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Designing and Implementing Microsoft DevOps Solutions

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Microsoft AZ-400: Exam details

First and foremost, you need to know that the AZ-400 test is available in various languages, including English, Korean, Japanese, and Chinese (Simplified) and costs \$165. However, the price depends on the country where the exam is proctored. You will have to deal with more than 40 questions within 150 minutes. The questions will be of different types and you need to get 700 or more points to pass this certification exam.

Microsoft AZ-400 Certification Exam is intended to assess the candidate's abilities in designing and implementing DevOps solutions using Microsoft Azure. It is a comprehensive exam that tests the knowledge and skills required to create and manage DevOps workflows, including the ability to design and implement continuous integration and delivery pipelines, automate infrastructure and configuration management, and monitor and troubleshoot application performance.

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Preparing for Designing and Implementing Microsoft DevOps Solutions (AZ-400) exam can be a challenging task, especially when you're already juggling multiple responsibilities. People who don't study with updated Microsoft AZ-400 practice questions fail the test and lose their resources. If you don't want to end up in this unfortunate situation, you must prepare with actual and Updated AZ-400 Dumps of ValidBraindumps. At ValidBraindumps, we believe that one size does not fit all when it comes to Microsoft AZ-400 exam preparation.

Microsoft Designing and Implementing Microsoft DevOps Solutions Sample Questions (Q128-Q133):

NEW QUESTION # 128

You use Azure DevOps to manage the build and deployment of an app named App1.

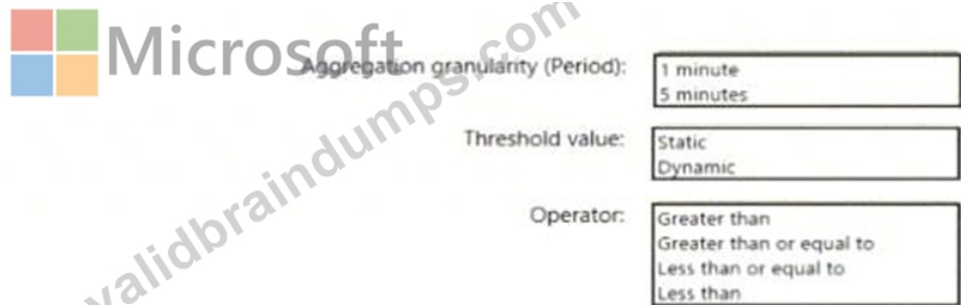
You have a release pipeline that deploys a virtual machine named VM1.

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.

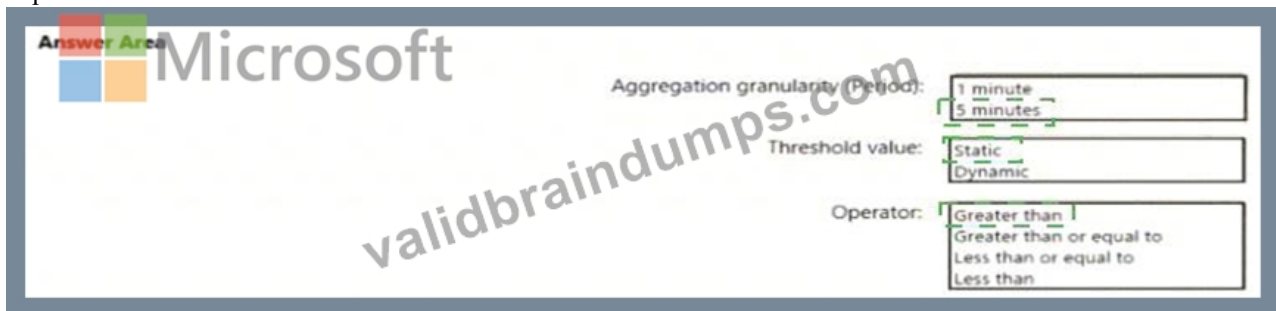
How should you configure the alert rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:



Box 1: 5 minutes

The alert must calculate the average once every minute.

