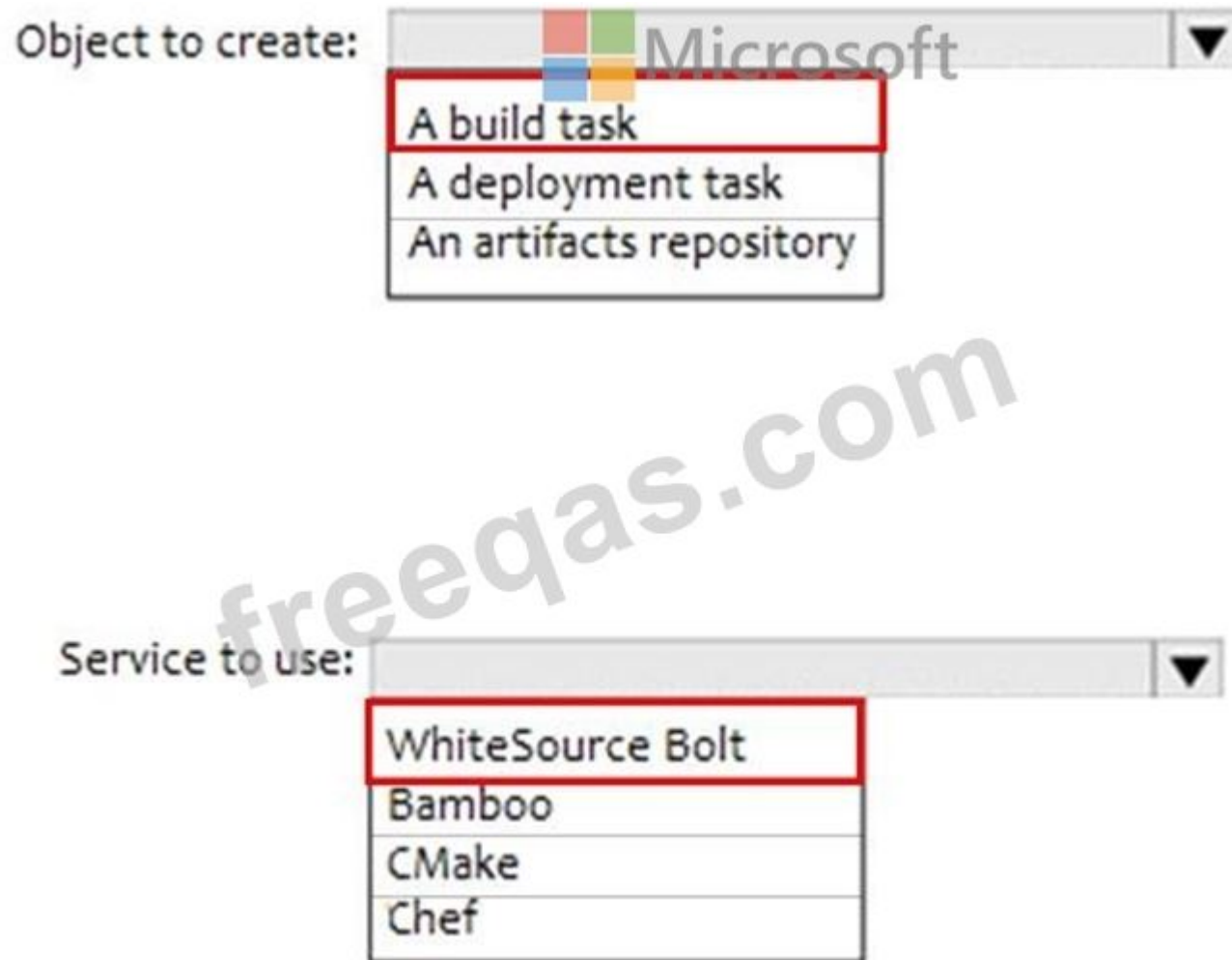
Object to create:  ▼

- A build task
- A deployment task
- An artifacts repository

Service to use:  ▼

- WhiteSource Bolt
- Bamboo
- CMake
- Chef

Answer:



Explanation:

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.

Go to Builds section under Pipelines tab, select the build definition WhiteSourceBolt and click on Queue to trigger a build.

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.

References:

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

### **NEW QUESTION: 70**

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vs-azure-tools-resource-groups-ci-in-vsts>

#### **NEW QUESTION: 71**

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 fail to meet the performance baseline?

- A. a trigger
- B. an Azure function
- C. a gate
- D. an Azure Scheduler job

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

<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>

#### **NEW QUESTION: 72**

You need to implement the code flow strategy for Project2 in Azure DevOps.

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

Actions	Answer Area
Create a fork	
Create a branch	
Add a build validation policy.	
Add a build policy	
Create a repository	
Add an application access policy.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Sign in to Azure DevOps by using an account that is assigned the Administrator service connection security role.	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.	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.	

Explanation

Answer Area
Create a repository
Create a branch
Add a build validation 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 branch

Branch policies help teams protect their important branches of development. Policies enforce your team's code quality and change management standards.

### Step 3: Add a build validation policy

When a build validation policy is enabled, a new build is queued when a new pull request is created or when changes are pushed to an existing pull request targeting this branch. The build policy then evaluates the results of the build to determine whether the pull request can be completed.

Scenario:

Implement a code flow strategy for Project2 that will:

Enable Team2 to submit pull requests for Project2.

Enable Team2 to work independently on changes to a copy of Project2.

Ensure that any intermediary changes performed by Team2 on a copy of Project2 will be subject to the same restrictions as the ones defined in the build policy of Project2.

Project2 will use an automatic build policy. A small team of developers named Team2 will work independently on changes to the project. The Team2 members will not have permissions to Project2.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/manage-your-branches>

### **NEW QUESTION: 73**

Your company has an Azure subscription.

The company requires that all resource group 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.



```
{
  "policyRule": {
    "if": {
      "allOf": [
        {
          "field": "type",
          "equals": [
            "MicrosoftResources/deployments",
            "MicrosoftResources/subscriptions",
            "MicrosoftResources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"
          ],
          "not": {
            "field": "tags['organization']",
            "equals": "Contoso"
          }
        }
      ]
    },
    "then": {
      "effect": "Append",
      "details": [
        {
          "field": "tags['organization']",
          "value": "Contoso"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Answer:

