

➤ **Vendor: Microsoft**

➤ **Exam Code: AZ-400**

➤ **Exam Name: Implementing and Operating Cisco Data Center Core Technologies (DCCOR)**

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QUESTION 276

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Project1. Project1 contains a build pipeline named Pipe1 that builds an application named App1.

You have an agent pool named Pool1 that contains a Windows Server 2019-based self-hosted agent.

Pipe1 uses Pool1.

You plan to implement another project named Project2. Project2 will have a build pipeline named Pipe2 that builds an application named App2.

App1 and App2 have conflicting dependencies.

You need to minimize the possibility that the two build pipelines will conflict with each other. The solution must minimize infrastructure costs.

What should you do?

- A. Add another self-hosted agent.
- B. Adds Docker Compose task to the build pipelines.
- C. Change the self-hosted agent to use Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.
- D. Create two container jobs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To get more control over software dependencies and operating system, you can use Container jobs. Note that the decisions whether to run your pipeline inside a container and whether to use a self-hosted agent are independent. You can directly run your pipeline on a self-hosted agent, or inside a container. You can also execute your pipeline in a container on a Microsoft-hosted agent or on a self-hosted agent.

Incorrect Answers:

A: For additional control over hardware, you can use a self-hosted build agent.

Reference:

<http://thewindowsupdate.com/2019/09/09/resolving-complex-software-and-hardware-dependencies-in-azure-devops-pipelines/>

QUESTION 277

You have an Azure DevOps project that uses many package feeds.

You need to simplify the project by using a single feed that stores packages produced by your company and packages consumed from remote feeds. The solution must support public feeds and authenticated feeds.

What should you enable in DevOps?

- A. Universal Packages
- B. upstream sources
- C. views in Azure Artifacts
- D. a symbol server

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Answer: B

Explanation:

Upstream sources enable you to use a single feed to store both the packages you produce and the packages you consume from "remote feeds". This includes both public feeds, such as npmjs.com and nuget.org, and authenticated feeds, such as other Azure DevOps feeds in your organization. Once you've enabled an upstream source, any user connected to your feed can install a package from the remote feed, and your feed will save a copy.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/deep-dive-into-azure-artifacts/>

QUESTION 278

You are monitoring the health and performance of an Azure web app by using Azure Application Insights.

You need to ensure that an alert is sent when the web app has a sudden rise in performance issues and failures.

What should you use?

- A. custom events
- B. Application Insights Profiler
- C. usage analysis
- D. Smart Detection
- E. Continuous export

Answer: D

Explanation:

Smart Detection automatically warns you of potential performance problems and failure anomalies in your web application. It performs proactive analysis of the telemetry that your app sends to Application Insights.

If there is a sudden rise in failure rates, or abnormal patterns in client or server performance, you get an alert.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 279

You have a build pipeline in Azure Pipelines.

You create a Slack App Integration.

You need to send build notifications to a Slack channel named #Development.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a project-level notification.
- B. Configure a service connection.
- C. Create a global notification.
- D. Creates a service hook subscription.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Create a service hook for Azure DevOps with Slack to post messages to Slack in response to events in your Azure DevOps organization, such as completed builds, code changes, pull requests, releases, work items changes, and more.

Note:

1. Go to your project Service Hooks page:

https://{orgName}/{project_name}/_settings/serviceHooks Select Create Subscription.

3. Choose the types of events you want to appear in your Slack channel.

4. Paste the Web Hook URL from the Slack integration that you created and select Finish.

5. Now, when the event you configured occurs in your project, a notification appears in your team's Slack channel.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 280

You have a private GitHub repository.

You need to display the commit status of the repository on Azure Boards.

What should you do first?

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- A. Configure multi-factor authentication (MFA) for your GitHub account.
- B. Add the Azure Pipelines app to the GitHub repository.
- C. Add the Azure Boards app to the repository.
- D. Create a GitHub action in GitHub.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To connect Azure Boards to GitHub.com, connect and configure from Azure Boards. Or, alternatively, install and configure the Azure Boards app from GitHub. Both methods have been streamlined and support authenticating and operating via the app rather than an individual.

Note (see step 4 below):

Add a GitHub connection:

1. Sign into Azure Boards.
2. Choose (1) Project Settings, choose (2) GitHub connections and then (3) Connect your GitHub account.
3. If this is your first time connecting to GitHub from Azure Boards, you will be asked to sign in using your GitHub credentials. Choose an account for which you are an administrator for the repositories you want to connect to.
4. The Add GitHub Repositories dialog automatically displays and selects all GitHub.com repositories for which you are an administrator. Unselect any repositories that you don't want to participate in the integration.

Add GitHub repositories







Add the GitHub repositories you want to use with your Azure Boards.

