Microsoft AZ-400 Mock Exam

Shared by Swanson on 17-06-2026

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You use Azure Artifacts to host NuGet packages that you create.

You need tomake one of the packages available to anonymous users outside your organization. The solution must minimize the number of publication points.

What should you do?

Options:

A- Create a new feed for the package
B- Publish the package to a public NuGet repository.
C- Promote the package to a release view.
D- Change the feed URL of the package.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Azure Artifacts introduces the concept of multiple feeds that you can use to organize and control access to your packages.

Packages you host in Azure Artifacts are stored in a feed. Setting permissions on the feed allows you to share your packages with as many or as few people as your scenario requires.

Feeds have four levels of access: Owners, Contributors, Collaborators, and Readers.

Question 2

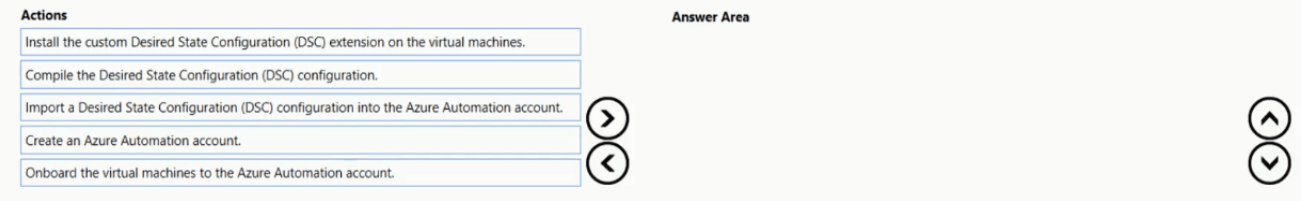
Question Type: OrderList

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 AzurePipelines. Each virtual machine has the Web Server (IIS) role installed and configured.

You need to ensure that the web server configurations pin 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.



Answer:

Create an Azure Automation account.Install the custom Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension on the virtual machinesOnboard the virtual machines to the Azure Automation account.Complete the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration.

Explanation:

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

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question inthe 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 need to recommend an integration strategy for the build process of a Java application. The solution must meet the following requirements:

* The builds must access an on-premises dependency management system.

* The build outputs must be stored as Server artifacts in Azure DevOps.

* The source code must be stored in a Git repository in Azure DevOps.

Solution: Configure the build pipeline to use a Hosted Ubuntu agent pool. Include the Java Tool Installer task in the build pipeline. Does this meet the goal?

Options:

A- Yes
B- No

Answer:

A

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have an Azure subscription that contains multiple Azure pipelines.

You need to deploy a monitoring solution for the pi*lines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

Parse logs from multiple sources.

identify the root cause of issues.

What advanced feature of a monitoring tool should include in the solution?

Options:

A- directed monitoring
B- synthetic monitoring
C- analytics
D- Alert Management

Answer:

B

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You need to recommend a Docker container build strategy that meets the following requirements

* Minimizes image sues

* Minimizes the security surface area of the final image

What should you include m the recommendation?

Options:

A- multi-stage builds
B- single-stage builds
C- PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC)
D- Docker Swarm

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Multi-stage builds are a new feature requiring Docker 17.05 or higher on the daemon and client. Multistage builds are useful to anyone who has struggled to optimize Dockerfiles while keeping them easy to read and maintain.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

SIMULATION

Task 4

For Project1, you need to create a self-hosted agent pod named Pool1.

All the pipelines in Project1 must have access to Pool1.

Options:

A- See explanation below

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Step 1: Understand the Requirements

You need to create a self-hosted agent for Azure Pipelines.

It will be hosted in a pod (for example, in Kubernetes).

All pipelines in Project1 should be able to use this agent pool named Pool1.

Step 2: Create the Agent Pool in Azure DevOps

Go to your Azure DevOps organization:

https://dev.azure.com/{YourOrganizationName}

In the bottom-left corner, click on the Organization settings gear icon.

In the left menu, click on Agent pools.

Click on Add pool.

Provide the following:

Pool name: Pool1

Pool type: Self-hosted

Grant access permission to all pipelines: Checked (so that all Project1 pipelines can use this pool)

Click Create.

Now you have an empty agent pool named Pool1.

Step 3: Prepare the Self-hosted Agent as a Pod

You need to deploy an Azure Pipelines agent container as a pod. Here's how to do it:

Option 1: Using Kubernetes directly (YAML deployment)

Create a Kubernetes deployment YAML file for the agent pod:

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: Deployment

metadata:

name: azure-pipelines-agent

labels:

app: azure-pipelines-agent

spec:

replicas: 1

selector:

matchLabels:

app: azure-pipelines-agent

template:

metadata:

labels:

app: azure-pipelines-agent

spec:

containers:

- name: agent

image: mcr.microsoft.com/azure-pipelines/vsts-agent:latest

env:

- name: AZP_URL

value: 'https://dev.azure.com/{YourOrganizationName}'

- name: AZP_TOKEN

valueFrom:

secretKeyRef:

name: azure-pipelines-token

key: token

- name: AZP_POOL

value: 'Pool1'

- name: AZP_AGENT_NAME

value: 'agent-pod'

Create a Kubernetes secret for the personal access token (PAT):

kubectl create secret generic azure-pipelines-token --from-literal=token=<your-PAT>

Note:

Replace <your-PAT> with a PAT that has ''Agent Pools (Read & manage)'' scope.