```
"policyRule": {
  "if": {
    "allOf": [
      {
        "field": "type",
        "equals":
        ,
        {
          "MicrosoftResources/deployments"
          "MicrosoftResources/subscriptions"
          "MicrosoftResources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "not": {
    "field": "tags['organization']",
    "equals": "Contoso"
  }
},
"then": {
  "effect":
  "details": [
    {
      "field": "tags['organization']",
      "value": "Contoso"
    }
  ]
}
}
```

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/enforce-tag-on-resource-groups>

**NEW QUESTION: 74**

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 Dependency agent
- B. the Azure Network Watcher Agent for Windows
- C. the Telegraf agent
- D. the Azure Log Analytics agent

**Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

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
<b>Environments supported</b>	Azure	Azure	Azure Other cloud On-premises	Azure Other cloud On-premises
<b>Agent requirements</b>	None	None	None	Requires Log Analytics agent
<b>Data collected</b>	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
<b>Data sent to</b>	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>

### NEW QUESTION: 75

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps.

You plan to create a release pipeline that will deploy resources by using Azure Resource Manager templates.

The templates will reference secrets stored in Azure Key Vault.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Configurations

### Answer Area



A Key Vault access policy

Enable key vaults for template deployment by using:

A Key Vault advanced access policy

Restrict access to the secrets in Key Vault by using:

RBAC

Answer:

**Configurations**

- A Key Vault access policy
- A Key Vault advanced access policy
- RBAC

**Answer Area**

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

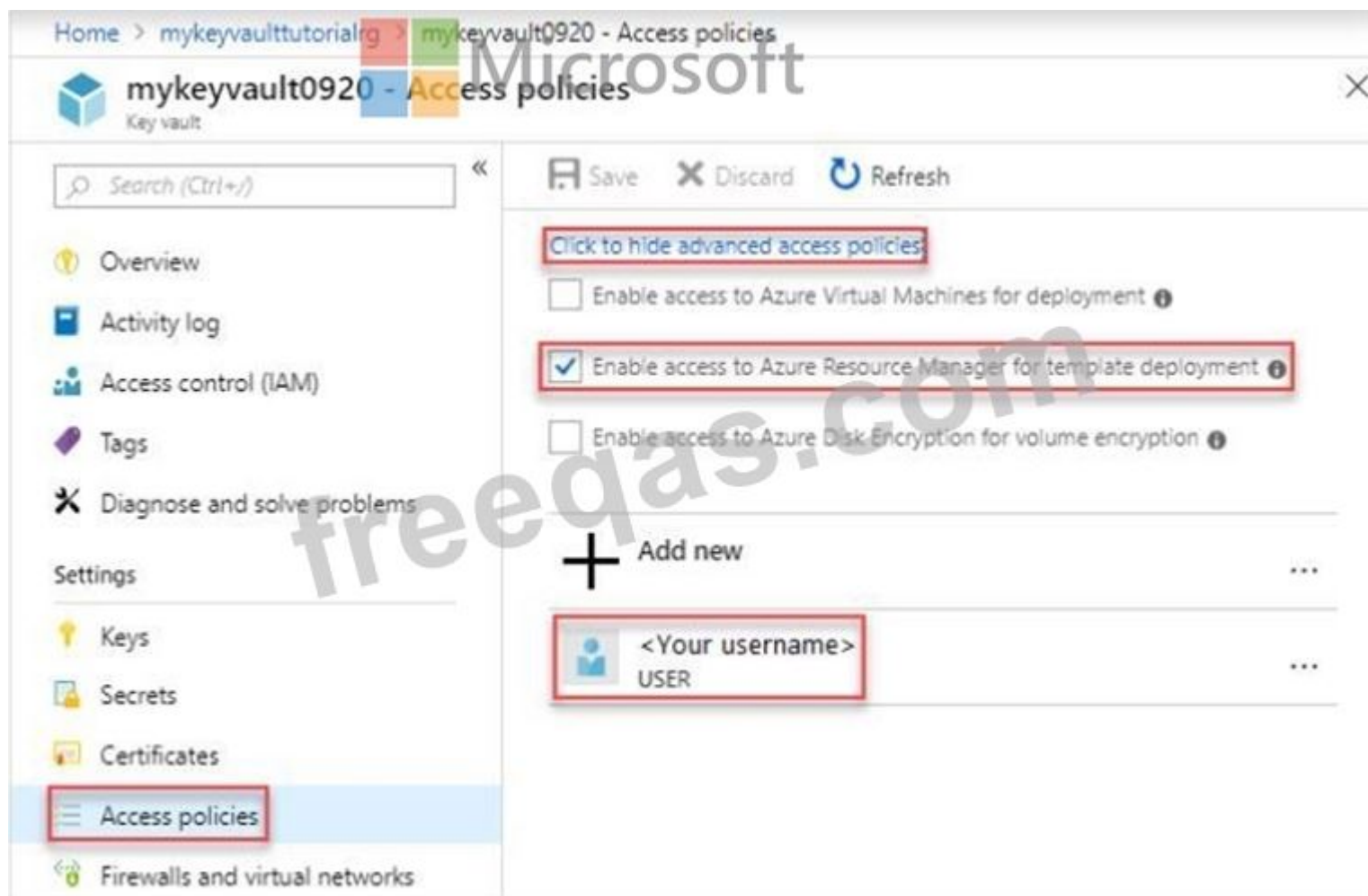
Explanation

**Answer Area**

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

Box 1: A key Vault advanced access policy



## Box 2: RBAC

Management plane access control uses RBAC.

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

- \* 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.

References:

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

## NEW QUESTION: 76

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.

### Access Levels

Collaborator

Contributor


Owner

Reader

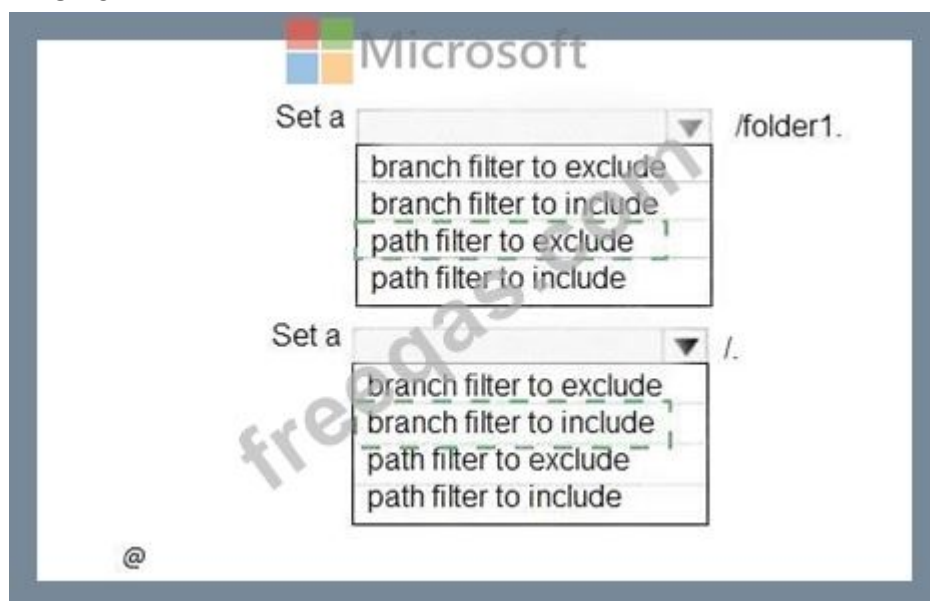
### Answer Area

Developers:

Team Leaders:



**Answer:**



**Explanation**



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				✓

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#### NEW QUESTION: 77

How should you complete the code to initialize App Center in the mobile application? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection a worth one point.

The screenshot shows a code editor with the following code:

```
MSAppCenter.start
( "{Your App Secret}",
  withServices:
)

```

Below the code, there are two dropdown menus. The first dropdown menu is open and shows the following options: [MSAnalytics.self, [MSDistribute.self, [MSPush.self]. The second dropdown menu is also open and shows the following options: [MSAnalytics.self], [MSCrashes.self], [MSDistribute.self].

**Answer:**

```
MSAppCenter.start
( "{Your App Secret}",
  withServices:
)

```

Explanation

```
MSAppCenter.start
( "{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])` References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/sdk/getting-started/ios>

### NEW QUESTION: 78

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. GitHubApp
- B. OAuth
- C. personal access token (PAT)
- D. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

GitHub App uses the Azure Pipelines identity.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/github>

### NEW QUESTION: 79

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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. GitHubApp
- B. OAuth
- C. personal access token (PAT)

D. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

GitHub App uses the Azure Pipelines identity.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/github>

### NEW QUESTION: 80

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.

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

**Answer:**

Burndown	The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion:	Lead Time
Cycle Time		
Lead Time	The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active:	Cycle Time
Velocity	The remaining work:	Burndown

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>

### NEW QUESTION: 81

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.

## Groups

Build Administrators
Contributors
Project Administrators
Project Valid Users
Stakeholders

## Answer Area

User1:	
User2:	

Answer:

## Groups

Build Administrators
Contributors
Project Administrators
Project Valid Users
Stakeholders

## Answer Area

User1:	Project Administrators
User2:	Contributors

Explanation

User1:	Project Administrators
User2:	Contributors

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>

## NEW QUESTION: 82

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.

The screenshot shows a 'Tools' pane on the left with three items: 'Impact', 'User Flows', and 'Users'. The 'Answer Area' on the right contains three questions, each with a corresponding empty box for an answer:

- Feature usage: [ ]
- User actions by day: [ ]
- The effect that the performance of the application has on the usage of a page or a feature: [ ]

**Answer:**

The screenshot shows the 'Answer Area' with the following assignments:

- 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

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

Box 3: Impact

Reference:

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

### **NEW QUESTION: 83**

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.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Use a variable group to store values that you want to control and make available across multiple pipelines.

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/library/variable-groups?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml#link-secrets-from-an-azure-key-vault>

#### **NEW QUESTION: 84**

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.

## Answer Area

```
Configuration WebServerConfig {
  Import-DscResource -ModuleName PsDesiredStateConfiguration
  Node 'localhost' {

    WebServer {

      Service
      WindowsFeature
      WindowsOptionalFeature
      WindowsProcess

      Ensure = "Present"
      Name = "Web-Server"
    }

    DefaultHomePage {

      Archive
      File
      Package
      Script

      Ensure = 'Present'
      SourcePath = '\\server1
\DSCResources\web\index.htm'
      DestinationPath = 'c:\inetpub\wwwroot'
    }
  }
}
```



Answer:

## Answer Area

```
Configuration WebServerConfig {  
  Import-DscResource -ModuleName PsDesiredStateConfiguration  
  Node 'localhost' {
```



```
    Ensure = "Present"  
    Name = "Web-Server"
```

```
  }
```



```
    Ensure = 'Present'  
    SourcePath = '\\server1  
  \DSCResources\web\index.htm'  
    DestinationPath = 'c:\inetpub\wwwroot'  
  }  
}
```



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/scripting/dsc/quickstarts/website-quickstart>

### NEW QUESTION: 85

You need to configure a virtual machine named VM1 to securely access stored secrets in an Azure Key Vault named az400-11566895-kv. To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft Azure portal.

#### Answer:

See solution below.

Explanation

You can use a system-assigned managed identity for a Windows virtual machine (VM) to access Azure Key Vault.

- \* Sign in to Azure portal
- \* Locate virtual machine VM1.
- \* Select Identity

\* 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>

### NEW QUESTION: 86

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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.

### NEW QUESTION: 87

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

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

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps for a new web application.

You need to ensure that when code is checked in, a build runs automatically.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Use a Pull request trigger.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/build/triggers>

### NEW QUESTION: 88

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.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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.

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION: 89

You need to configure access to Azure DevOps Agent pools to meet the forwarding requirements:

\* Use a project agent pool when authoring build 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 membership 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 content NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer:**

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/pools-queues>

**NEW QUESTION: 90**

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. Helm
- B. WhiteSource Bolt
- C. Ansible
- D. Maven

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 91**

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.

count()  
makelist(EventID)  
makeset(EventID)  
mv-expand  
project  
render  
summarize

Answer Area  
Event  
| where TimeGenerated > ago(12h)  
| order by TimeGenerated desc  
| Value Value by Computer

**Answer:**  
Event

```
| where TimeGenerated > ago(12h)
| order by TimeGenerated desc
| summarize makelist(EventID) by Computer
```

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>

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### NEW QUESTION: 92

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...	...

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count()  
makelist(EventID)  
makeset(EventID)  
mv-expand  
project  
render  
summarize

**Answer Area**  
Event  
| where TimeGenerated > ago(12h)  
| order by TimeGenerated desc  
| Value by Computer

**Answer:**

count()  
makelist(EventID)  
makeset(EventID)  
mv-expand  
project  
render  
summarize

**Answer Area**  
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>

### NEW QUESTION: 93

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.

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	

**Answer:**

Version Control Systems	Answer Area
Assembla Subversion	Project1: Git in Azure Repos
Bitbucket Cloud	Project2: GitHub Enterprise
Git in Azure Repos	Project3: Bitbucket Cloud
GitHub Enterprise	

Explanation



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.

#### NEW QUESTION: 94

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.



