

AZ-400 Dumps

Microsoft Azure DevOps Solutions (beta)

<https://www.certleader.com/AZ-400-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

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

Explanation:

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 2

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 Post-deployment conditions, you modify the Time between reevaluation of gates option.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use a gate From Pre-deployment conditions instead. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/gates>

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

You have an 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 predeployment approvals.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use a gate instead of an approval instead.

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

NEW QUESTION 4

Your company has a hybrid cloud between Azure and Azure Stack.

The company uses Azure DevOps for its CI/CD pipelines. Some applications are built by using Erlang and Hack.

You need to ensure that Erlang and Hack are supported as part of the build strategy across the hybrid cloud. The solution must minimize management overhead.

What should you use to execute the build pipeline?

- A. AzureDevOps self-hosted agents on Azure DevTest Labs virtual machines.
- B. AzureDevOps self-hosted agents on virtual machine that run on Azure Stack
- C. AzureDevOps self-hosted agents on Hyper-V virtual machines
- D. a Microsoft-hosted agent

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure Stack offers virtual machines (VMs) as one type of an on-demand, scalable computing resource. You can choose a VM when you need more control over the computing environment.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-stack/user/azure-stackQuestions&AnswersPDF> P-11 compute-overview

NEW QUESTION 5

DRAG DROP

You need to use Azure Automation State Configuration to manage the ongoing consistency of virtual machine configurations.

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

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the orders you select.

Actions	Answer Area
Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.	
Check the compliance status of the node.	
Create a management group.	
Assign the node configuration.	
Compile a configuration into a node configuration.	
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.	
Assign tags to the virtual machines.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Assign the node configuration.

You create a simple DSC configuration that ensures either the presence or absence of the Web-Server Windows Feature (IIS), depending on how you assign nodes. Step 2: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

You import the configuration into the Automation account. Step 3: Compiling a configuration into a node configuration Compiling a configuration in Azure Automation

Before you can apply a desired state to a node, a DSC configuration defining that state must be compiled into one or more node configurations (MOF document), and placed on the Automation DSC Pull Server.

Step 4: Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration Onboarding an Azure VM for management with Azure Automation State Configuration

Step 5: Check the compliance status of the node.

Viewing reports for managed nodes. Each time Azure Automation State Configuration performs a consistency check on a managed node, the node sends a status report back to the pull server. You can view these reports on the page for that node.

On the blade for an individual report, you can see the following status information for the corresponding consistency check:

The report status is either whether the node is "Compliant", the configuration "Failed", or the node is "Not Compliant" (when the node is in Apply and Monitor mode and the machine is not in the desired state).

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started>

NEW QUESTION 6

Your company builds a multi-tier web application.

> You use Azure DevOps and host the production application on Azure virtual machines.

Your team prepares an Azure Resource Manager template of the virtual machine that you will use to test new features.

You need to create a staging environment in Azure that meets the following requirements:

- Minimizes the cost of Azure hosting
- Provisions the virtual machines automatically
- Uses the custom Azure Resource Manager template to provision the virtual machines

What should you do?

- A. In Azure 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: A

Explanation:

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 7

HOTSPOT

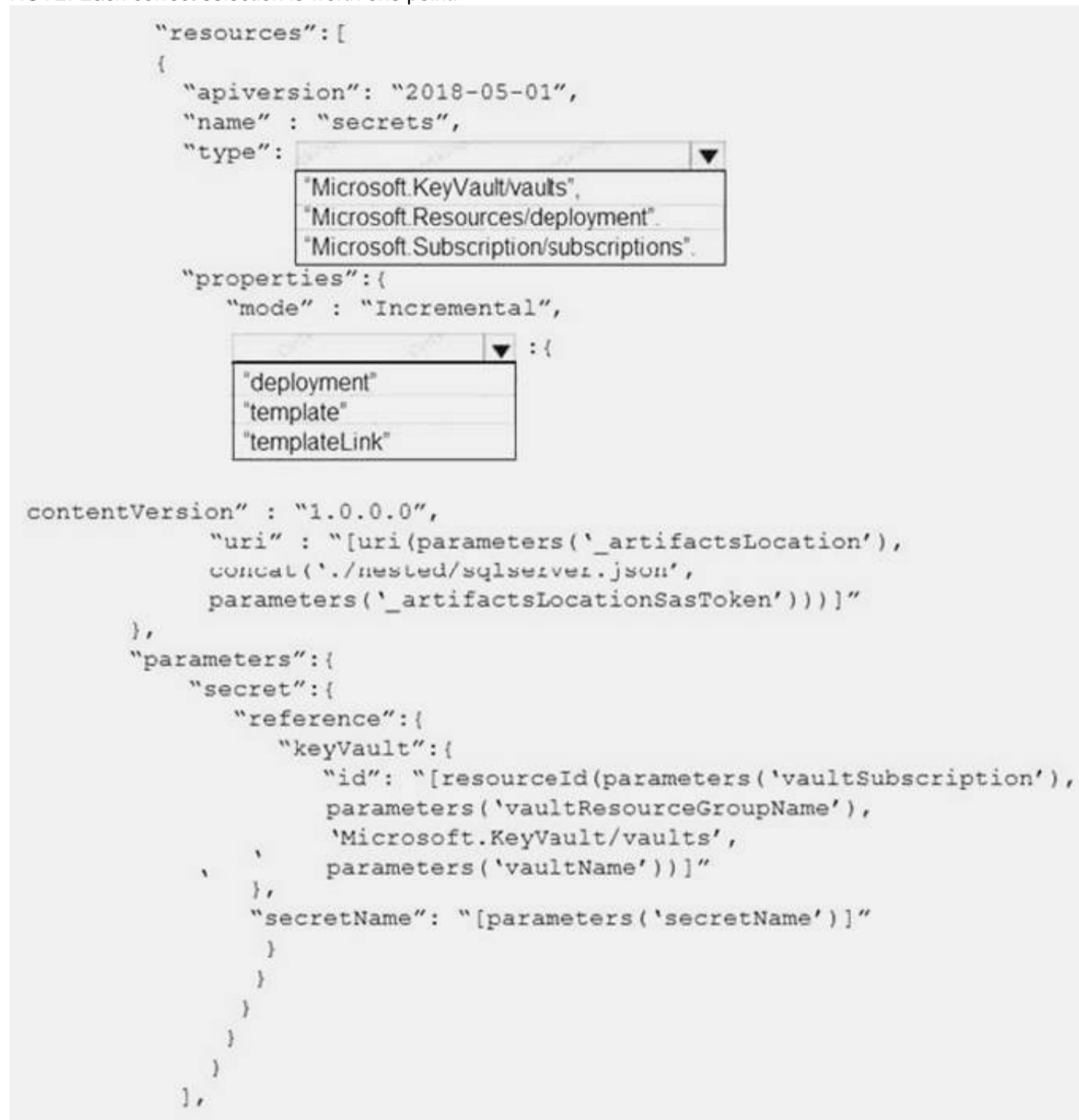
You have a project Azure DevOps.

