AZ-400 Q&As

Designing and Implementing Microsoft DevOps Solutions

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QUESTION 1

You have an application that consists of several Azure App Service web apps and Azure functions.

You need to access the security of the web apps and the functions.

Which Azure features can you use to provide a recommendation for the security of the application?

A. Security and Compliance in Azure Log Analytics

B. Resource health in Azure Service Health

C. Smart Detection in Azure Application Insights

D. Compute and apps in Azure Security Center

Correct Answer: D

Monitor compute and app services: Compute and apps include the App Services tab, which App services: list of your App service environments and current security state of each.

Recommendations This section has a set of recommendations for each VM and computer, web and worker roles, Azure App Service Web Apps, and Azure App Service Environment that Security Center monitors. The first column lists the recommendation. The second column shows the total number of resources that are affected by that recommendation. The third column shows the severity of the issue.

Incorrect Answers:

C: Smart Detection automatically warns you of potential performance problems, not security problems in your web application.

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

QUESTION 2

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. Bullseye Coverage

B. JUnit

C. JaCoCo

D. NUnit

Correct Answer: C

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 Answers:

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

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

QUESTION 3

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 2022-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. Add a Docker Compose task to the build pipelines.

C. Change the self-hosted agent to use Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.

D. Create two container jobs.

Correct Answer: D

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 4

DRAG DROP

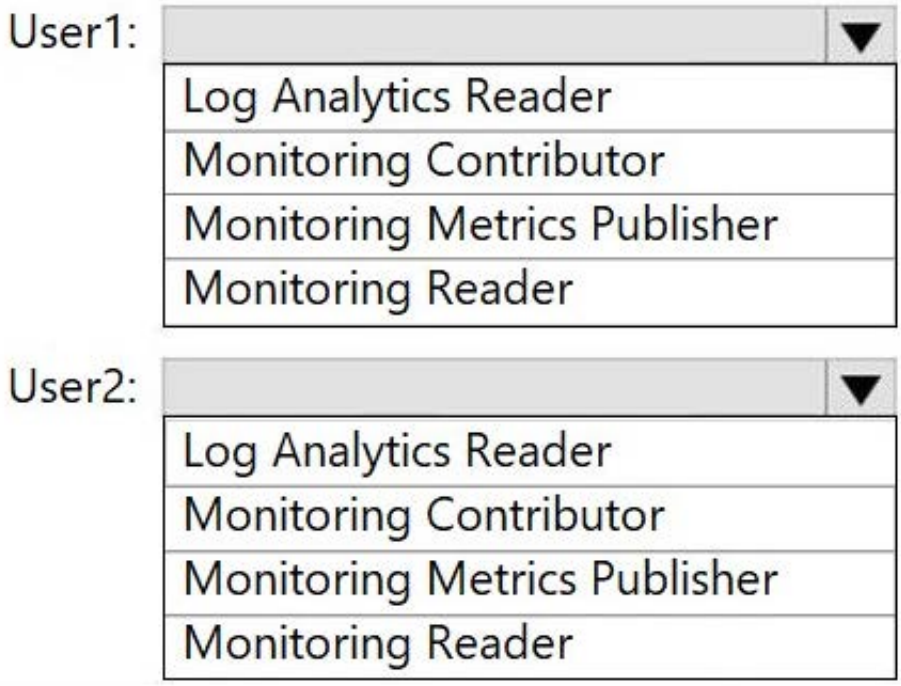
You have an Azure DevOps release pipeline as shown in the following exhibit.

User	Action
User1	• Create private monitoring dashboards. • Search usage data for an Azure Monitor workspace.
User2	• View autoscale settings. • View alert activities and settings.

You need to complete the pipeline to configure OWASP ZAP for security testing. Which five Azure CLI tasks should you add in sequence? To answer, move the tasks from the list of tasks to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