Answer:

Actions

- Run the git commit command.
- Run the git rebase expire command.
- Run the git add .gitignore command.
- Add Config.json to the .gitignore file.
- Delete and recreate the repository.

Answer Area

- Delete and recreate the repository.
- Add Config.json to the .gitignore file.
- Run the git add .gitignore command.

Explanation

Delete and recreate the repository.

Add Config.json to the .gitignore file.

Run the git add .gitignore 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/>

### NEW QUESTION: 95

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 ApiConnection trigger
- C. a Request trigger
- D. an HTTP trigger

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

## NEW QUESTION: 96

You need to ensure that an Azure web app named az400-9940427-main supports rolling upgrades. The solution must ensure that only 10 percent of users who connect to az400-9940427-main use update versions of the app.

The solution must minimize administrative effort.

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

### Answer:

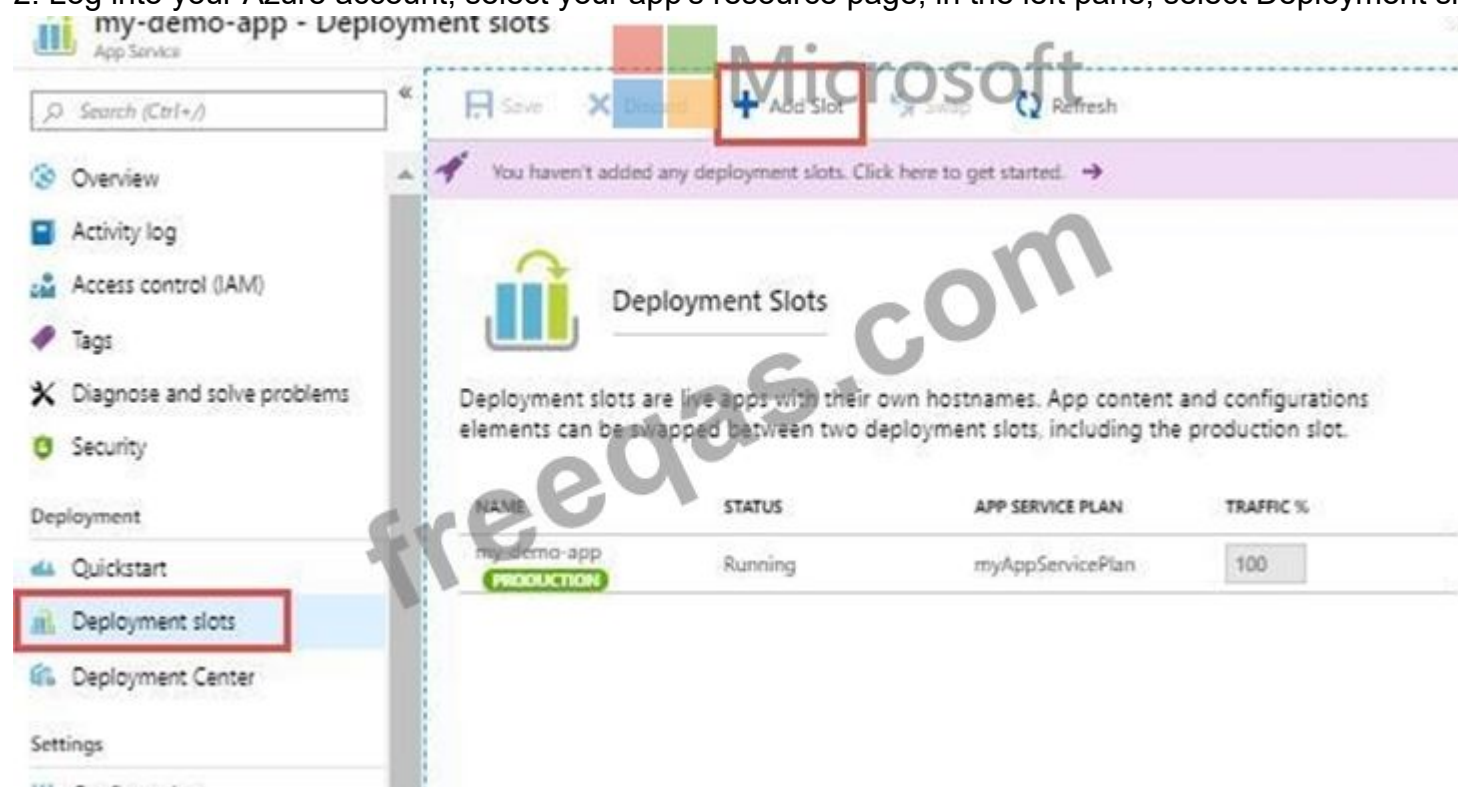
See solution below.

Explanation

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.



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

- 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.
- Select the new deployment slot to open that slot's resource page.

my-demo-app - Deployment slots

Search (Ctrl+F)

Overview  
Activity log  
Access control (IAM)  
Tags  
Diagnose and solve problems  
Security  
Deployment  
Quickstart  
Deployment slots  
Deployment Center  
Settings  
Configuration

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

- Change TRAFFIC % to 10

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

### NEW QUESTION: 97

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

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

You integrate a cloud-hosted Jenkins server and a new Azure DevOps deployment

You need Azure DevOps to send a notification to Jenkins when a developer commits changes to a branch in Azure Repos.

Solution: You create a service hook subscription that uses the code pushed event.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. NO

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION: 98


You need to configure access to Azure DevOps Agent pools to meet the forwarding requirements:

- \* Use a project agent pool when authoring build 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 organization and the project? To answer, drag the appropriate role membership 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 content NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Roles	Answer Area
Administrator	Organization: 
Reader	Project: <input type="text"/>
Service Account	
User	

**Answer:**

Roles	Answer Area
Administrator	Organization: <input type="text" value="Reader"/>
Reader	Project: <input type="text" value="Service Account"/>
Service Account	
 User	

Explanation



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.

### NEW QUESTION: 99

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.



Answer:



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/integrations/repos-slack>

### NEW QUESTION: 100

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 features 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.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Learn interface with a list of actions on the left and an empty answer area on the right. The actions are:

- Load the file to Azure Files.
- Create a PowerShell configuration file.
- Create a YAML configuration file.
- Configure the Custom Script Extension on the virtual machines.
- Configure the DSC extension on the virtual machines.
- Load the file to Azure Blob storage.

The answer area is currently empty and contains navigation arrows.

**Answer:**

The screenshot shows the same Microsoft Learn interface, but with three actions moved from the list to the answer area. The actions in the answer area are:

- Create a PowerShell configuration file.
- Load the file to Azure Blob storage.
- Configure the Custom Script Extension on the virtual machines.

The actions in the list are now faded, and the answer area is highlighted with a red dashed border. Navigation arrows are present on both sides of the answer area.

**Explanation**

The screenshot shows the Answer Area with the following sequence of actions:

- 1 Create a PowerShell configuration file.
- 2 Load the file to Azure Blob storage.
- 3 Configure the Custom Script Extension on the virtual machines.

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>

### **NEW QUESTION: 101**

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.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

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.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/distribution/groups>

### **NEW QUESTION: 102**

Your company uses Team Foundation Server 2013 (TFS 2013).

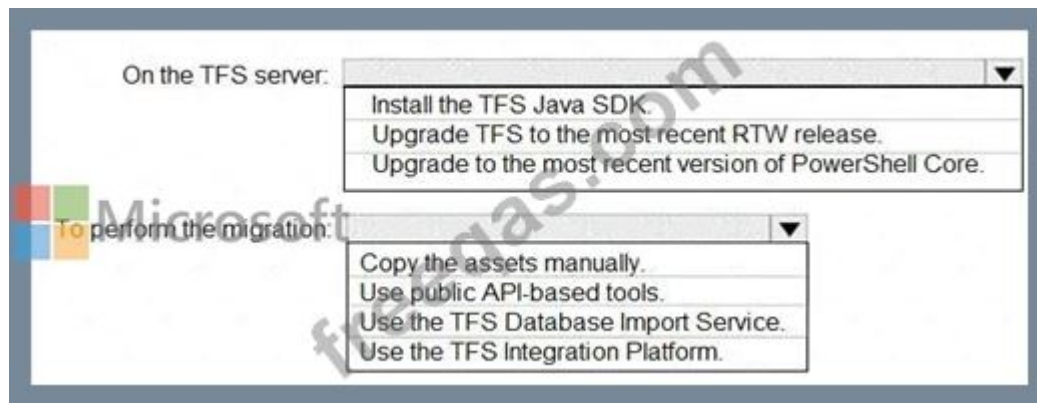
You plan to migrate to Azure DevOps.

