

# Microsoft GH-900 Exam Simulator Free, GH-900 Exam Success



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You can take multiple GitHub Foundations GH-900 practice exam attempts and identify and overcome your mistakes. Furthermore, through GitHub Foundations GH-900 practice test software you will improve your time-management skills. You will easily manage your time while attempting the Actual GH-900 Test.

## Microsoft GH-900 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Collaboration Features: This section measures skills of Software Engineers and Team Leads and covers collaborative workflows using GitHub. It includes forking repositories, creating and managing pull requests, reviewing and merging code changes, and using GitHub Actions to support CI</li><li>• CD pipelines. Candidates also explore project management features such as creating and managing issues, using labels, milestones, and project boards, and tracking progress through GitHub Projects.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project Management: This section is designed for Project Coordinators and Product Managers and focuses on using GitHub Projects for project management. Candidates learn to create and manage GitHub Projects, utilize project boards for organizing tasks, and integrate project workflows with issues and pull requests to maintain project visibility and progress.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction to Git and GitHub: This section of the exam measures skills of Junior Developers and Platform Support Specialists and covers the basic understanding of Git and GitHub. It explains what Git is and why it is used, the fundamental Git workflow, and concepts related to repositories including their local and remote distinctions. Candidates learn essential Git commands such as initializing and cloning repositories, adding and committing changes, pushing and pulling updates, and branching and merging. It also covers navigating GitHub by creating accounts, managing repositories, understanding its interface, and working with issues and pull requests.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Benefits of the GitHub Community: This section targets Community Managers and Open Source Contributors, focusing on engaging with the GitHub community. Candidates learn to participate in open source projects, utilize GitHub Discussions for collaboration and support, and contribute meaningfully to community-driven projects.</li></ul>

## Microsoft - GH-900 –Valid Exam Simulator Free

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### Microsoft GitHub Foundations Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

#### NEW QUESTION # 15

What does a CODEOWNERS file do in a repository?

- A. Restricts who can edit specific files
- **B. Sets the reviewers for pull requests automatically**
- C. Requires peer code review for code changes
- D. Defines access permissions for the repository

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The CODEOWNERS file in a GitHub repository is used to define individuals or teams that are responsible for specific parts of the codebase. When changes are made to files or directories that match the patterns specified in the CODEOWNERS file, GitHub automatically requests reviews from the listed code owners.

Setting Reviewers Automatically:

Option D is correct because the primary purpose of a CODEOWNERS file is to automatically set reviewers for pull requests that affect the specified files or directories. This ensures that the appropriate team members are notified and review the changes before they are merged.

Incorrect Options:

Option A is incorrect because the CODEOWNERS file does not restrict who can edit specific files; it only influences who is required to review changes.

Option B is partially related but not fully accurate because while CODEOWNERS does require certain reviews, it does not mandate peer review for all code changes.

Option C is incorrect because the CODEOWNERS file does not define access permissions for the repository; it deals with code review processes.

Reference:

GitHub Docs: About CODEOWNERS

GitHub Blog: Automatically Requesting Reviews with CODEOWNERS

#### NEW QUESTION # 16

When using Organizations, GitHub Teams is better than GitHub Free because it offers:

- **A. Authentication with SAML single sign-on and increased GitHub Actions minutes.**
- B. Increased GitHub Actions minutes and additional GitHub Packages storage.
- C. Advanced tools and insights in private repositories.
- D. Expanded storage and priority support.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

GitHub Teams, as part of GitHub's paid plans, offers additional features and capabilities compared to GitHub Free, particularly for organizations.

GitHub Teams Benefits:

Option B is correct because GitHub Teams provides advanced security features like SAML single sign-on for secure authentication, as well as increased minutes for running GitHub Actions, which are essential for continuous integration and deployment workflows.

Incorrect Options:

Option A is incorrect because private repositories and advanced tools are features available, but the key differentiator in this context is the SAML SSO and additional GitHub Actions minutes.

Option C is incorrect because while expanded storage and priority support are valuable, SAML SSO and increased GitHub Actions minutes are more central to the differences between GitHub Free and GitHub Teams.

Option D is partially correct, but since the question asks for the best reason, Option B provides the most critical features that

differentiate GitHub Teams from GitHub Free.

Reference:

GitHub Docs: About GitHub Teams

### NEW QUESTION # 17

Which of the following options is available as a default Discussion category?

- A. Security concern
- B. Daily check-in
- C. Bug report
- **D. Show and tell**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In GitHub Discussions, several default categories are provided to help organize conversations within a project. One of the default categories is Show and tell. This category is designed for users to showcase their work, share progress, or discuss achievements with the community. The other options listed (Bug report, Daily check-in, Security concern) are not default categories but could be custom categories created by the repository maintainers.

### NEW QUESTION # 18

Which of the following items can you customize for an individual Codespace?

(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- **A. Shell**
- **B. Name**
- C. Branch protections
- **D. Default editor**
- E. Operating system

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:

When using GitHub Codespaces, you can customize several aspects of the development environment:

Shell: You can choose the default shell to be used in the Codespace, such as Bash, Zsh, or PowerShell.

Name: Users can customize the name of their Codespace for easier identification.

Default editor: You can choose which editor to use within the Codespace, such as Visual Studio Code or others that may be supported.

Branch protections and the operating system are not customizable for an individual Codespace within GitHub, making the options Shell, Name, and Default editor the correct answers.

### NEW QUESTION # 19

Which of the following GitHub syntax formats is consistent with the associated text?

- A. This is a link
- B. \* This is a heading
- **C. <!-- This is a comment -->**
- D. 1. This is an ordered list
- E. This is bolded text

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

GitHub supports various syntax formats that align with Markdown and HTML conventions. Here's a breakdown of the provided options:

Comment Syntax:

Option C is correct. The syntax `<!-- This is a comment -->` is used in Markdown files to insert comments. These comments will not be rendered in the final output, making them useful for adding notes or instructions within the code or documentation.