Filter by keywords



Viewing 4, 4 selected

- ☒  JamalHart/fabrikam- apps-2
- ☒  JamalHart/fabrikam- demo
- ☒  JamalHart/fabrikam- open-source
- ☒  JamalHart/fabrikam- suite

Save

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/github/connect-to-github>

QUESTION 281

Hotspot Question

You manage the Git repository for a large enterprise application.

You need to minimize the data size of the repository.

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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	

git

	▼
merge	
prune	
rebase	
reset	

 --expire now

Answer:

Answer Area

git gc

	▼
--aggressive	
--auto	
--force	
--no-prune	

git

	▼
merge	
prune	
rebase	
reset	

 --expire now

Explanation:

Box 1: --aggressive

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Cleanup unnecessary files and optimize the local repository:

git gc --aggressive

Box 2: prune

Prune all unreachable objects from the object database:

git prune

Reference:

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

QUESTION 282

Drag and Drop Question

You use GitHub Enterprise Server as a source code repository.

You create an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso.

In the Contoso organization, you create a project named Project1.

You need to link GitHub commits, pull requests, and issues to the work items of Project1. The solution must use OAuth-based authentication.

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

Actions	Answer Area
From Developer settings in GitHub Enterprise Server, register a new OAuth app.	
From Project Settings in Azure DevOps, create a service hook subscription.	
From Organization settings in Azure DevOps, connect to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).	⬅
From Project Settings in Azure DevOps, add a GitHub connection.	➡
From Organization settings in Azure DevOps, add an OAuth configuration.	
From Developer settings in GitHub Enterprise Server, generate a private key.	⬆

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
	From Developer settings in GitHub Enterprise Server, register a new OAuth app.
From Project Settings in Azure DevOps, create a service hook subscription.	From Organization settings in Azure DevOps, add an OAuth configuration.
From Organization settings in Azure DevOps, connect to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).	From Project Settings in Azure DevOps, add a GitHub connection.
	⬅
	➡
	⬆
From Developer settings in GitHub Enterprise Server, generate a private key.	

Explanation:

Step 1: From Developer settings in GitHub Enterprise Server, register a new OAuth app. If you plan to use OAuth to connect Azure DevOps Services or Azure DevOps Server with your GitHub Enterprise Server, you first need to register the application as an OAuth App

Step 2: Organization settings in Azure DevOps, add an OAuth configuration Register your OAuth configuration in Azure DevOps Services.

Note:

1. Sign into the web portal for Azure DevOps Services.
2. Add the GitHub Enterprise OAuth configuration to your organization.
3. Open Organization settings>OAuth configurations, and choose Add OAuth configuration.
4. Fill in the form that appears, and then choose Create.

Step 3: From Project Settings in Azure DevOps, add a GitHub connection. Connect Azure DevOps Services to GitHub Enterprise Server

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Choose the Azure DevOps logo to open Projects, and then choose the Azure Boards project you want to configure to connect to your GitHub Enterprise repositories.

Choose (1) Project Settings, choose (2) GitHub connections and then (3) Click here to connect to your GitHub Enterprise organization.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/github/connect-to-github>

QUESTION 283

Drag and Drop Question

You are configuring an Azure DevOps deployment pipeline. The deployed application will authenticate to a web service by using a secret stored in an Azure key vault.

You need to use the secret in the deployment pipeline.

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

Actions	Answer Area
Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).	
Add an app registration in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).	
Configure an access policy in the key vault.	⬅
Generate a self-signed certificate.	➡
Add an Azure Resource Manager service connection to the pipeline.	⬅
Export a certificate from the key vault.	➡

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
	Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
Add an app registration in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).	Configure an access policy in the key vault.
	Add an Azure Resource Manager service connection to the pipeline.
Generate a self-signed certificate.	
Export a certificate from the key vault.	

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). You will need a service principal to deploy an app to an Azure resource from Azure Pipelines.

Step 2: Configure an access policy in the key vault.

You need to secure access to your key vaults by allowing only authorized applications and users. To access the data from the vault, you will need to provide read (Get) permissions to the service principal that you will be using for authentication in the pipeline.

Select Access policy and then select + Add Access Policy to setup a new policy.