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

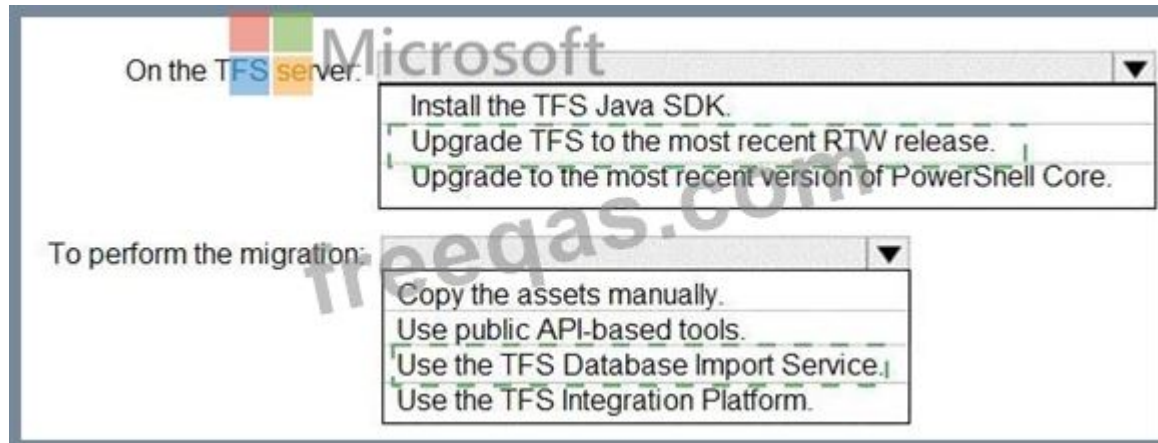
- \* Preserves the dates of Team Foundation Version Control changesets
- \* Preserves the changes dates of work items revisions
- \* Minimizes migration effort
- \* Migrates all TFS artifacts

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

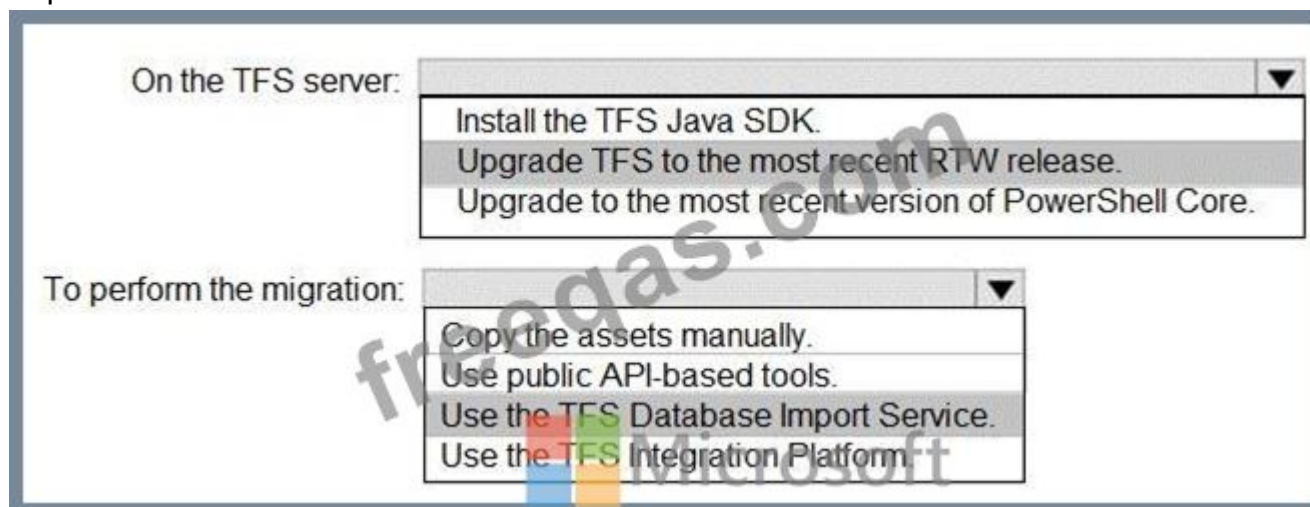
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



**Answer:**



**Explanation**



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

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

Box 2: Use the TFS Database Import Service

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

References: Team Foundation Server to Azure DevOps Services Migration Guide

### **NEW QUESTION: 103**

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

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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.

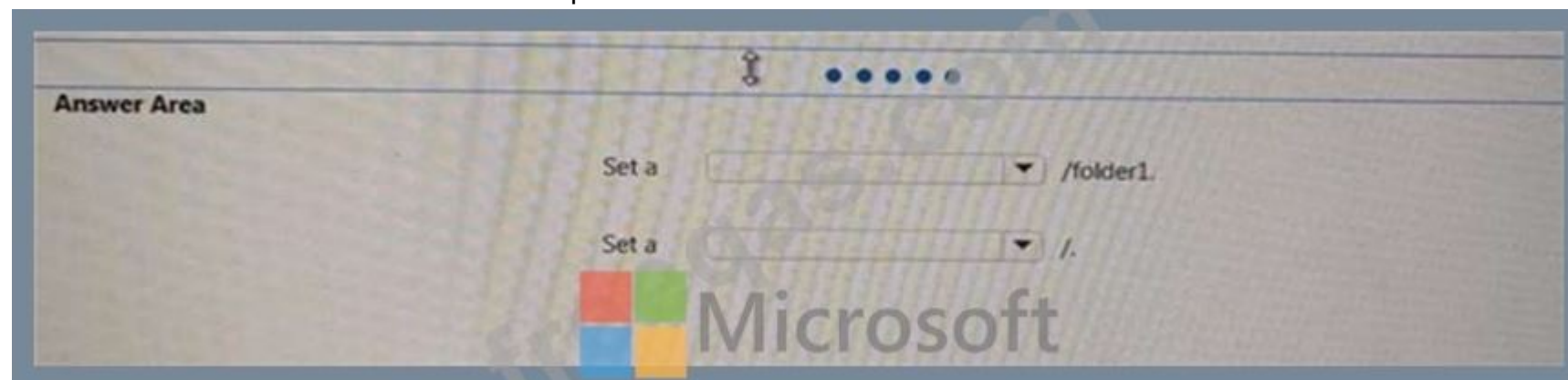
Reference:

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

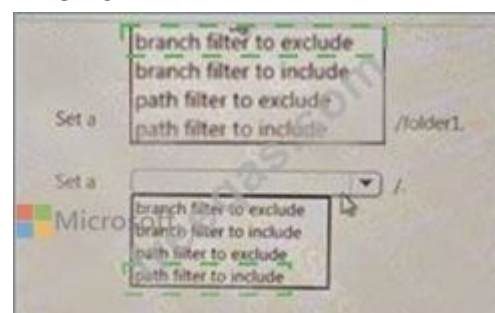
### NEW QUESTION: 104

How should you configure the filters for the Project5 trigger? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



**Answer:**



Topic 2, Case Study: 1Overview

## Existing Environment

Litware, Inc. is an independent software vendor (ISV). Litware has a main office and five branch offices.

## 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 have 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.

## 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 App Center must be used to centralize the reporting of mobile application crashes and device types in use.
- \* 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 HUPS.
- \* 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

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'
```

### NEW QUESTION: 105

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.

Commands	Answer Area
helm install	
kubectl create	
helm completion	⬆ ⬆
helm init	⬆ ⬆
helm serve	

Answer:

Answer Area
Kubectl create
helm init
helm install

- 1 - Kubectl create
- 2 - helm init
- 3 - helm install

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-helm>

[https://docs.helm.sh/using\\_helm/#tiller-namespaces-and-rbac](https://docs.helm.sh/using_helm/#tiller-namespaces-and-rbac)

## NEW QUESTION: 106

You have a project Azure DevOps.

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

