

New GH-500 Test Online - 100% Pass Quiz 2026 GH-500: GitHub Advanced Security First-grade Preparation Store



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You get a specific amount of time per day to study, you have a job, need to go to the office daily, and take time to relax from the hectic work schedule. So, planning a long study schedule is not possible. Some people study while traveling to the office, some prefer to check the office breaks and some even take it to late-night study especially when they are left with little time to prepare GitHub Advanced Security GH-500 for certification exam. For this reason, we want to make your journey smooth by providing you with smart tips to make the most out of your GitHub Advanced Security GH-500 study material for the GitHub Advanced Security GH-500 certification programs and clear it in one go.

Microsoft GH-500 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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"> 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 4	<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 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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Our GitHub Advanced Security torrent prep can apply to any learner whether students or working staff, novices or practitioners with years of experience. To simplify complex concepts and add examples, simulations, and diagrams to explain anything that might be difficult to understand, studies can easily navigate learning and become the master of learning. Our GH-500 exam questions are committed to instill more important information with fewer questions and answers, so you can learn easily and efficiently in this process. In the meantime, our service allows users to use more convenient and more in line with the user's operating habits of GH-500 Test Guide, so you will not feel tired and enjoy your study. With timing and practice exam features, studies can experience the atmosphere of the exam and so you can prepare for the next exam better.

Microsoft GitHub Advanced Security Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 74

Assuming that notification settings and Dependabot alert recipients have not been customized, which user account setting should you use to get an alert when a vulnerability is detected in one of your repositories?

- **A. Enable all for Dependabot alerts**
- B. Enable by default for new public repositories
- C. Enable all for Dependency graph
- D. Enable all in existing repositories

Answer: A

Explanation:

To ensure you're notified whenever a vulnerability is detected via Dependabot, you must enable alerts for Dependabot in your personal notification settings. This applies to both new and existing repositories. It ensures you get timely alerts about security vulnerabilities.

The dependency graph must be enabled for scanning, but does not send alerts itself.

NEW QUESTION # 75

What is the first step you should take to fix an alert in secret scanning?

- **A. Revoke the alert if the secret is still valid.**
- B. Remove the secret in a commit to the main branch.
- C. Archive the repository.
- D. Update your dependencies.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The first step when you receive a secret scanning alert is to revoke the secret if it is still valid. This ensures the secret can no longer be used maliciously. Only after revoking it should you proceed to remove it from the code history and apply other mitigation steps. Simply deleting the secret from the code does not remove the risk if it hasn't been revoked - especially since it may already be exposed in commit history.

NEW QUESTION # 76

Which of the following workflow events would trigger a dependency review? (Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. commit
- **B. pull_request**
- C. trigger
- **D. workflow_dispatch**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Dependency review is triggered by specific events in GitHub workflows:

pull_request: When a pull request is opened, synchronized, or reopened, GitHub can analyze the changes in dependencies and provide a dependency review.

workflow_dispatch: This manual trigger allows users to initiate workflows, including those that perform dependency reviews. The trigger and commit options are not recognized GitHub Actions events and would not initiate a dependency review.

NEW QUESTION # 77

Which of the following pre-defined roles is required to manage code scanning alerts in a repository?

- **A. Read**
- B. Maintain
- C. View
- D. Triage

Answer: A

Explanation:

Access requirements for security features

In this section, you can find the access required for security features, such as GitHub Advanced Security features.

Repository action	Read	Triage	Write	Maintain	Admin
Receive Dependabot alerts for insecure dependencies in a repository	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Dismiss Dependabot alerts	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Create security advisories	x	x	x	x	✓
Enable the dependency graph for a private repository	x	x	x	x	✓
View code scanning alerts on pull requests	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
List, dismiss, and delete code scanning alerts	x	x	✓	✓	✓
View and dismiss secret scanning alerts in a repository	x	x	✓	✓	✓

Note: Repository roles for organizations

You can give organization members, outside collaborators, and teams of people different levels of access to repositories owned by an organization by assigning them to roles. Choose the role that best fits each person or team's function in your project without giving people more access to the project than they need.

From least access to most access, the roles for an organization repository are:

Read: Recommended for non-code contributors who want to view or discuss your project
Triage: Recommended for contributors who need to proactively manage issues, discussions, and pull requests without write access
Write: Recommended for contributors who actively push to your project
Maintain: Recommended for project managers who need to manage the repository without access to sensitive or destructive actions
Admin: Recommended for people who need full access to the project, including sensitive and destructive actions like managing security or deleting a repository

NEW QUESTION # 78

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Features of our web-based certification for GitHub Advanced Security (GH-500) practice test and the desktop simulation software for Microsoft GH-500 exam questions are similar. The web-based GH-500 practice test is supported by operating systems. It is an