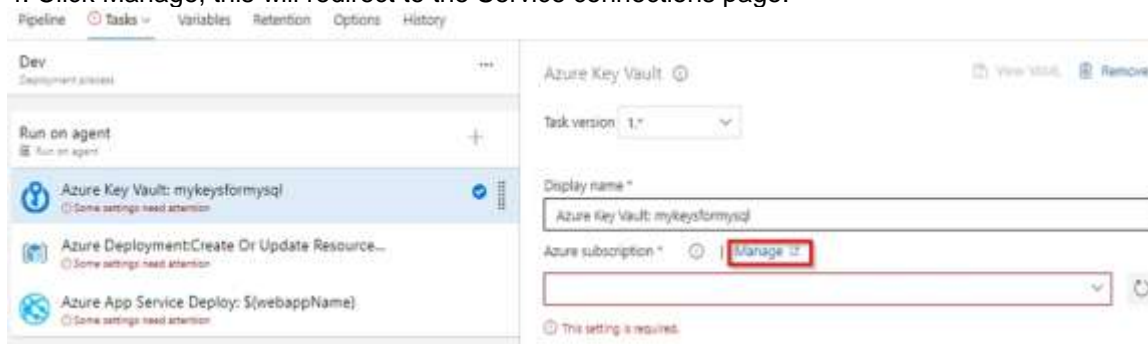
Enable Access to:

- ☐ Azure Virtual Machines for deployment ⓘ
- ☐ Azure Resource Manager for template deployment ⓘ
- ☐ Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption ⓘ



Step 3: Add an Azure Resource Manager service connection to the pipeline You need to authorize the pipeline to deploy to Azure:

1. Select Pipelines | Pipelines,
2. Go to Releases under Pipelines and then select and Edit your pipeline.
3. Under Tasks, notice the release definition for Dev stage has a Azure Key Vault task. This task downloads Secrets from an Azure Key Vault. You will need to point to the subscription and the Azure Key Vault resource.
4. Click Manage, this will redirect to the Service connections page.



5. Click on New Service connection -> Azure Resource Manager -> Service Principal (manual). Fill the information from previously created service principal.

Reference:

<https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/azurekeyvault/>

QUESTION 284

Drag and Drop Question

As part of your application build process, you need to deploy a group of resources to Azure by using an Azure Resource Manager template located on GitHub.

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

Actions**Answer Area****Answer:****Actions****Answer Area****Explanation:**

Step 1: Create a release pipeline

You need to create a new pipeline.

You can integrate Azure Resource Manager templates (ARM templates) with Azure Pipelines for continuous integration and continuous deployment (CI/CD).

Step 2: Add an Azure Resource Group Deployment task

Step 3: Set the template parameters

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/add-template-to-azure-pipelines>

QUESTION 285

Drag and Drop Question

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

Answer:

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

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a NuGet package.

NuGet and Maven are public package managers that support multiple feeds.

Step 2: Create an Azure Artifacts feed that uses upstream sources If you want to use packages from multiple feeds, use upstream sources to bring packages from multiple feeds together into a single feed.

Step 3: Create a Microsoft Visual Studio project that includes all the packages Consume NuGet packages from upstream sources: Now you can open Visual Studio and install packages from the upstream sources you just configured.

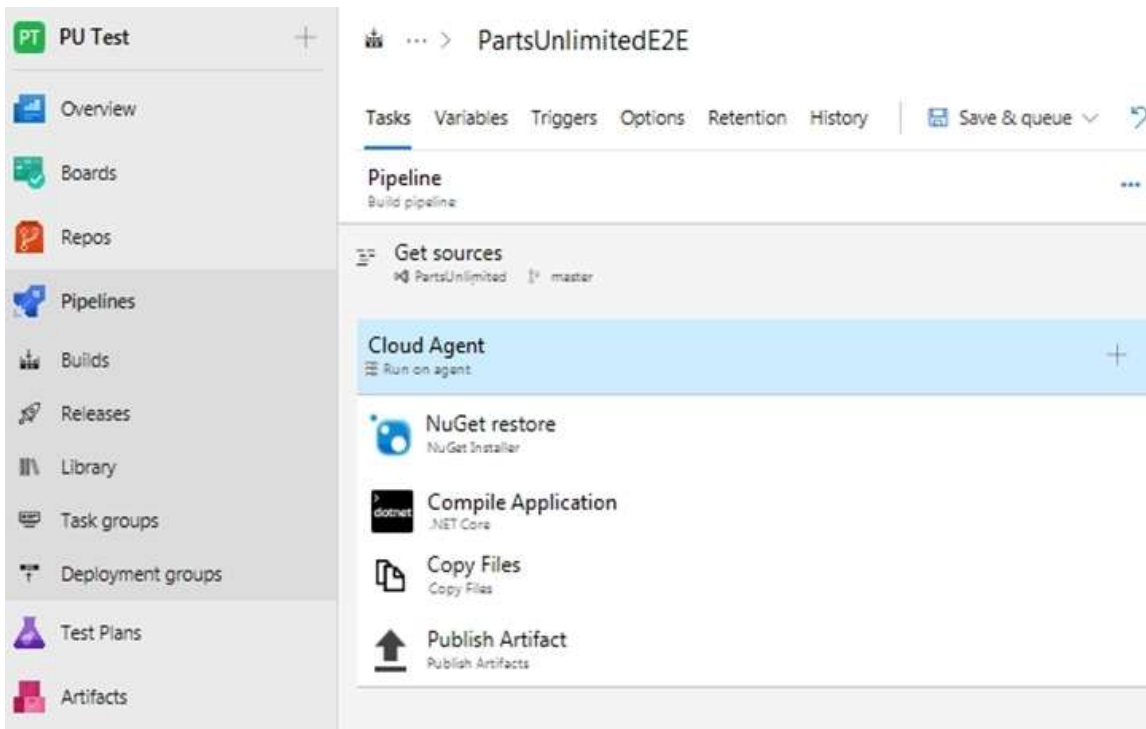
Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/how-to/set-up-upstream-sources>