```

"resources": [
{
  "apiversion": "2018-05-01",
  "name" : "secrets",
  "type": 
  "properties": {
    "mode" : "Incremental",
    "template" : {
      "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')]"
    }
  }
}
],

```

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### NEW QUESTION: 107

Note: This question 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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION: 108

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.

count()  
makelist(EventID)  
makeset(EventID)  
mv-expand  
project  
render  
summarize

**Answer Area**  
Event  
| where TimeGenerated > ago(12h)  
| order by TimeGenerated desc  
| Value by Computer

**Answer:**

count()  
makelist(EventID)  
makeset(EventID)  
mv-expand  
project  
render  
summarize

Answer Area  
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>

### NEW QUESTION: 109

You have a private distribution group that contains provisioned and unprovisioned devices.

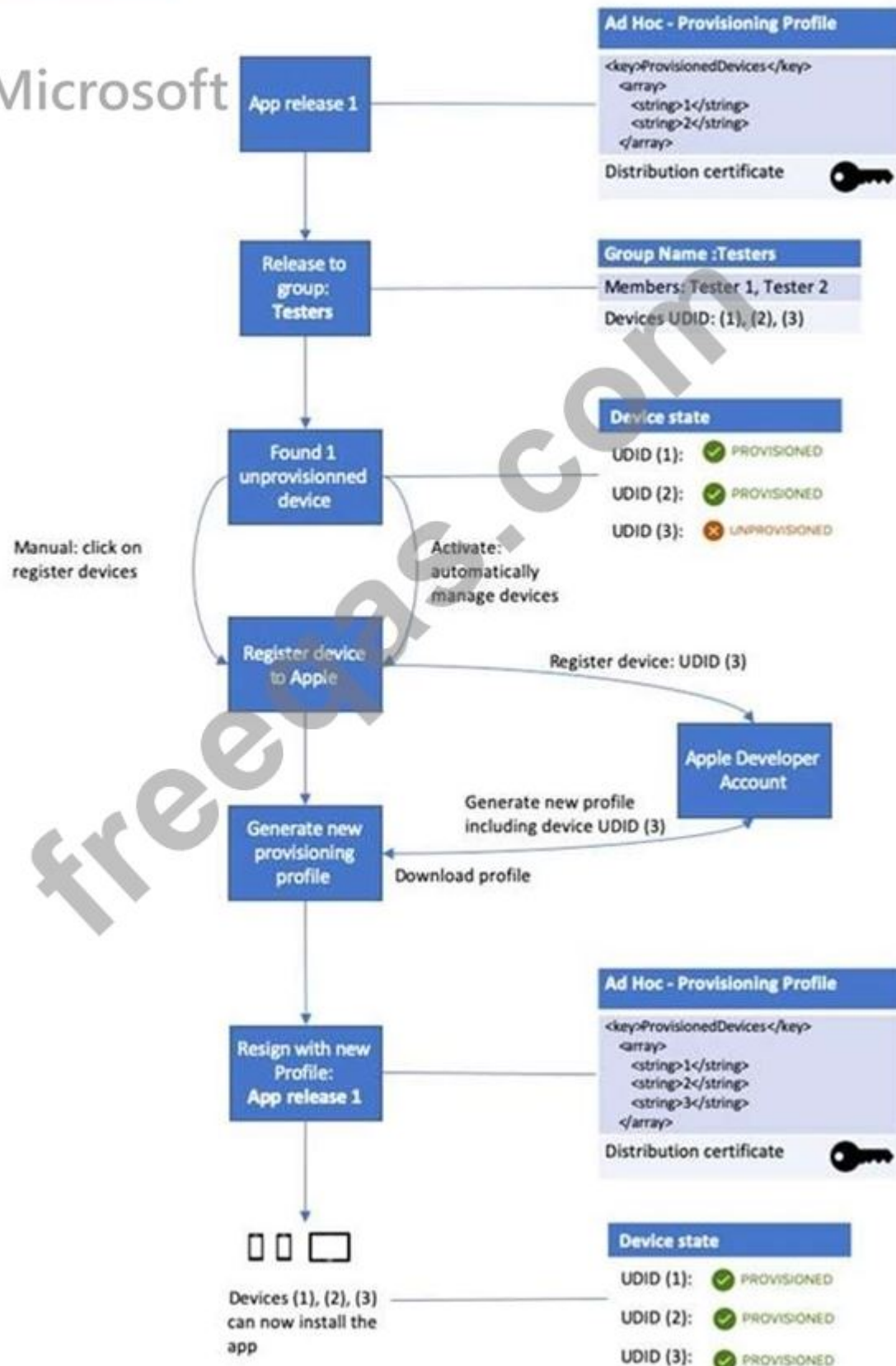
You need to distribute a new iOS application to the distribution group by using Microsoft Visual Studio App Center.

What should you do?

- A. Select Register devices and sign my app.
- B. Generate a new .p12 file for each device.
- C. Create an active subscription in App Center Test.
- D. Add the device owner to the collaborators group.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

The following diagram displays the entire app re-signing flow in App Center.



Incorrect Answers:

B: Only one .p12 file for the app, not one for each device.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/hu-hu/appcenter/distribution/auto-provisioning>

### NEW QUESTION: 110

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 conjure 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.

#### Actions

Run `helm init`.

Run `az aks install-connector`.

Create a YAML file.

Run `az role assignment create`

Run `kubectl apply`.

#### Answer Area



#### Answer:

##### ACTIONS

Run `helm init`.

Run `az aks install-connector`.

Create a YAML file.

Run `az role assignment create`

Run `kubectl apply`.

##### ANSWER AREA

Create a YAML file.

Run `kubectl apply`.

Run `helm init`.

#### Explanation



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.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-kubelet>

### **NEW QUESTION: 111**

You have a project Azure DevOps.

You plan to create a build pipeline that will deploy resources by using Azure Resource Manager templates.

The templates will reference secrets stored in Azure Key Vault.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```

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



Before you can deploy Helm in an RBAC-enabled AKS cluster, you need a service account and role binding for the Tiller service.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-helm>

### NEW QUESTION: 113

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

What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE:

Each correct selection is worth one point.

Required secrets:

- 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:

Actions

- Create a repository
- Add a build policy for the fork.
- Create a branch.
- Add a build policy for the master branch.
- Add an application access policy.
- Create a fork.

Answer Area

- Create a repository
- Add a build policy for the master branch.
- Create a branch.

Microsoft

Explanation



Every request made against a storage service must be authorized, unless the request is for a blob or container resource that has been made available for public or signed access. One option for authorizing a request is by using Shared Key.

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION: 114

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 115

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.

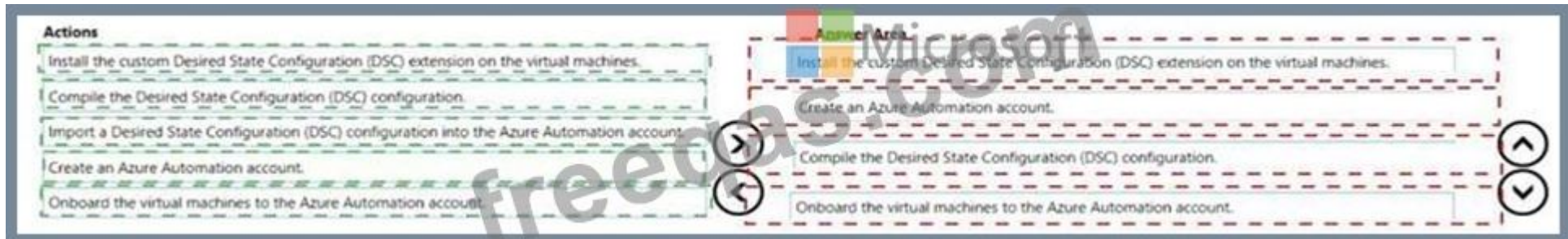
You need to ensure that the web server configurations pin the virtual machines is maintained automatically.

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.



Answer:



### NEW QUESTION: 116

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.

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	

**Answer:**

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	

**Explanation:**

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/>

**NEW QUESTION: 117**

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

- 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.

References: <https://searchunifiedcommunications.techtarget.com/definition/Microsoft-Teams>

### **NEW QUESTION: 118**

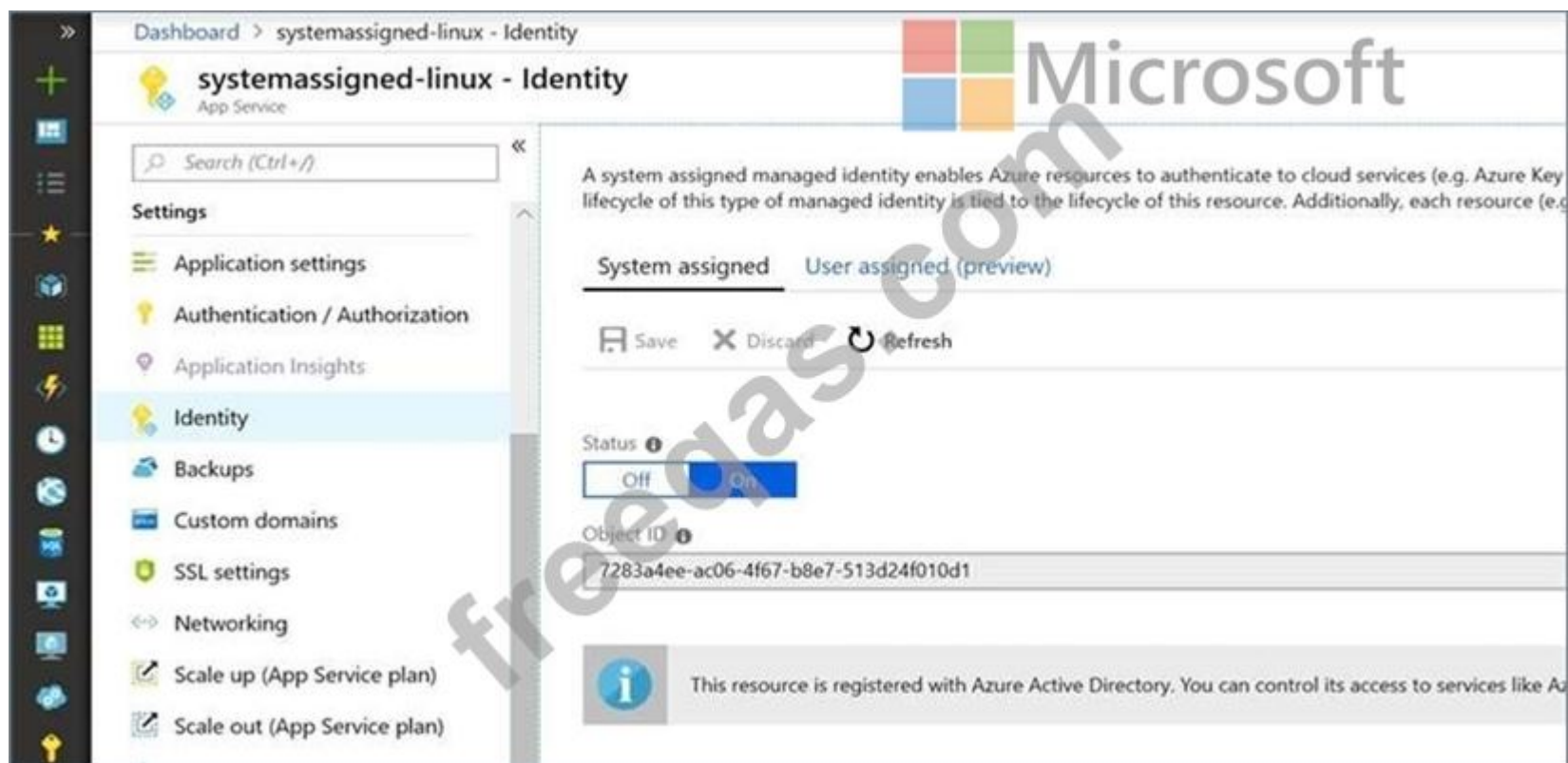
You need to ensure that an Azure web app named az400-9940427-main can retrieve secrets from an Azure key vault named az400-9940427-kv1 by using a system managed identity.

The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

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

**Answer:**

1. In Azure portal navigate to the az400-9940427-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.



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-managed-identity>

### NEW QUESTION: 119

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

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

Actions	Answer Area
Run the <code>Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration</code> Azure PowerShell cmdlet.	
Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of <code>.ps1</code> .	
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 <code>.json</code> .	


Answer:

**Answer Area**

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

Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure Powershell cmdlet

Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure Powershell cmdlet



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

2 - Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure Powershell cmdlet

3 - Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure Powershell cmdlet

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/import-azurermautomationdscconfiguration>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/start-azurermautomationdsccompilationjob>

Topic 2, Litware inc.

Existing Environment

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Application Architecture

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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 of the source code by using TFS proxy servers.

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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.

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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 App Center must be used to centralize the reporting of mobile application crashes and device types in use.
- \* 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 HUPS.
- \* 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 servers configured the same way when the servers are created and checked periodically.

#### Current Technical

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'
```



#### NEW QUESTION: 120

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.

