QUESTION 265
You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso.
You need to recommend an authentication mechanism that meets the following requirements:
- Supports authentication from Git
- Minimizes the need to provide credentials during authentication
What should you recommend?

A. personal access tokens (PATs) in Azure DevOps
B. Alternate credentials in Azure DevOps
C. user accounts in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)
D. managed identities in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)

Answer: A
Explanation:
Personal access tokens (PATs) give you access to Azure DevOps and Team Foundation Server (TFS), without using your username and password directly. These tokens have an expiration date from when they're created. You can restrict the scope of the data they can access. Use PATs to authenticate if you don't already have SSH keys set up on your system or if you need to restrict the permissions that are granted by the credential.
Incorrect Answers:
B: Azure DevOps no longer supports Alternate Credentials authentication since the beginning of March 2, 2020. If you're still using Alternate Credentials, we [Microsoft] strongly encourage you to switch to a more secure authentication method (for example, personal access tokens).
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/auth-overview

QUESTION 266
You plan to onboard 10 new developers.
You need to recommend a development environment that meets the following requirements:
- Integrates with GitHub
- Provides integrated debugging tools
- Supports remote workers and hot-desking environments
- Supports developers who use browsers, tablets, and Chromebooks
What should you recommend?

A. VS Code
B. Xamarin Studio
C. MonoDevelop
D. Visual Studio Codespaces

Answer: D

Explanation:
Visual Studio Codespaces is built to accommodate the widest variety of projects or tasks, including GitHub and integrating debugging.
Visual Studio Codespaces conceptually and technically extends the Visual Studio Code Remote Development extensions.
In addition to "backend" environments, Visual Studio Codespaces supports these "frontend" editors:
- Visual Studio Code
- Visual Studio Code-based editor in the browser
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/sv-se/visualstudio/codespaces/overview/what-is-vsonline

QUESTION 267
You have an Azure subscription that contains resources in several resource groups.
You need to design a monitoring strategy that will provide a consolidated view. The solution must support the following requirements:
- Support role-based access control (RBAC) by using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) identifies.
- Include visuals from Azure Monitor that are generated by using the Kusto query language.
- Support documentation written in markdown.
- Use the latest data available for each visual.
What should you use to create the consolidated view?

A. Azure Monitor
B. Microsoft Power BI
C. Azure Data Explorer
D. Azure dashboards

Answer: C
Explanation:
There are several tools available for running queries in Azure Data Explorer, including Kusto.
Kusto uses a role-based access control (RBAC) model, under which authenticated principals are mapped to roles, and get access according to the roles they're assigned.
Note: Azure Data Explorer is a highly scalable and secure analytics service that enables you to do rich exploration of structured and unstructured data for instant insights. Optimized for ad-hoc queries, Azure Data Explorer enables rich data exploration over raw, structured, and semi-structured data delivering fast time to insight. Query with a modern, intuitive query language that offers fast, ad-hoc, and advanced query capabilities over high-rate data volumes and varieties
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/tools-integrations-overview

QUESTION 268
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: B

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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/

QUESTION 269
You are building an ASP.NET Core application.
You plan to create an application utilization baseline by capturing telemetry data.
You need to add code to the application to capture the telemetry data. The solution must minimize the costs of storing the telemetry data.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

A. Add the <InitialSamplingPercentage>99</InitialSamplingPercentage> parameter to the ApplicationInsights.config file.
B. From the code of the application, enable adaptive sampling.
C. From the code of the application, add Azure Application Insights telemetry.
D. Add the <MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond>5</MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond> parameter to the ApplicationInsights.config file.
E. From the code of the application, disable adaptive sampling.

Answer: BD
Explanation:
Sampling is a feature in Azure Application Insights. It is the recommended way to reduce telemetry traffic, data costs, and storage costs, while preserving a statistically correct analysis of application data.
The Application Insights SDK for ASP.NET Core supports both fixed-rate and adaptive sampling. Adaptive sampling is enabled by default.
D: For adaptive sampling: The volume is adjusted automatically to keep within a specified maximum rate of traffic, and is controlled via the setting MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond. If the application produces a low amount of telemetry, such as when debugging or due to low usage, items won't be dropped by the sampling processor as long as volume is below MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond.
Note: In ApplicationInsights.config, you can adjust several parameters in the AdaptiveSamplingTelemetryProcessor node. The figures shown are the default values:
<MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond>5</MaxTelemetryItemsPerSecond>
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling

QUESTION 270
You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso and an Azure subscription. The subscription contains an Azure virtual machine scale set named VMSS1 and an Azure Standard Load Balancer named LB1. LB1 distributes incoming requests across VMSS1 instances.
You use Azure DevOps to build a web app named App1 and deploy App1 to VMSS1. App1 is accessible via HTTPS only and configured to require mutual authentication by using a client certificate.
You need to recommend a solution for implementing a health check of App1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
Identify whether individual instances of VMSS1 are eligible for an upgrade operation.
Minimize administrative effort.
What should you include in the recommendation?

