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Microsoft GH-500 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the GHAS security features and functionality: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Engineers and Software Developers and covers understanding the role of GitHub Advanced Security (GHAS) features within the overall security ecosystem. Candidates learn to differentiate security features available automatically for open source projects versus those unlocked when GHAS is paired with GitHub Enterprise Cloud (GHEC) or GitHub Enterprise Server (GHES). The domain includes knowledge of Security Overview dashboards, the distinctions between secret scanning and code scanning, and how secret scanning, code scanning, and Dependabot work together to secure the software development lifecycle. It also covers scenarios contrasting isolated security reviews with integrated security throughout the development lifecycle, how vulnerable dependencies are detected using manifests and vulnerability databases, appropriate responses to alerts, the risks of ignoring alerts, developer responsibilities for alerts, access management for viewing alerts, and the placement of Dependabot alerts in the development process.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configure and use Code Scanning with CodeQL: This domain measures skills of Application Security Analysts and DevSecOps Engineers in code scanning using both CodeQL and third-party tools. It covers enabling code scanning, the role of code scanning in the development lifecycle, differences between enabling CodeQL versus third-party analysis, implementing CodeQL in GitHub Actions workflows versus other CI tools, uploading SARIF results, configuring workflow frequency and triggering events, editing workflow templates for active repositories, viewing CodeQL scan results, troubleshooting workflow failures and customizing configurations, analyzing data flows through code, interpreting code scanning alerts with linked documentation, deciding when to dismiss alerts, understanding CodeQL limitations related to compilation and language support, and defining SARIF categories.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configure and use secret scanning: This domain targets DevOps Engineers and Security Analysts with the skills to configure and manage secret scanning. It includes understanding what secret scanning is and its push protection capability to prevent secret leaks. Candidates differentiate secret scanning availability in public versus private repositories, enable scanning in private repos, and learn how to respond appropriately to alerts. The domain covers alert generation criteria for secrets, user role-based alert visibility and notification, customizing default scanning behavior, assigning alert recipients beyond admins, excluding files from scans, and enabling custom secret scanning within repositories.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configure and use Dependabot and Dependency Review: Focused on Software Engineers and Vulnerability Management Specialists, this section describes tools for managing vulnerabilities in dependencies. Candidates learn about the dependency graph and how it is generated, the concept and format of the Software Bill of Materials (SBOM), definitions of dependency vulnerabilities, Dependabot alerts and security updates, and Dependency Review functionality. It covers how alerts are generated based on the dependency graph and GitHub Advisory Database, differences between Dependabot and Dependency Review, enabling and configuring these tools in private repositories and organizations, default alert settings, required permissions, creating Dependabot configuration files and rules to auto-dismiss alerts, setting up Dependency Review workflows including license checks and severity thresholds, configuring notifications, identifying vulnerabilities from alerts and pull requests, enabling security updates, and taking remediation actions including testing and merging pull requests.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe GitHub Advanced Security best practices, results, and how to take corrective measures: This section evaluates skills of Security Managers and Development Team Leads in effectively handling GHAS results and applying best practices. It includes using Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) and Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE) identifiers to describe alerts and suggest remediation, decision-making processes for closing or dismissing alerts including documentation and data-based decisions, understanding default CodeQL query suites, how CodeQL analyzes compiled versus interpreted languages, the roles and responsibilities of development and security teams in workflows, adjusting severity thresholds for code scanning pull request status checks, prioritizing secret scanning remediation with filters, enforcing CodeQL and Dependency Review workflows via repository rulesets, and configuring code scanning, secret scanning, and dependency analysis to detect and remediate vulnerabilities earlier in the development lifecycle, such as during pull requests or by enabling push protection.

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Microsoft GH-500 Certification Exam Cost - GH-500 Passleader Review

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Microsoft GitHub Advanced Security Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62

What step is required to run a SARIF-compatible (Static Analysis Results Interchange Format) tool on GitHub Actions?

- A. Use the CLI to upload results to GitHub.
- B. The CodeQL action uploads the SARIF file automatically when it completes analysis.
- **C. Update the workflow to include a final step that uploads the results.**
- D. By default, the CodeQL runner automatically uploads results to GitHub on completion.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When using a SARIF-compatible tool within GitHub Actions, it's necessary to explicitly add a step in your workflow to upload the analysis results. This is typically done using the upload-sarif action, which takes the SARIF file generated by your tool and uploads it to GitHub for processing and display in the Security tab. Without this step, the results won't be available in GitHub's code scanning

interface.

NEW QUESTION # 63

If notification and alert recipients are not customized, which users receive notifications about new Dependabot alerts in an affected repository?

- A. Users with Admin privileges to the repository
- B. Users with Maintain privileges to the repository
- C. Users with Write permissions to the repository
- D. Users with Read permissions to the repository

Answer: C

Explanation:

By default, users with Write, Maintain, or Admin permissions will receive notifications for new Dependabot alerts. However, Write permission is the minimum level needed to be automatically notified. Users with only Read access do not receive alerts unless added explicitly.

NEW QUESTION # 64

As a developer, you need to configure a code scanning workflow for a repository where GitHub Advanced Security is enabled. What minimum repository permission do you need?

- A. None
- B. Write
- C. Read
- D. Admin

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configuring advanced setup for code scanning with CodeQL

You can customize your CodeQL analysis by creating and editing a workflow file. Selecting advanced setup generates a basic workflow file for you to customize using standard workflow syntax and specifying options for the CodeQL action. See Workflows and Customizing your advanced setup for code scanning.

Using actions to run code scanning will use minutes.

Note:

You can configure code scanning for any public repository where you have write access.

NEW QUESTION # 65

By default, where will secret scanning look in a repository in order to execute its job? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. (Choose three.)

- A. selected files in the repository
- B. dependencies
- C. full commit history
- D. all branches
- E. all files in the repository

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Secret scanning scans your entire Git history[D] on all branches [E] present in your GitHub repository for secrets, even if the repository is archived. GitHub will also periodically run a full Git history scan for new secret types in existing content in public repositories where secret scanning is enabled [C, not A] when new supported secret types are added.

Additionally, secret scanning scans:

Descriptions and comments in issues

Titles, descriptions, and comments, in open and closed historical issues. A notification is sent to the relevant partner when a historical partner pattern is detected.

