PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Microsoft

AZ-401

Agentic DevOps Engineer Expert

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QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	Microsoft AZ-401, Agentic DevOps Engineer Expert

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10 practice questions for the Microsoft AZ-401 exam, Agentic DevOps Engineer Expert, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: **aiexamcerts.com/microsoft/az-401**. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code AZ-401 and the question number.

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1. Which two steps are needed to connect Azure Boards to GitHub repositories? (Choose two.)

A Install the Azure Boards app on the GitHub organization or repositories

B Create a feed with upstream sources in Azure Artifacts

C Deploy a self-hosted runner in the Azure DevOps organization

D Authorize the connection from the Azure DevOps project's GitHub connections page

E Enable Dependabot version updates on every repository

Answer: A, D

The integration needs the Azure Boards app on the GitHub side and an authenticated connection configured in the Azure DevOps project. A feed or a self-hosted runner has no role in linking work items to commits and pull requests.

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2. Which two artifacts document the release history of a project for its consumers? (Choose two.)

A A CODEOWNERS file

B A CHANGELOG file kept in the repository

C A .gitignore file

D The LICENSE file

E GitHub Releases with release notes

Answer: B, E

A changelog and release notes both tell consumers what changed in each version. CODEOWNERS assigns reviewers and .gitignore excludes files from Git, so neither describes releases.

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3. Azure DevOps wikis can render Mermaid diagrams, which helps document process flows.

A True

B False

Answer: A (True)

Azure DevOps wiki Markdown supports Mermaid, so sequence diagrams and flowcharts can be written as text and versioned with the wiki. This also suits AI-assisted drafting because the diagram is plain text.

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4. GitHub webhooks can only be registered at the individual repository level.

A True

B False

Answer: B (False)

Webhooks can also be created for an organization, and GitHub Apps can receive events too. The statement is wrong because organization webhooks deliver events from all repositories in the organization.

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5. In Azure Boards analytics, the elapsed time from when a work item is created until it is closed is called _____ time.

Answer: lead

Lead time runs from creation (the request) to completion, whereas cycle time starts when work begins. Lead time is therefore the better view of what the requester experiences.

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6. Azure DevOps _____ hooks send HTTP notifications to external services when events such as a work item update occur.

Answer: service

Service hooks let Azure DevOps publish events like build completed or work item updated to subscribers such as webhooks, Teams or Slack. They are the usual way to wire notifications without polling.

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7. The open standard that lets agents call external tools, such as the GitHub server, is the Model Context Protocol, abbreviated _____.

Answer: MCP (also accepted: Model Context Protocol)

MCP is the protocol by which agent clients talk to tool servers. Both GitHub and Azure DevOps publish MCP servers so an agent can work with their data.

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8. Developers merge small changes into main several times a day, and unfinished work is hidden behind feature flags. Which branching strategy is this?

A Git flow

B Release branching with long-lived branches

C Trunk-based development

D Forking workflow with a monthly sync

Answer: C

Trunk-based development keeps branches short-lived or absent and integrates to the trunk frequently, using flags to hide incomplete features. Git flow relies on long-lived develop and release branches, which is the opposite approach.

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9. In Git flow, from which branch is an urgent production hotfix branch created?

A develop

B the latest feature branch

C the oldest release branch

D main

Answer: D

Git flow branches hotfixes from main (production) so the fix applies to exactly what is deployed, then merges back into both main and develop. Branching from develop could carry unreleased work into the fix.

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10. Several agent sessions must work on different branches of the same repository on one machine without cloning it again. Which Git command supports this?

A `git worktree add`

B `git stash push`

C `git clone --depth 1`

D `git submodule add`

Answer: A

git worktree add checks out another branch into a separate directory that shares the same repository data. A stash only shelves changes in one working tree, so it does not allow parallel branches.