

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Microsoft

AZ-400

Designing and Implementing Microsoft DevOps Solutions

SHARED BY [u/az400_nightowl](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
SHARED	October 15, 2026
EXAM	Microsoft AZ-400, Designing and Implementing Microsoft DevOps Solutions

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10 practice questions for the Microsoft AZ-400 exam, Designing and Implementing Microsoft DevOps Solutions, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/microsoft/az-400. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code AZ-400 and the question number.

1. In an agile team using Azure Boards with the Scrum process, which work item type is the unit of work that a team commits to in a sprint?
- A Product backlog item
 - B Epic, a large body of work spanning several sprints
 - C Feature, a group of related backlog items
 - D Test case, which records manual test steps

Answer: A

Product backlog items represent the deliverable work that moves through the sprint, while epics and features sit above them as planning levels. Test cases describe verification and do not represent the committed deliverable.

2. The DORA metric that measures how often code is deployed to production is called deployment _____.

Answer: frequency

Deployment frequency counts how often production deployments happen, and high-performing teams deploy often in small batches. It is one of the four DORA key metrics.

3. Which pipeline step publishes build output so that a later deployment stage in the same run can download it?
- A A branch policy that requires a successful build
 - B PublishPipelineArtifact task
 - C A work item link
 - D A service hook

Answer: B

The PublishPipelineArtifact task uploads files as a named artifact that later stages or jobs can download. Branch policies, work item links and service hooks do not move build output between stages.

4. A pipeline can deploy to Azure App Service using a service connection that is authorized for the target subscription.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

The Azure App Service deploy task uses an Azure Resource Manager service connection to authenticate against the subscription. Without authorization for that subscription, the deployment fails.

5. Which two controls help meet a requirement that deployments to production must be traceable to an approved change? (Choose two.)
- A Environment approvals with linked work items
 - B Shared service accounts used for every deployment
 - C Disabling audit logs to save storage
 - D Pipeline run history with the commit and build number retained
 - E Deploying from a developer laptop

Answer: A, D

Environment approvals record who authorized a deployment, and retained run history links each release to its commit and build. Shared accounts remove accountability, disabling audit logs removes evidence, and laptop deployments bypass the pipeline.

6. A team must stop secrets such as access keys from being committed to Git repositories. Which control should be implemented?
- A A pre-commit comment asking developers to take care
 - B Storing secrets in the pipeline YAML file for convenience
 - C Disabling branch policies on the main branch entirely
 - D Secret scanning with push protection in GitHub Advanced Security

Answer: D

Secret scanning with push protection blocks commits that contain detected credentials, which prevents the leak at the source. A comment in the repo relies on people, and secrets in YAML or disabled policies make the exposure worse.

7. In a Scrum project in Azure Boards, which ceremony reviews the increment with stakeholders at the end of a sprint?
- A Sprint review
 - B Daily standup
 - C Sprint retrospective
 - D Backlog refinement

Answer: A

The sprint review shows the working increment to stakeholders and gathers feedback. The daily standup coordinates work, the retrospective looks at process, and refinement prepares backlog items.

8. In Git, the command that moves the current branch pointer to a different commit and discards uncommitted changes is git _____ --hard.

Answer: reset

git reset --hard moves the branch and discards uncommitted changes in the working tree, so it must be used carefully. git revert creates a new undo commit and is safer on shared branches.

9. Which tool provides distributed tracing and dependency maps for a web application deployed to Azure App Service?
- A Azure Artifacts
 - B Application Insights
 - C Azure Test Plans
 - D Azure Boards dashboards

Answer: B

Application Insights collects requests, dependencies and traces, and its application map shows how components call each other. The other tools manage packages, manual tests and work items rather than runtime telemetry.

10. A team wants to prevent direct pushes to the main branch while still allowing pull requests. Which setting achieves this?
- A A deployment group
 - B A deny-push branch permission plus branch policies
 - C A variable group with a secret
 - D A pipeline artifact retention rule for published packages

Answer: B

Denying the direct push permission on the main branch forces changes through pull requests, and branch policies then govern how those pull requests are approved. Deployment groups and artifact retention do not control branch writes.