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

Yu 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 eh 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",
    "properties": {
      "mode" : "Incremental",
      "deployment": "template",
      "templateLink": "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')]"
        }
      }
    }
  }
],

```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 8

Integrate directly with Azure DevOps. What should you recommend?

- A. Octopus
- B. Bamboo
- C. Microsoft Project
- D. Slack

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms-vsts.vss-services-slack>

NEW QUESTION 9

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Integrate Azure DevOps and SonarQube.
- B. Integrates Azure DevOPs and Azure DevTest Labs.
- C. Configure post-deployment approvals in the deployment pipeline.
- D. Configure pre-deployment approvals in the deployment pipelin

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 10

HOTSPOT

Your company uses Team Foundation Server 2013 (TFS 2013). You plan to migrate to Azure DevOps.

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

- „hPreserves the dates of Team Foundation Version Control changesets
- „hPreserves the changes dates of work items revisions
- „hMinimizes migration effort
- „hMigrates 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:

<input type="checkbox"/> Install the TFS Java SDK.
<input type="checkbox"/> Upgrade TFS to the most recent RTW release.
<input type="checkbox"/> Upgrade to the most recent version of PowerShell Core.

To perform the migration:

<input type="checkbox"/> Copy the assets manually.
<input type="checkbox"/> Use public API-based tools.
<input type="checkbox"/> Use the TFS Database Import Service.
<input type="checkbox"/> Use the TFS Integration Platform.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 10

Your company has an on-premises Bitbucket Server that is used for Git-based source control. The server is protected by a firewall that blocks inbound Internet traffic.

You plan to use Azure DevOps to manage the build and release processes Which two components are required to integrate Azure DevOps and Bitbucket? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one port.

- A. an External Git service connection
- B. a Microsoft hosted agent
- C. service hooks
- D. a self- hosted agent
- E. a deployment M group

Answer: AD

Explanation:

When a pipeline uses a remote, 3rd-party repository host such as Bitbucket Cloud, the repository is configured with webhooks that notify Azure Pipelines Server or TFS when code has changed and a build should be triggered. Since on-premises installations are normally protected behind a firewall, 3rd-party webhooks are unable to reach the on-premises server. As a workaround, you can use the External Git repository type which uses polling instead of webhooks to trigger a build when code has changed.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/ azure/devops/pipelines/repos/pipeline-options-for>

NEW QUESTION 12

DRAG DROP

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

Project	Requirement
Project 1	Project leads must be able to restrict access to individual files and folders in the repository.
Project 2	The version control system must enforce the following rules before merging any changes to the main branch. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes must be reviewed by at least two project members. Changes must be associated to at least one work team.
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: <input type="text"/>
Perforce	Project 2: <input type="text"/>
Subversion	Project 3: <input type="text"/>
Team Foundation Version Control	Project 4: <input type="text"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Team Foundation Version Control

TFVC lets you apply granular permissions and restrict access down to a file level. Box 2: Git

Git is the default version control provider for new projects. You should use Git for version control in your projects unless you have a specific need for centralized version control features in TFVC.

Box 3: Subversion

Note: Xcode is an integrated development environment (IDE) for macOS containing a suite of software development tools developed by Apple

Box 4: Git

Note: Perforce: Due to its multitenant nature, many groups can work on versioned files. The server tracks changes in a central database of MD5 hashes of file content, along with descriptive meta data and separately retains a master repository of file versions that can be verified through the hashes.

References: <https://searchitoperations.techtarget.com/definition/Perforce-Software>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/share-your-code-in-gitxcode> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/overview>

NEW QUESTION 13

DRAG DROP

You are configuring Azure DevOps build pipelines. You plan to use hosted build agents.

Which build agent pool should you use to compile each application type? To answer, drag the appropriate built agent pools to the correct application types. Each build agent pool may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Build Agent Pools	Answer Area
Hosted Windows Container	
Hosted Ubuntu 1604	
Hosted macOS	An application that runs on iOS: <input type="text"/>
Hosted	An Internet Information Services (IIS) web application that runs in Docker: <input type="text"/>
Default	

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Hosted macOS

Hosted macOS pool (Azure Pipelines only): Enables you to build and release on macOS without having to configure a self-hosted macOS agent. This option affects where your data is stored.

Box 2: Hosted

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

Incorrect Answers:

Default pool: Use it to register self-hosted agents that you've set up.

Hosted Windows Container pool (Azure Pipelines only): Enabled you to build and release inside Windows containers. Unless you're building using containers, Windows builds should run in the Hosted VS2017 or Hosted pools.

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

NEW QUESTION 14

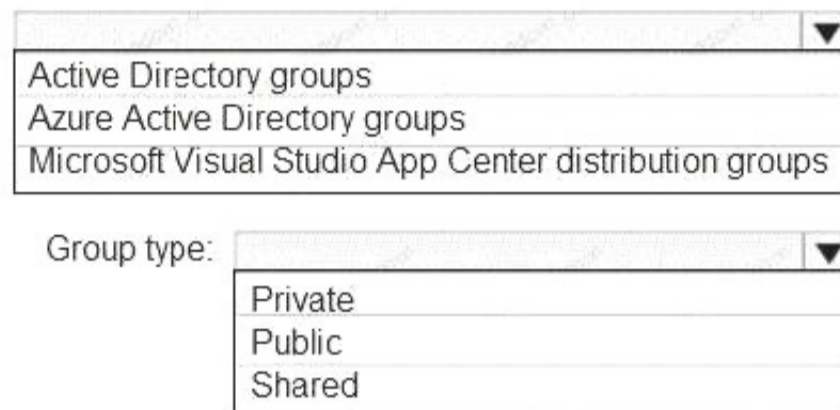
HOTSPOT

Your company is creating a suite of three mobile applications.

You need to control access to the application builds. The solution must be managed at the organization level

What should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Groups to control the build access:



- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 19

You have multi-tier application that has an Azure Web Apps front end and an Azure SQL Database back end.

You need to recommend a solution to capture and store telemetry data.

- A. The solution must meet the following requirements:
• Support using ad-hoc queries to identify baselines.
• Trigger alerts when metrics in the baseline are exceeded.
• Store application and database metrics in a central location.
B. What should you include in the recommendation?
C. Azure Application Insights
D. Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights
E. Azure Event Hubs
F. Azure Log Analytics

Answer: D

Explanation:

Azure Platform as a Service (PaaS) resources, like Azure SQL and Web Sites (Web Apps), can emit performance metrics data natively to Log Analytics. The Premium plan will retain up to 12 months of data, giving you an excellent baseline ability.

There are two options available in the Azure portal for analyzing data stored in Log Analytics and for creating queries for ad hoc analysis.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/collectazurepass-posh>

NEW QUESTION 21

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

Explanation:

Instead, In Visual Designer you enable continuous integration (CI) by:

„hSelect the Triggers tab.

„hEnable Continuous integration. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/get-started-designer>

NEW QUESTION 26

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

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

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps for a new web application. You need to ensure that when code is checked in, a build runs automatically.

Solution: From the Pre-deployment conditions settings of the release pipeline, you select Batch changes while a build is in progress.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use a Pull request trigger. Note: Batch changes

Select this check box if you have a lot of team members uploading changes often and you want to reduce the number of builds you are running. If you select this option, when a build is running, the system waits until the build is completed and then queues another build of all changes that have not yet been built.

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

NEW QUESTION 28

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

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

You have an approval process that contains a condition. The condition requires that releases be approved by a team leader before they are deployed.

You have a policy stating that approvals must occur within eight hours.

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

Solution: From Pre-deployment conditions, you modify the Time between reevaluation of gates option.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

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/enus/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/gates>

Approvals and gates give you additional control over the start and completion of the deployment pipeline. Each stage in a release pipeline can be configured with predeployment and post-deployment conditions that can include waiting for users to

manually approve or reject deployments, and checking with other automated systems until specific conditions are verified.

NEW QUESTION 33

Your company is concerned that when developers introduce open source libraries, it creates licensing compliance issues.

You need to add an automated process to the build pipeline to detect when common open source libraries are added to the code base.

What should you use?

- A. Microsoft Visual SourceSafe
- B. PDM
- C. WhiteSource
- D. OWASP ZAP

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Azure DevOps integration with WhiteSource Bolt will enable you to:

„hDetect and remedy vulnerable open source components.

„hGenerate comprehensive open source inventory reports per project or build.

„hEnforce open source license compliance, including dependencies; licenses.

„hIdentify outdated open source libraries with recommendations to update. References: <https://www.azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/WhiteSource/>

NEW QUESTION 36

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: A

NEW QUESTION 40

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: C

NEW QUESTION 42

Your company is building a mobile app that targets Android devices and iOS devices. Your team uses Azure DevOps to manage all work items and release cycles. You need to recommend a solution to perform the following tasks:
• Collect crash reports for issue analysis.
• Distribute beta releases to your testers.
• Get user feedback on the functionality of new apps. What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Jenkins integration
- B. Azure Application Insights widgets
- C. the Microsoft Test & Feedback extension
- D. Microsoft Visual Studio App Center integration

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 46

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 49**DRAG DROP**

You are implementing a package management solution for a Node.js application by using Azure Artifacts. You need to configure the development environment to connect to the package repository. The solution must minimize the likelihood that credentials will be leaked. Which file should you use to configure each connection? To answer, drag the appropriate files to the correct connections. Each file may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

The screenshot shows the Azure Artifacts configuration interface. On the left, under the heading "Files", there is a list of four items: "The .npmrc file in the project", "The .npmrc file in the user's home folder", "The Package.json file in the project", and "The Project.json file in the project". On the right, under the heading "Answer Area", there are two labels: "Registry information:" and "Credentials:". Each label has a corresponding "File" input field next to it. A vertical scrollbar is visible between the two panes, and a horizontal scrollbar is at the bottom of the answer area.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Registry information:

The Project.json file in the project

Credentials:

The .npmrc file in the user's home folder

NEW QUESTION 52

DRAG DROP

You plan to use Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) to host containers deployed from images hosted in a Docker Trusted Registry. You need to recommend a solution for provisioning and connecting to AKS. The solution must ensure that AKS is RBAC-enabled and uses a custom service principal. Which three commands should you recommend be run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Commands

kubectl create

az role assignment create

Answer Area

1 az aks create

2 az aks get-credentials

3 az ad sp create-for-rbac

NEW QUESTION 57

HOTSPOT

How should you complete the code to initialize App Center in the mobile application? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

MSAnalytics.self,

MSDistribute.self,

MSPush.self,

MSAnalytics.self

MSCrashes.self

MSDistribute.self

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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 58**HOTSPOT**

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:

<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal access token
<input type="checkbox"/> Shared Access Authorization token
<input type="checkbox"/> Username and password

Storage location:

<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Data Lake
<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Key Vault
<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Storage with HTTP access
<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Storage with HTTPS access

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 61

To resolve the current technical issue, what should you do to the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode command?

- A. Change the value of the ConfigurationMode parameter.
- B. Replace the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode cmdlet with Register-AzureRmAutomationScheduledRunbook
- C. Add the AllowModuleOverwrite parameter.
- D. Add the DefaultProfile parameter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Change the ConfigurationMode parameter from ApplyOnly to ApplyAndAutocorrect. The Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode cmdlet registers an Azure virtual machine as an APS Desired State Configuration (DSC) node in an Azure Automation account.

Scenario: Current Technical Issue

The test servers are configured correctly when first deployed, but they experience configuration drift over time. Azure Automation State Configuration fails to correct the configurations.

Azure Automation State Configuration nodes are registered by using the following command.