Replace {YourOrganizationName} with your actual Azure DevOps organization.

Deploy the pod:

bash

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kubectl apply -f azure-pipelines-agent.yaml

Step 4: Validate the Agent Connection

Go back to Organization Settings > Agent pools > Pool1 in Azure DevOps.

You should see the agent pod connected and listed as online.

Step 5: Use the Pool in Pipelines

By default, all pipelines in Project1 will now have access to the Pool1 agent pool because you granted access during the pool creation.

In your pipeline YAML files, specify the pool name to use the self-hosted agent:

yaml

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pool:

name: Pool1

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

SIMULATION

Task 6

Initialize the default main branch, if it does not exist already.

For Project 1, you need to implement branch merging restrictions to enable squash merge for all changes merged into the main branch.

Options:

A- See the solution below in explanation

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Step 1: Initialize the Default Main Branch

Navigate to Azure DevOps:

Go to Azure DevOps and sign in with your credentials.

Select Your Project:

ChooseProject1from your list of projects.

Initialize the Main Branch:

GotoRepos>Files.

If the main branch does not exist, you will see an option to initialize it.Click onInitializeand follow the prompts to create the main branch1.

Step 2: Enable Squash Merge for the Main Branch

Navigate to Branch Policies:

Go toRepos>Branches.

Find themainbranch and click on the...(ellipsis) next to it.

SelectBranch policies.

Enable Squash Merge:

UnderPolicies, scroll down to theMerge strategysection.

SelectSquash mergeas the required mergestrategy2.

Save Changes:

Click onSave changesto apply the policies.

Step 3: Verify the Squash Merge Policy

Create a Pull Request:

Make achange in a branch and create a pull request to merge it into the main branch.

Complete the Pull Request:

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have a Microsoft ASP.NET Core web app in Azure that is accessed worldwide.

You need to run a URL ping test once every five minutes and create an alert when the web app is unavailable from specific Azure regions. The solution must minimize development time.

What should you do?

Options:

A- Create an Azure Application Insights availability test and alert.
B- Create an Azure Service Health alert for the specific regions.
C- Create an AzureMonitor Availability metric and alert
D- Write an Azure function and deploy the function to the specific regions.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

There are three types of Application Insights availability tests:

URL ping test: a simple test that you can createin the Azure portal.

Multi-step web test

Custom Track Availability Tests

Note: After you've deployed your web app/website, you can set up recurring tests to monitor availability and responsiveness. Azure Application Insights sends web requests to yourapplication at regular intervals from points around the world. It can alert you if your application isn't responding, or if it responds too slowly.

You can set up availability tests for any HTTP or HTTPS endpoint that is accessible from the public internet. You don't have to make any changes to the website you're testing. In fact, it doesn't even have to be a site you own. You can test the availability of a REST API that your service depends on.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/monitor-web-app-availability#create-a-url-ping-test

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have an Azure DevOps project that produces Node Package Manager (npm) packages. Multiple projects consume the packages. You need to configure Azure Artifacts to ensure that both thelatest and pre-release versions of the packages are available for consumption. What should you do?

Options:

A- Create two feed views named @prerelease and @default. Configure a release pipeline that promotes a package to the @default view after successful testing.
B- Create two feed views named @prerelease and @release. Set @release as the default view. Configure a release pipeline that tags the packages as release after successful testing.
C- Create a feed view named @prerelease. Configure a release pipeline that tags the packages as release after successful testing.
D- Create two feed views named @prerelease and @release. Set @release as the default view. Configure a release pipeline that promotes a package to the @release view after successful testing.

Answer:

C

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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You need to recommend an integration strategy for the build process of a Java application. The solutionmust meet the following requirements:

The builds must access an on-premises dependency management system.

The build outputs must be stored as Server artifacts in Azure DevOps.

The source code must be stored in a Git repository in Azure DevOps.

Solution:Install and configure a self-hosted build agent on an on-premises machine. Configure the build pipeline to use the Default agent pool. Include the Java Tool Installer task in the build pipeline.

Does this meet the goal?

Options:

A- Yes
B- No

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Instead use Octopus Tentacle.

https://explore.emtecinc.com/blog/octopus-for-automated-deployment-in-devops-models

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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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 lake 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 pre-deployment approvals.

Does this meet the goal?

Options:

A- Yes
B- No

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Use a gate instead of an approval instead.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Your company uses Azure DevOps tomanage the build and release processes for applications.

You use a Git repository for applications source control.

You need to implement a pull request strategy that reduces the history volume in the master branch.

Solution: You implement a pull request strategy that uses squash merges.

Does this meet the goal?

Options:

A- Yes
B- No

Answer:

B

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