

# GH-200 Latest Exam Discount - GH-200 Valid Study Guide



The Microsoft GH-200 certification provides is beneficial to accelerate your career in the tech sector. Today, the Microsoft certification is a fantastic choice to get high-paying jobs and promotions, and to achieve it, you must crack the challenging GH-200 Exam. It is critical to prepare with actual GitHub Actions (GH-200) exam questions if you have less time and want to clear the test in a short time.

## Microsoft GH-200 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Author and Maintain Workflows:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of DevOps Engineers and Automation Specialists and covers building and managing workflows triggered by events such as pushes, scheduled times, manual triggers, and webhooks. It includes understanding workflow components like jobs, steps, actions, and runners, syntax correctness, environment variables, secrets management, and dependencies between jobs. Candidates will also demonstrate practical abilities to create workflows for various purposes, including publishing packages, using service containers, routing jobs, and deploying releases to cloud providers.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Consume Workflows:</b> This domain targets Software Developers and Quality Assurance Engineers and focuses on interpreting workflow runs and their outcomes. It covers identifying triggering events, reading workflow configurations, troubleshooting failures by analyzing logs, enabling debug logging, managing environment variables, caching dependencies, and passing data between jobs. Candidates also manage workflow runs, artifacts, approvals, and status badges, as well as locating workflows within repositories and leveraging organizational templated workflows.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Author and Maintain Actions:</b> This domain evaluates the abilities of Action Developers and Automation Engineers to select and create suitable types of GitHub Actions, such as JavaScript, Docker containers, or run steps. It emphasizes troubleshooting action code, understanding the components and file structures of actions, and using workflow commands within actions to communicate with runners, including exit code management.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Manage GitHub Actions in the Enterprise:</b> This section measures the expertise of Enterprise Administrators and Platform Engineers in distributing and managing GitHub Actions and workflows at the organizational level. It includes reuse and sharing of templates, strategies for managing reusable components via repositories and naming conventions, controlling access to actions, setting organization-wide usage policies, and planning maintenance to ensure efficient enterprise-wide deployment of GitHub Actions.</li> </ul>

## 2026 GH-200 Latest Exam Discount | High Pass-Rate Microsoft GH-200: GitHub Actions 100% Pass

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### Microsoft GitHub Actions Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

#### NEW QUESTION # 91

In which locations can actions be referenced by workflows? (Choose three.)

- A. the runs-on: keyword of a workflow file
- B. a separate public repository
- C. the repository's Secrets settings page
- D. a published Docker container image on Docker Hub
- E. the same repository as the workflow
- F. a public NPM registry
- G. an .action extension file in the repository

**Answer: B,D,E**

Explanation:

Actions can be stored in a separate public repository and referenced in workflows by specifying the repository and action name.

Actions can also be stored in the same repository as the workflow and referenced directly by their path (e.g., `./github/actions/my-action`).

Actions can be packaged as Docker container images and published to Docker Hub. These can then be referenced in workflows by specifying the Docker image.

#### NEW QUESTION # 92

As a DevOps engineer, you are developing workflows to build an application. You have a requirement to create the build targeting multiple node versions. Which code block should you use to define the workflow?

```
jobs:
  build-app:
    strategy:
      matrix:
        node-ver: [10, 12, 14]
    steps:
      - uses: actions/setup-node@v3
        with:
          node-version: ${ strategy.node-ver }
```

- A.

```

jobs:
  build-app:
    matrix:
      strategy:
        node-ver: [10, 12, 14]
    steps:
      - uses: actions/setup-node@v3
        with:
          node-version: ${{ matrix.node-ver }}

```

• B.

```

jobs:
  build-app:
    strategy:
      matrix:
        node-ver: [10, 12, 14]
    steps:
      - uses: actions/setup-node@v3
        with:
          node-version: ${{ matrix.node-ver }}

```

• C.

```

jobs:
  build-app:
    matrix-strategy:
      node-ver: [10, 12, 14]
    steps:
      - uses: actions/setup-node@v3
        with:
          node-version: ${{ matrix-strategy.node-ver }}

```

• D.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Use keywords strategy and matrix in that order.

Last line should be node-version: \${{ matrix.node-ver }}

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/how-to/write-workflows/choose-what-workflows-do/run-job-variations>

### NEW QUESTION # 93

As a developer, one of your workflows will require XCode version 11.2 hosted on macOS Catalina (i.e., v10.15). You've already created and configured a self-hosted runner to conform to those requirements and registered it with your organization. What else should you do to ensure that the workflow accesses the correct runner instance? (Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Add your runner to the appropriate runner groups.
- B. In the workflow, specify:  
runs-on: [ \${{groups.macos-10.15}}, \${{groups.xcode-11.2}} ].
- C. Create runner groups named macos-10.15 and xcode-11.2.
- D. Assign the custom labels to the self-hosted runner.
- E. In the workflow, specify:  
runs-on: [self-hosted, macos-10.15, xcode-11.2].
- F. Create custom runner labels for macos-10.15 and xcode-11.2.

**Answer: D,E,F**

Explanation:

[C, F] Using custom labels to route jobs

You can create custom labels and assign them to your self-hosted runners at any time. Custom labels let you send jobs to particular types of self-hosted runners, based on how they're labeled.

[E] Using default labels to route jobs

A self-hosted runner automatically receives certain labels when it is added to GitHub Actions.

These are used to indicate its operating system and hardware platform:

self-hosted: Default label applied to self-hosted runners.

linux, windows, or macOS: Applied depending on operating system

x64, ARM, or ARM64: Applied depending on hardware architecture.

You can use your workflow's YAML to send jobs to a combination of these labels. In this example, a self-hosted runner that matches all three labels will be eligible to run the job:

runs-on: [self-hosted, linux, ARM64]

self-hosted - Run this job on a self-hosted runner.

linux - Only use a Linux-based runner.

ARM64 - Only use a runner based on ARM64 hardware.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/how-tos/manage-runners/self-hosted-runners/use-in-a-workflow>

#### NEW QUESTION # 94

Based on the YAML below, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

```
jobs:
  build:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v2
      - uses: actions/setup-node@v1
        with:
          node-version: 12
      - run: npm ci
      - run: npm test

  publish-npm:
    needs: build
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v2
      - uses: actions/setup-node@v1
        with:
          node-version: 12
      - run: npm ci
      - uses: JS-DevTools/npm-publish@v1
        with:
          token: ${ secrets.NPM_TOKEN }
```

- A. This workflow file is using a matrix strategy.
- B. The workflow job publish-npm will only run after the build job passes.
- C. This workflow will publish a package to GitHub Packages.
- D. This workflow will publish a package to an npm registry.