Note: We [Microsoft] recommend choosing an Aggregation granularity (Period) that is larger than the Frequency of evaluation, to reduce the likelihood of missing the first evaluation of added time series Box 2: Static Box 3: Greater than Example, say you have an App Service plan for your website. You want to monitor CPU usage on multiple instances running your web site/app. You can do that using a metric alert rule as follows:

* Target resource: myAppServicePlan

* Metric: Percentage CPU

- * Condition Type: Static
- * Dimensions
- * Instance = InstanceName1, InstanceName2
- * Time Aggregation: Average
- * Period: Over the last 5 mins
- * Frequency: 1 min
- * Operator: GreaterThan
- * Threshold: 70
- * Like before, this rule monitors if the average CPU usage for the last 5 minutes exceeds 70%.
- * Aggregation granularity

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

NEW QUESTION # 129

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Project1 that references an Azure Artifacts feed named Feed1. You have a package named Package1 that has the versions shown in the following table.

Version	Description
1.0.3	Manually pushed to Feed1
1.4.0	Manually pushed to Feed1
2.0.0	Available from an upstream source
2.3.1	Saved from an upstream source

You need to perform a build of Project1. Which version of Package1 will be used?

- A. 1.0.3
- B. 2.0.0
- C. 1.4.0
- D. 2.3.1

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 130

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

Create a fork

Create a branch

Add a build validation policy.

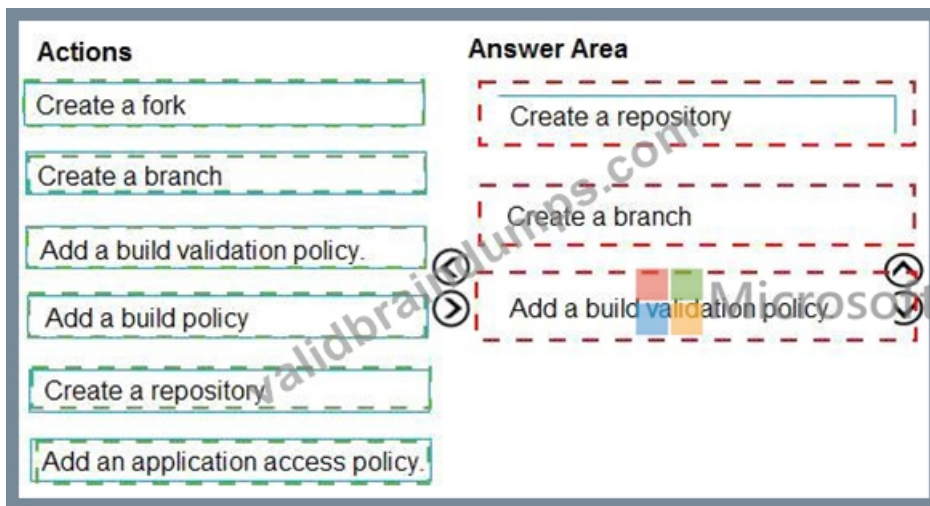
Add a build policy.

Create a repository

Add an application access policy.

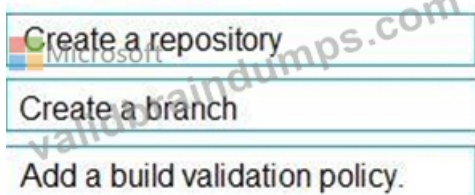
Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation

Answer Area



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 # 131

Your company uses a Git repository in Azure Repos to manage the source code of a web application. The master branch is protected from direct updates. Developers work on new features in the topic branches.

Because of the high volume of requested features, it is difficult to follow the history of the changes to the master branch.

You need to enforce a pull request merge strategy. The strategy must meet the following requirements:

* Consolidate commit histories

* Merge tie changes into a single commit

Which merge strategy should you use in the branch policy?

- A. squash merge
- B. Git fetch
- C. fast-forward merge

- D. no-fast-forward merge

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Squash merging is a merge option that allows you to condense the Git history of topic branches when you complete a pull request. Instead of each commit on the topic branch being added to the history of the default branch, a squash merge takes all the file changes and adds them to a single new commit on the default branch.

A simple way to think about this is that squash merge gives you just the file changes, and a regular merge gives you the file changes and the commit history.

Note: Squash merging keeps your default branch histories clean and easy to follow without demanding any workflow changes on your team. Contributors to the topic branch work how they want in the topic branch, and the default branches keep a linear history through the use of squash merges. The commit history of a master branch updated with squash merges will have one commit for each merged branch. You can step through this history commit by commit to find out exactly when work was done.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/merging-with-squash>

NEW QUESTION # 132

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:

Explanation:

```
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

Box 1: readiness Probe:

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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