

# GH-500 トレーニング費用、GH-500資格練習



P.S.JapancertがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 Microsoft GH-500ダンプ：[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1\\_DAQym\\_8tTwLxBxHmMkmlF2AQfmA](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1_DAQym_8tTwLxBxHmMkmlF2AQfmA)

弊社JapancertのGH-500テストブレインダンプを習得するのに20～30時間しかかからず、試験に参加すれば、GH-500試験に合格する可能性が非常に高くなります。多くの人々にとって、彼らは現役のスタッフであろうと学生であろうと、仕事や家族生活などで忙しいのです。ただし、GH-500準備トレントを購入すると、主に仕事、学習、または家族の生活に時間とエネルギーを費やすことができ、毎日GitHub Advanced Security試験トレントを学ぶことができます。また、GH-500試験の質問で簡単にGH-500試験に合格できます。

## Microsoft GH-500 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

>> GH-500 トレーニング 費用 <<

## 最高のGH-500トレーニング費用一回合格-高品質なGH-500資格練習

現在、IT業界での激しい競争に直面しているあなたは、無力に感じるでしょう。これは避けられないことから、あなたがしなければならないことは、自分のキャリアを護衛するのです。色々な選択がありますが、JapancertのMicrosoftのGH-500問題集と解答をお勧めします。それはあなたが成功認定を助ける良いヘルパーですから、あなたはまだ何を待っているのですか。速く最新のJapancertのMicrosoftのGH-500トレーニング資料を取りに行きましょう。

## Microsoft GitHub Advanced Security 認定 GH-500 試験問題 (Q63-Q68):

### 質問 # 63

Which of the following statements best describes secret scanning push protection?

- A. Users need to reply to a 2FA challenge before any push events.
- B. Buttons for sensitive actions in the GitHub UI are disabled.
- **C. Commits that contain secrets are blocked before code is added to the repository.**
- D. Secret scanning alerts must be closed before a branch can be merged into the repository.

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Secret scanning push protection is a proactive feature that scans for secrets in your code during the push process. If a secret is detected, the push is blocked, preventing the secret from being added to the repository. This helps prevent accidental exposure of sensitive information.

GitHub Docs

#### 質問 # 64

When secret scanning detects a set of credentials on a public repository, what does GitHub do?

- A. It displays a public alert in the Security tab of the repository.
- **B. It notifies the service provider who issued the secret.**
- C. It scans the contents of the commits for additional secrets.
- D. It sends a notification to repository members.

正解: B

解説:

When a public repository contains credentials that match known secret formats, GitHub will automatically notify the service provider that issued the secret. This process is known as "secret scanning partner notification". The provider may then revoke the secret or contact the user directly.

GitHub does not publicly display the alert and does not send internal repository notifications for public detections.

#### 質問 # 65

Where in the repository can you give additional users access to secret scanning alerts?

- A. Insights
- **B. Settings**
- C. Security
- D. Secrets

正解: B

解説:

To grant specific users access to view and manage secret scanning alerts, you do this via the Settings tab of the repository. From there, under the "Code security and analysis" section, you can add individuals or teams with roles such as security manager.

The Security tab only displays alerts; access control is handled in Settings.

#### 質問 # 66

Which of the following is the best way to prevent developers from adding secrets to the repository?

- **A. Enable push protection**
- B. Make the repository public
- C. Create a CODEOWNERS file
- D. Configure a security manager

正解: A

解説:

The best proactive control is push protection. It scans for secrets during a git push and blocks the commit before it enters the repository.

Other options (like CODEOWNERS or security managers) help with oversight but do not prevent secret leaks.

Making a repo public would increase the risk, not reduce it.

#### 質問 # 67

What is a security policy?

- A. An automatic detection of security vulnerabilities and coding errors in new or modified code
- B. A security alert issued to a community in response to a vulnerability
- C. An alert about dependencies that are known to contain security vulnerabilities
- **D. A file in a GitHub repository that provides instructions to users about how to report a security vulnerability**

正解: D

A security policy is defined by a SECURITY.md file in the root of your repository or .github/ directory. This file informs contributors and security researchers about how to responsibly report vulnerabilities. It improves your project's transparency and ensures timely communication and mitigation of any reported issues.

Adding this file also enables a "Report a vulnerability" button in the repository's Security tab.

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**GH-500資格練習:** <https://www.japancert.com/GH-500.html>

- 2026年Japancertの最新GH-500 PDFダンプ およびGH-500試験エンジンの無料共有: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1DAOym\\_8tTwLxcBxHnmONMkmlF2AOfnA](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1DAOym_8tTwLxcBxHnmONMkmlF2AOfnA)