**Tools**

Impact

User Flows

Users

**Answer Area**

Feature usage:

User actions by day:

The effect that the performance of the application has on the usage of a page or a feature:

Answer:

**Tools**

Impact

User Flows

Users

**Answer Area**

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

Explanation

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

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

Box 3: Impact

Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION: 121

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.

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

Answer:

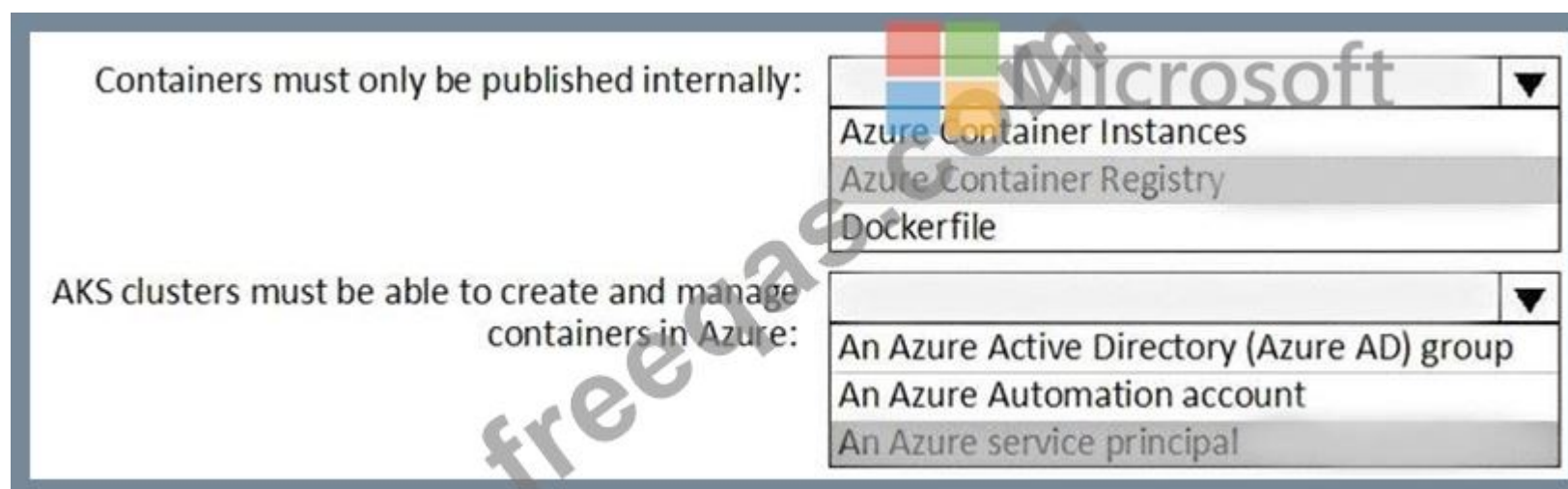
Containers must only be published internally:

- 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

Explanation



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.

References:

<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>

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#### NEW QUESTION: 122

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

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

```
01 FROM microsoft/dotnet:2.1-sdk
02 COPY ./
03 RUN dotnet publish -c Release -o out
04 FROM microsoft/dotnet:2.1-sdk
05 COPY -from=0 /out /
06 WORKDIR /
07 ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", "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. 3
- B. 4
- C. 1
- D. 7

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 123

Note: This question 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. NO
- B. Yes

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 124

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.

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:

## 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

Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION: 125

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.

#### Answer:

Step 1: Create an instance of Azure Application Insights

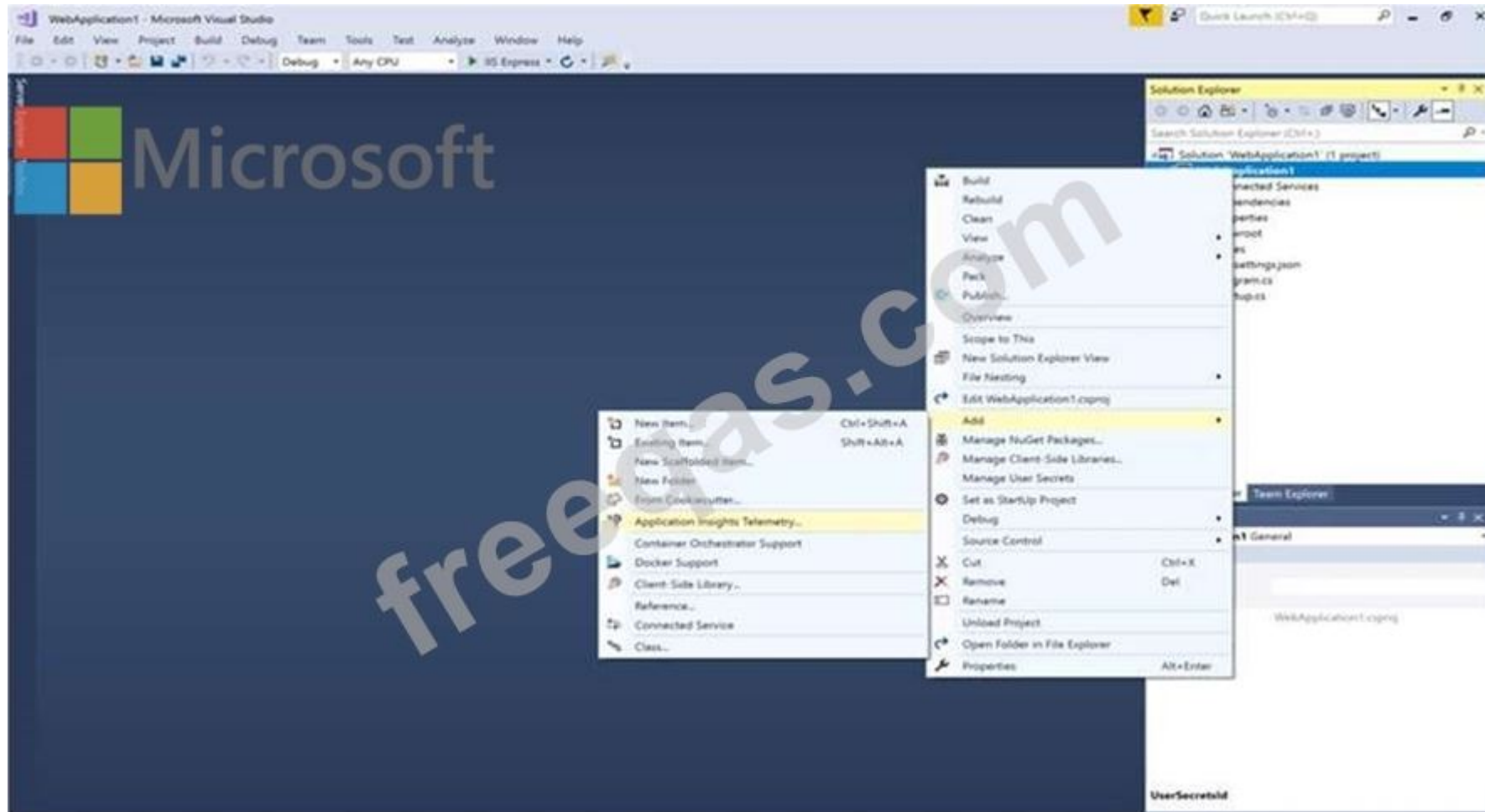
1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal
2. Log into your Azure account, Select Create a resource > Developer tools > Application Insights.
3. Enter the following settings, and then select Review + create.

Name: az400-9940427-main



## Step 2: Configure App Insights SDK

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:

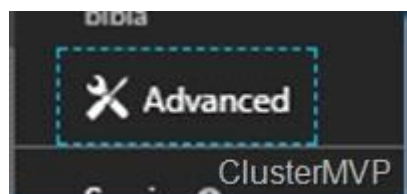
<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/azure-monitor/learn/dotnetcore-quick-start?view=vs-2017>

## NEW QUESTION: 126

You need to prepare a network security group (NSG) named az400-9940427-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.

**Answer:**

1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal and Log into your Azure account.
2. Select network security group (NSG) named az400-9940427-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://robertsmit.wordpress.com/2017/09/11/step-by-step-azure-network-security-groups-nsg-security-center-azure-nsg-network/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/server/architecture/required-ports?view=azure-devops>

### NEW QUESTION: 127

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.

Actions

- Run the git commit command.
- Run the git relog expire command.
- Run the git add .gitignore command.
- Add Config.json to the .gitignore file.
- Delete and recreate the repository.

Answer Area

Answer:

Actions

- Run the git commit command.
- Run the git relog expire command.
- Run the git add .gitignore command.
- Add Config.json to the .gitignore file.
- Delete and recreate the repository.

Answer Area

- Delete and recreate the repository.
- Add Config.json to the .gitignore file.
- Run the git add .gitignore command.

Explanation

Delete and recreate the repository.

Add Config.json to the .gitignore file.

Run the `git add .gitignore` 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/>

### NEW QUESTION: 128

You need to recommend a solution for deploying charts by using Helm and Title to Azure Kubemets Service (AKS) in an RBAC-enabled cluster.

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

Microsoft

Commands

Answer Area

helm install

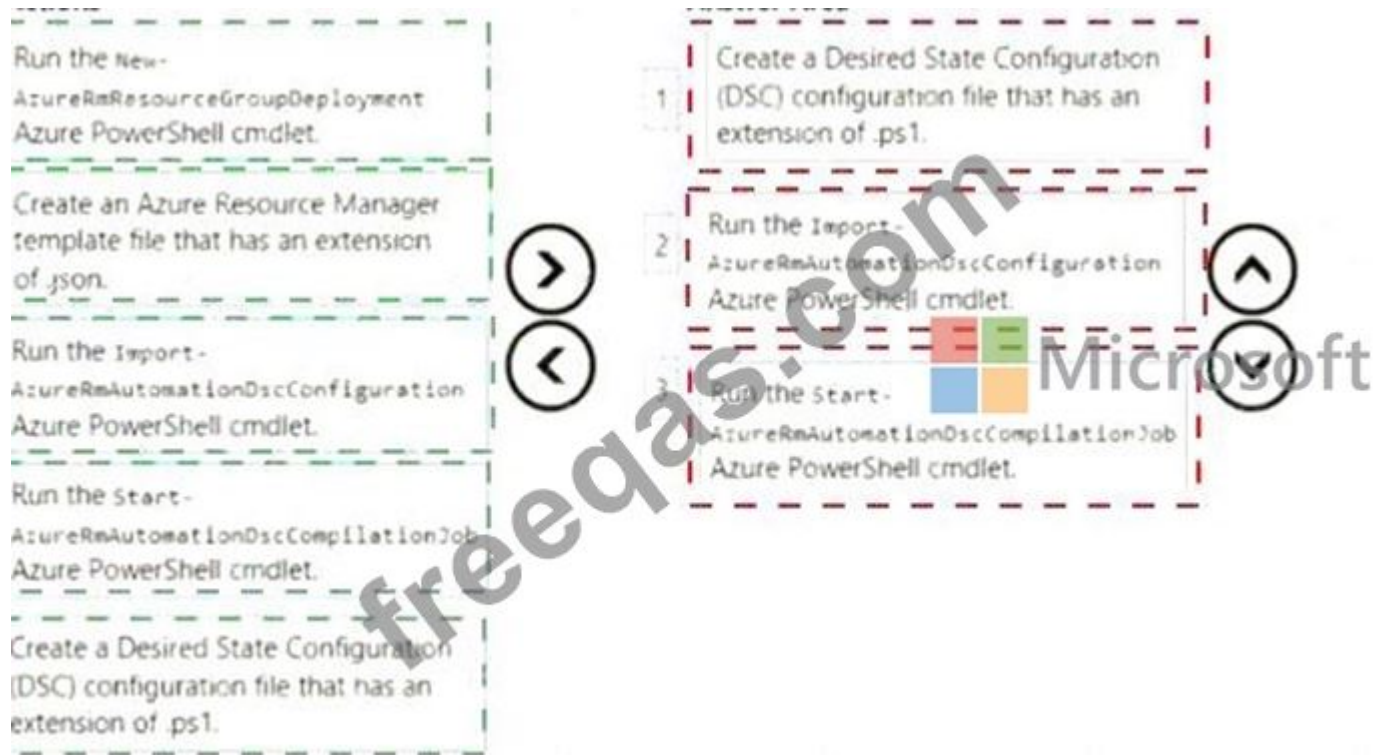
kubectl create

helm completion

helm init

helm serve

Answer:



### Explanation