```
Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode  
-ResourceGroupName 'TestResourceGroup'  
-AutomationAccountName 'LitwareAutomationAccount'  
-AzureVMName $vmname  
-ConfigurationMode 'ApplyOnly'
```

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/registerazurermautomationdscnode?view=azurerm-6.13.0>

NEW QUESTION 64**HOTSPOT**

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Global release:

Production stage:

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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/enus/azure/devops/pipelines/policies/retention>

NEW QUESTION 66

DRAG DROP

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 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.	

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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/importazurermautomationdscconfiguration> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/startazurermautomationdsc compilationjob>

NEW QUESTION 68

DRAG DROP

You need to implement the code flow strategy for Project2 in Azure DevOps. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange 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	⬇️

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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-yourbranches>

NEW QUESTION 73

DRAG DROP

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

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

Actions	Answer Area
Run the New-AzureRmResourceGroupDeployment Azure PowerShell cmdlet.	1
Create an Azure Resource Manager template file that has an extension of .json.	2
Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure PowerShell cmdlet.	3
Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure PowerShell cmdlet.	
Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of .ps1.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Run the New-AzureRmResourceGroupDeployment Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

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

>

<

1

2

3

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.

<

>

NEW QUESTION 76

DRAG DROP

You need to implement Project6.

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

Open the release pipeline editor.

Open the **Triggers** tab.

Disable the continuous integration trigger.

Enable Gates.

Add a manual intervention task.

Add Query Work Items.

>

<

1

2

3

<

>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Open the release pipeline editor.

Open the **Triggers** tab.

Disable the continuous integration trigger.

>

<

1

2

3

Add a manual intervention task.

Add Query Work Items.

Enable Gates.

<

>

NEW QUESTION 80

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your AZ-400 Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

<https://www.certleader.com/AZ-400-dumps.html>