

Practice Microsoft GH-500 Engine, Pdf GH-500 Pass Leader



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Microsoft GH-500 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 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"> 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.

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Microsoft GitHub Advanced Security Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which details do you have to provide to create a custom pattern for secret scanning? (Each answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Additional match requirements for the secret format
- B. A list of repositories to scan
- C. The name of the pattern
- D. The secret format

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

When defining a custom pattern for secret scanning, two key fields are required:

Name of the pattern: A unique label to identify the pattern

Secret format: A regular expression that defines what the secret looks like (e.g., token format) You can optionally specify additional match requirements (like required context keywords), but they're not mandatory. Listing repositories is also not part of the required fields during pattern creation.

NEW QUESTION # 39

You have enabled security updates for a repository. When does GitHub mark a Dependabot alert as resolved for that repository?

- A. When you dismiss the Dependabot alert
- B. When Dependabot creates a pull request to update dependencies
- C. When you merge a pull request that contains a security update
- D. When the pull request checks are successful

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Dependabot alert is marked as resolved only after the related pull request is merged into the repository. This indicates that the vulnerable dependency has been officially replaced with a secure version in the active codebase.

Simply generating a PR or passing checks does not change the alert status; merging is the key step.

NEW QUESTION # 40

Which of the following features helps to prioritize secret scanning alerts that present an immediate risk?

- A. Non-provider patterns
- B. Secret validation
- C. Push protection
- D. Custom pattern dry runs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Secret validation checks whether a secret found in your repository is still valid and active with the issuing provider (e.g., AWS, GitHub, Stripe). If a secret is confirmed to be active, the alert is marked as verified, which means it's considered a high-priority issue because it presents an immediate security risk.

This helps teams respond faster to valid, exploitable secrets rather than wasting time on expired or fake tokens.

NEW QUESTION # 41

When does Dependabot alert you of a vulnerability in your software development process?

- A. As soon as a pull request is opened by a contributor
- B. As soon as a vulnerable dependency is detected
- C. When Dependabot opens a pull request to update a vulnerable dependency
- D. When a pull request adding a vulnerable dependency is opened

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dependabot alerts are generated as soon as GitHub detects a known vulnerability in one of your dependencies. GitHub does this by analyzing your repository's dependency graph and matching it against vulnerabilities listed in the GitHub Advisory Database. Once a match is found, the system raises an alert automatically without waiting for a PR or manual action.

This allows organizations to proactively mitigate vulnerabilities as early as possible, based on real-time detection.

NEW QUESTION # 42

When using the advanced CodeQL code scanning setup, what is the name of the workflow file?

- A. codeql-analysis.yml

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