QUESTION 286

Hotspot Question

You have the Azure DevOps pipeline 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.

Answer Area

The pipeline has job(s).

0
1
4

The pipeline has task(s).

0
1
4

Answer:

Answer AreaThe pipeline has job(s).

0
1
4

The pipeline has task(s).

0
1
4

Explanation:

Box 1: 1

The Cloud agent job only.

Box 2: 4

The pipelines has the four tasks: NuGet restore, Compile Application, Copy Files, and Publish Artifact.

Reference:

<https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/azuredevops/continuousintegration/>**QUESTION 287**

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso.

You have 10 Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019. The virtual machines host an application that you build and deploy by using Azure Pipelines. Each virtual machine has the Web Server (IIS) role installed and configured. You need to ensure that the web server configurations on the virtual machines is maintained automatically. The solution must provide centralized management of the configuration settings and minimize management overhead.

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

Actions	Answer Area
Create an Azure Automation account.	
Install the custom Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension on the virtual machines.	
Create a .zip file and upload it to Azure Blob storage.	⬅️
Onboard the virtual machines to the Azure Automation account.	➡️
Complete the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
	Create an Azure Automation account.
	Install the custom Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension on the virtual machines.
Create a .zip file and upload it to Azure Blob storage.	Onboard the virtual machines to the Azure Automation account.
	Complete the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration.

Explanation:

Step1: Create an Azure Automation account.

An Azure Automation account is required.

Step 2: Install the custom Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension on the virtual machines Under the hood, and without an administrator having to remote into a VM, the Azure VM Desired State Configuration extension registers the VM with Azure Automation State Configuration.

Step 3: Onboard the virtual machines to the Azure Automation account.

Step 4: Complete the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration.

Create a DSC configuration.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-onboarding>

QUESTION 288

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure web app named Webapp1.

You need to use an Azure Monitor query to create a report that details the top 10 pages of Webapp1 that failed.

How should you complete the query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

	▼
exceptions	
pageViews	
requests	
traces	

| where

duration == 0
itemType == "availabilityResult"
resultCode == "200"
success == false

| summarize failedCount=sum(itemCount) by name, resultCode
| top 10 by failedCount desc
| render barchart

Answer:

Answer Area

exceptions
pageViews
requests
traces

duration == 0
itemType == "availabilityResult"
resultCode == "200"
success == false

```
| summarize failedCount=sum(itemCount) by name, resultCode  
| top 10 by failedCount desc  
| render barchart
```

Explanation:

Box 1: requests

Failed requests (requests/failed):

The count of tracked server requests that were marked as failed.

Kusto code:

requests

| where success == 'False'

Box 2: success == false

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/app-insights-metrics>**QUESTION 289**

Hotspot Question

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Contoso App that contains pipelines in Azure Pipelines for GitHub repositories.

You need to ensure that developers receive Microsoft Teams notifications when there are failures in a pipeline of Contoso App.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

@azure pipelines	<table border="1"><tr><td>feedback</td></tr><tr><td>signin</td></tr><tr><td>subscribe</td></tr><tr><td>subscriptions</td></tr></table>	feedback	signin	subscribe	subscriptions	<table border="1"><tr><td>https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/</td></tr><tr><td>https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_build</td></tr><tr><td>https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_packaging</td></tr><tr><td>https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_work-items</td></tr></table>	https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/	https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_build	https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_packaging	https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_work-items
feedback										
signin										
subscribe										
subscriptions										
https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/										
https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_build										
https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_packaging										
https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_work-items										

Answer:

Answer Area

@azure pipelines

feedback
signin
subscribe
subscriptions

https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/
https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_build
https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_packaging
https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_work-items

Explanation:

Box 1: subscribe

To start monitoring all pipelines in a project, use the following command inside a channel:

@azure pipelines subscribe [project url]

Box 2: https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/

Subscribe to a pipeline or all pipelines in a project to receive notifications:

@azure pipelines subscribe [pipeline url/ project url]