A. an Azure Load Balancer health probe
B. Azure Monitor autoscale
C. the Custom Script Extension
D. the Application Health extension

Answer: D
Explanation:
Monitoring your application health is an important signal for managing and upgrading your deployment.
Azure virtual machine scale sets provide support for rolling upgrades including automatic OS-image upgrades, which rely on health monitoring of the individual instances to upgrade your deployment. You can also use health extension to monitor the application health of each instance in your scale set and perform instance repairs using automatic instance repairs.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-health-extension

QUESTION 271
You have an existing build pipeline in Azure Pipelines.
You need to use incremental builds without purging the environment between pipeline executions.
What should you use?

A. a self-hosted agent
B. Microsoft-hosted parallel jobs
C. a File Transform task

Answer: A
Explanation:
When you run a pipeline on a self-hosted agent, by default, none of the subdirectories are cleaned in between two consecutive runs. As a result, you can do incremental builds and deployments, provided that tasks are implemented to make use of that. You can override this behavior using the workspace setting on the job.
Incorrect Answers:
B: The workspace clean options are applicable only for self-hosted agents. When using Microsoft-hosted agents, job are always run on a new agent.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/phases

QUESTION 272
You manage an Azure web app that supports an e-commerce website.
You need to increase the logging level when the web app exceeds normal usage patterns. The solution must minimize administrative overhead.
Which two resources should you include in the solution? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: AB
Explanation:
B: Metric Alert with Dynamic Thresholds detection leverages advanced machine learning (ML) to learn metrics' historical behavior, identify patterns and anomalies that indicate possible service issues. It provides support of both a simple UI and operations at scale by allowing users to configure alert rules through the Azure Resource Manager API, in a fully automated manner.
A: You can use Azure Monitor to monitor base-level metrics and logs for most services in Azure. You can call Azure Automation runbooks by using action groups or by using classic alerts to automate tasks based on alerts.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-dynamic-thresholds
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-create-alert-triggered-runbook

QUESTION 273
You have a build pipeline in Azure Pipelines that occasionally fails.

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You discover that a test measuring the response time of an API endpoint causes the failures.
You need to prevent the build pipeline from failing due to the test.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Set Flaky test detection to Off.
B. Clear Flaky tests included in test pass percentage.
C. Enable Test Impact Analysis (TIA).
D. Manually mark the test as flaky.
E. Enable test slicing.

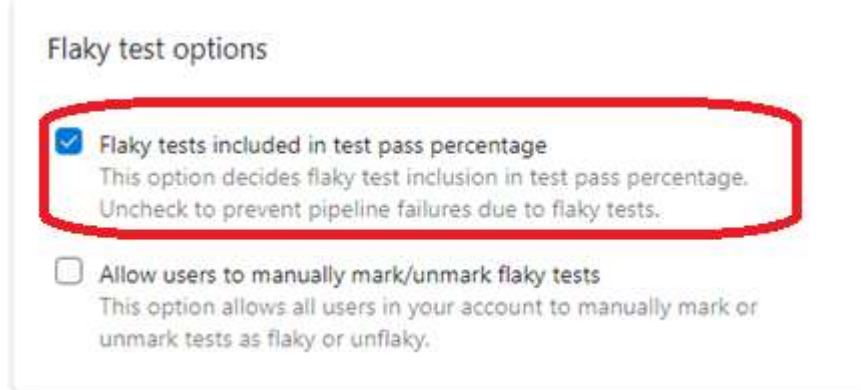**Answer:** BD
Explanation:
D: You can mark or unmark a test as flaky based on analysis or context, by choosing Flaky.
To configure flaky test management, choose Project settings, and select Test management in the Pipelines section.
B: Slide the On/Off button to On.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/test/flaky-test-management

QUESTION 274
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure DevOps project.
Your build process creates several artifacts.
You need to deploy the artifacts to on-premises servers.
Solution: You deploy an Octopus Deploy server. You deploy a polled Tentacle agent to an on-premises server. You add an Octopus task to the deployment pipeline.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B
Explanation:
Instead you should deploy an Azure self-hosted agent to an on-premises server.
Note: To build your code or deploy your software using Azure Pipelines, you need at least one agent.
If your on-premises environments do not have connectivity to a Microsoft-hosted agent pool (which is typically the case due to intermediate firewalls), you'll need to manually configure a self-hosted agent on on-premises computer(s).
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/agents?view=azure-devops

QUESTION 275
You have an Azure DevOps project named Project1 and an Azure subscription named Sub1.
You need to prevent releases from being deployed unless the releases comply with the Azure Policy rules assigned to Sub1.
What should you do in the release pipeline of Project1?

A. Add a deployment gate.
B. Modify the Deployment queue settings.
C. Configure a deployment trigger.
D. Create a pipeline variable.

Answer: A
Explanation:
You can check policy compliance with gates.
You can extend the approval process for the release by adding a gate. Gates allow you to configure automated calls to external services, where the results are used to approve or reject a deployment.
You can use gates to ensure that the release meets a wide range or criteria, without requiring user intervention.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/deploy-using-approvals