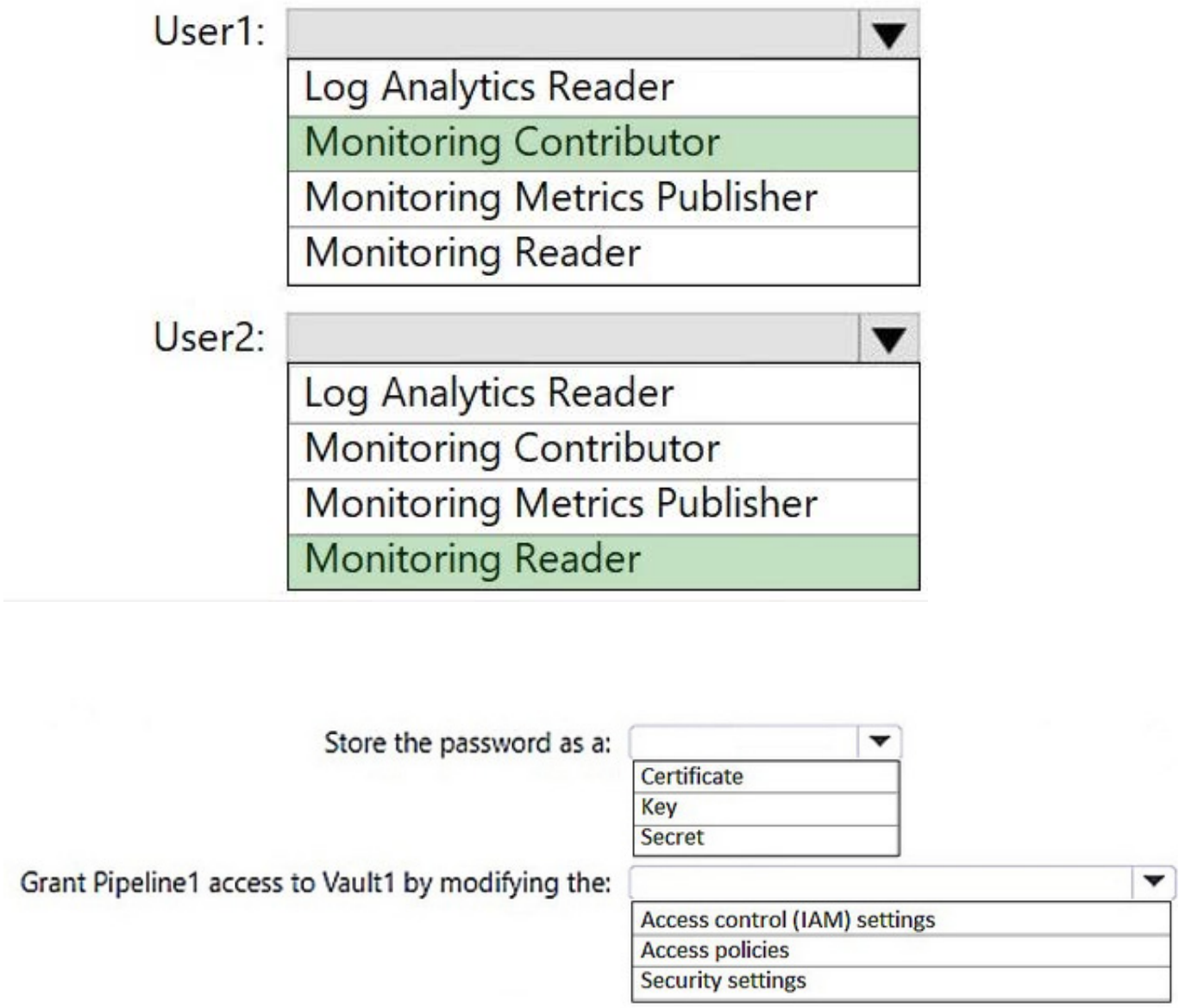
Select and Place:

Answer Area



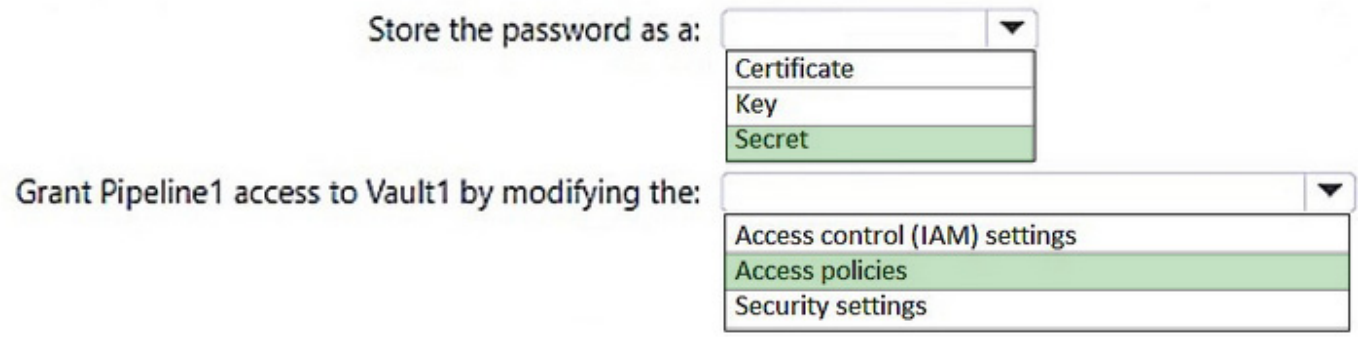
Correct Answer:

Answer Area



Defining the Release Pipeline Once the application portion of the Release pipeline has been configured, the security scan portion can be defined. In our example, this consists of 8 tasks, primarily using the Azure CLI task to create and use the ACI instance (and supporting structures).

Otherwise specified, all the Azure CLI tasks are Inline tasks, using the default configuration options.



QUESTION 5

You use Azure DevOps processes to build and deploy code.

You need to compare how much time is spent troubleshooting issues found during development and how much time is spent troubleshooting issues found in released code.

Which KPI should you use?

A. defect escape rate

B. unplanned work rate

C. defect rate

D. rework rate

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Defect escape rate

Regardless of how experienced your DevOps team is, errors happen -- particularly as changes are being made. Software development requires innovation and defects should be expected and planned for as part of the process.

The defect escape rate is a metric that assesses the collective quality of software releases by evaluating how often errors are discovered and rectified in the pre-production process versus during production.

Incorrect:

*

Rework rate

Rework rate (RWR) relates to the effort to address issues brought up in tickets.

*

unplanned work rate

Unplanned Work

How much time is dedicated to unexpected efforts? The unplanned work rate (UWR) tracks this in relation to time spent on planned work. Ideally, the unplanned work rate (UWR) will not exceed 25 percent.

A high UWR may reveal efforts wasted on unexpected errors that were likely not detected early in the workflow. The UWR is sometimes examined alongside the rework rate (RWR), which relates to the effort to address issues brought up in tickets.

Reference: https://www.appdynamics.com/topics/devops-metrics-and-kpis https://phoenixnap.com/blog/devops-metrics-kpis