```

Answer Area
kubect1 create
helm init
helm install

```

#### Step 1: Kubect1 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

```
$ kubect1 create -f rbac-config.yaml
```

```
serviceaccount "tiller" created
```

```
clusterrolebinding "tiller" created
```

```
$ helm init --service-account tiller
```

#### Step 2: helm init

To deploy a basic Tiller into an AKS cluster, use the `helm init` command.

#### Step 3: helm install

To install charts with Helm, use the `helm install` command and specify the name of the chart to install.

#### References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-helm>

[https://docs.helm.sh/using\\_helm/#tiller-namespaces-and-rbac](https://docs.helm.sh/using_helm/#tiller-namespaces-and-rbac)

### NEW QUESTION: 129

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.

**ACTIONS**

Create an npm package.
Create an Azure Artifacts feed that uses upstream sources.
Modify the configuration files to reference the Azure Artifacts feed.
Run an initial package restore.
Create a NuGet package.
Create a Microsoft Visual Studio project that includes all the packages.

**Answer Area**



**Answer:**

**Answer Area** Microsoft

Create an npm package.
Create an Azure Artifacts feed that uses upstream sources.
Create a NuGet package.

- 1 - Create an npm package.
- 2 - Create an Azure Artifacts feed that uses upstream sources.
- 3 - Create a NuGet package.

### NEW QUESTION: 130

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?

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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>

### NEW QUESTION: 131

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 process 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.

**Processes**

- Agile
- CMMI
- Scrum
- XP

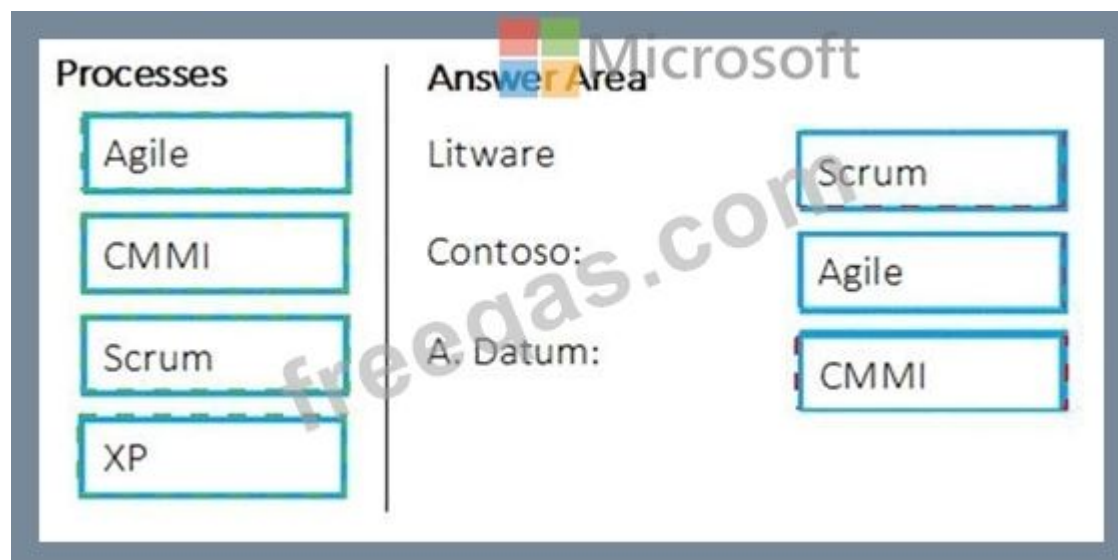
**Answer Area**

Litware

Contoso:

A. Datum:

**Answer:**



Explanation



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.

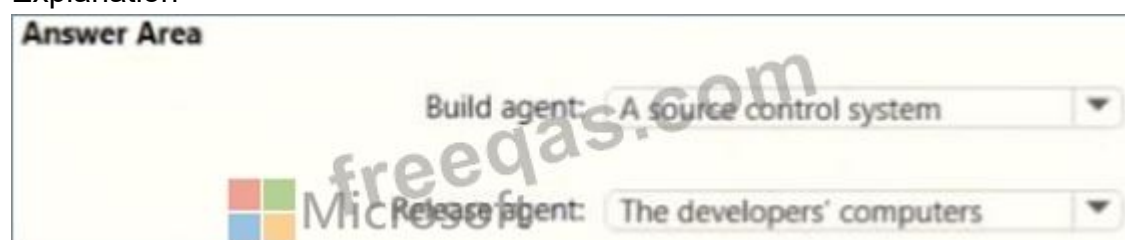
### NEW QUESTION: 132

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.

**Answer:**

see the answer below in explanation.

Explanation



**NEW QUESTION: 133**

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 deployments fail if the approvals take longer than two hours.

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

**A.** Yes

**B.** No

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Use a gate instead of an approval instead.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION: 134**

You need to configure Azure Automation for the computers in Pool7.

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

### Actions

Run the New-AzureRmResourceGroupDeployment Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

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

Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

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

### Answer Area

1

2

3

Microsoft

### Answer:

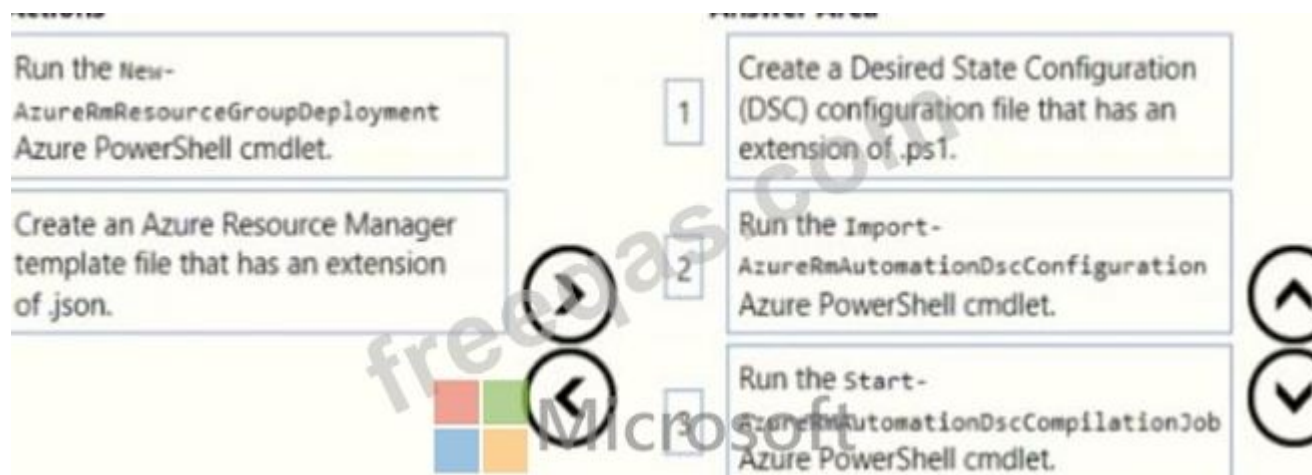
The screenshot shows the 'Answer Area' with three numbered boxes containing the correct sequence of actions:

- 1 Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of .ps1.
- 2 Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure PowerShell cmdlet.
- 3 Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

The 'Actions' list on the left is identical to the one in the top image. The 'Answer Area' on the right is highlighted with a red dashed border. Navigation arrows are present between the lists.

Microsoft

### Explanation



### NEW QUESTION: 135

During a code review, you discover many quality issues. Many modules contain unused variables and empty catch Modes. You need to recommend a solution to improve the quality o' the code. What should you recommend?

- A. In a Gradle build task, select Run Checkstyle.
- B. In an Xcode build task, select Use xcpretty from Advanced
- C. In a Grunt build task, select Enabled from Control Options.
- D. In a Maven build task, select Run PMD.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

PMD is a source code analyzer. It finds common programming flaws like unused variables, empty catch blocks, unnecessary object creation, and so forth.

There is an Apache Maven PMD Plugin which allows you to automatically run the PMD code analysis tool on your project's source code and generate a site report with its results.

References: <https://pmd.github.io/>

Topic 1, Case Study: 2Overview

Existing Environment

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

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

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

To start the case study

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

Requirements

Contoso plans to improve its IT development and operations processes implementing 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 2016.

The Azure subscription contains an Azure Automation account.

Planned Changes

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

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

Technical Requirements

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

- \* Implement build agents for Project 1.
- \* Whenever possible, use Azure resources
- \* Avoid using deprecated technologies
- \* Implement a code flow strategy for Project2 that will:
  - \* Enable Team 2 to submit pull requests for Project2.
  - \* Enable Team 2 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.

### NEW QUESTION: 136

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.

**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:**

## 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
```



Explanation

```
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
```

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.

Reference:

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

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#### NEW QUESTION: 137

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.

**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:

**Answer:**

**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:

Explanation:

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://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/sonarcloud/>

### NEW QUESTION: 138

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

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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.

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

### NEW QUESTION: 139

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

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

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-Continuous-Assurance/Readme.html>

**NEW QUESTION: 140**

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.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The first thing to do is to declare your SonarQube server as a service endpoint in your VSTS/DevOps project settings.

References: <https://docs.sonarqube.org/display/SCAN/Analyzing+with+SonarQube+Extension+for+vsts-> TFS

**NEW QUESTION: 141**

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. From Import a Git repository, click Import
- C. Create a service connection for GitHub.
- D. Create a personal access token in Azure DevOps.
- E. Create a webhook.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 142**

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

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

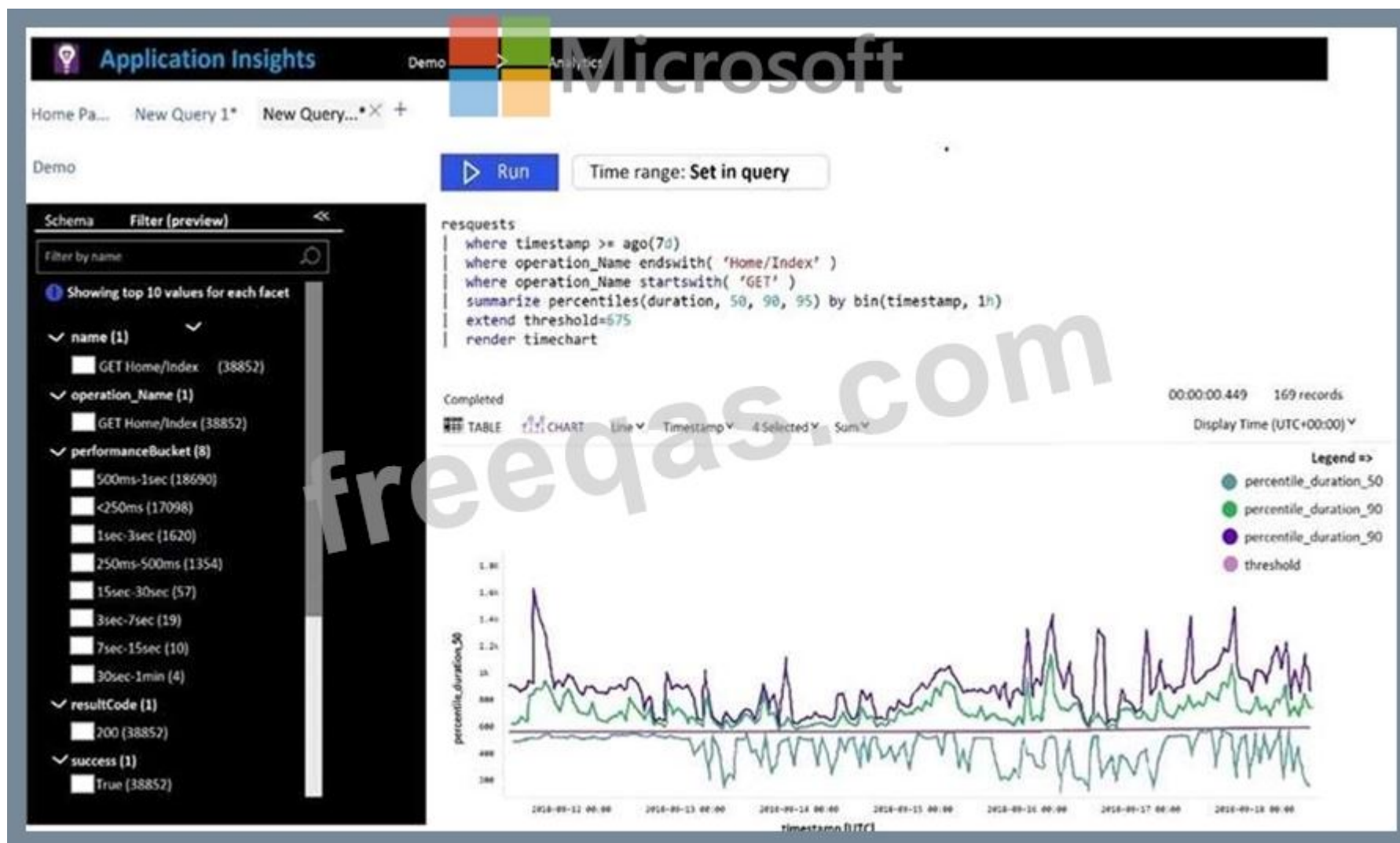
Explanation

Denies non HTTPS traffic.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 143**

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.

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

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

percentile_duration_50	▼
percentile_duration_90	
percentile_duration_95	
threshold	

item Type	▼
resultCode	
source	
success	

Answer:

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

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

percentile_duration_50
percentile_duration_90
percentile_duration_95
threshold

item Type
resultCode
source
success

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION: 144

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 object ID
- B. the tenant ID
- C. the app ID
- D. the client secret
- E. the subscription ID

**Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

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>

### NEW QUESTION: 145

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.

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.

The screenshot shows a question interface with two dropdown menus. The first dropdown is labeled "Convert the .docx files to:" and has three options: "LaTeX Typesetting (.tex)", "Markdown (.md)", and "Portable Document Format (.pdf)". The second dropdown is labeled "Convert the flow charts to:" and has three options: "Mermaid graph diagrams (.md)", "Portable Network Graphics (.png)", and "Tagged Image File Format (.tiff)".

Answer:

The screenshot shows the answer interface for the question. The first dropdown menu, "Convert the .docx files to:", has "LaTeX Typesetting (.tex)" selected and highlighted with a red border. The second dropdown menu, "Convert the flow charts to:", has "Mermaid graph diagrams (.md)" selected and highlighted with a black border.

### NEW QUESTION: 146

You have 50 Node.js-based projects that you scan by using WhiteSource. Each project includes Package.json, Package-lock.json, and Npm-shrinkwrap.json files.

You need to minimize the number of libraries reports by WhiteSource to only the libraries that you explicitly reference.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the File System Agent plug in.
- B. Delete Package lock.json.
- C. Configure the Artifactory plug-in.
- D. Add a devDependencies section to Package-lock.json.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

## Explanation

### Separate Your Dependencies

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

### References:

<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/visualstudioalmrangers/2017/06/08/manage-your-open-source-usage-and-secu>

## NEW QUESTION: 147

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.

Commands

- kubectl create
- az role assignment create
- az aks get-credentials
- az ad sp create-for-rbac
- az aks create

Answer Area

- 1
- 2
- 3

## Answer:

Commands

- kubectl create
- az role assignment create
- az aks get-credentials
- az ad sp create-for-rbac
- az aks create

Answer Area

- 1 az aks create
- 2 az ad sp create-for-rbac
- 3 kubectl create

## Explanation

az aks create

az ad sp create-for-rbac

kubectl create

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/re
```

```
--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>
```

References:

<https://thorsten-hans.com/how-to-use-private-azure-container-registry-with-kubernetes>

### NEW QUESTION: 148

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 time 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.

Branch lifetime:

	▼
Long-lived	
Short-lived	

Branch type:

	▼
Master	
Feature	
Integration	

**Answer:**

Branch lifetime:  ▼

Long-lived  
Short-lived

Branch type:  ▼

Master  
Feature  
Integration

Explanation

Branch lifetime:  ▼

Long-lived  
Short-lived

Microsoft

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.

References:

<https://gist.github.com/digitaljhelms/4287848>

### NEW QUESTION: 149

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

**Answer: (SHOW 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>

**NEW QUESTION: 150**

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.

App1:  ▼

- canary
- rolling
- runonce

App2:  ▼

- canary
- rolling
- runonce

**Answer:**

App1:  ▼

- canary
- rolling
- runonce

App2:  ▼

- canary
- rolling
- runonce

Reference:

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

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