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## GitHub-Advanced-Security Exams Training - GitHub-Advanced-Security Reliable Study Guide

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### GitHub GitHub-Advanced-Security Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configure and use dependency management: This section of the exam measures skills of a DevSecOps Engineer and covers configuring dependency management workflows to identify and remediate vulnerable or outdated packages. Candidates will show how to enable Dependabot for version updates, review dependency alerts, and integrate these tools into automated CI</li> <li>• CD pipelines to maintain secure software supply chains.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the GHAS security features and functionality: This section of the exam measures skills of a GitHub Administrator and covers identifying and explaining the built-in security capabilities that GitHub Advanced Security provides. Candidates should be able to articulate how features such as code scanning, secret scanning, and dependency management integrate into GitHub repositories and workflows to enhance overall code safety.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configure and use secret scanning: This section of the exam measures skills of a DevSecOps Engineer and covers setting up and managing secret scanning in organizations and repositories. Test takers must demonstrate how to enable secret scanning, interpret the alerts generated when sensitive data is exposed, and implement policies to prevent and remediate credential leaks.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use code scanning with CodeQL: This section of the exam measures skills of a DevSecOps Engineer and covers working with CodeQL to write or customize queries for deeper semantic analysis. Candidates should demonstrate how to configure CodeQL workflows, understand query suites, and interpret CodeQL alerts to uncover complex code issues beyond standard static analysis.</li> </ul>

## GitHub Advanced Security GHAS Exam Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

### NEW QUESTION # 68

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

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 69

You are a maintainer of a repository and Dependabot notifies you of a vulnerability. Where could the vulnerability have been disclosed? (Each answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. In manifest and lock files
- B. In security advisories reported on GitHub
- C. In the dependency graph
- D. In the National Vulnerability Database

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Dependabot alerts are generated based on data from various sources:

National Vulnerability Database (NVD): A comprehensive repository of known vulnerabilities, which GitHub integrates into its advisory database.

GitHub Docs

Security Advisories Reported on GitHub: GitHub allows maintainers and security researchers to report and discuss vulnerabilities, which are then included in the advisory database.

The dependency graph and manifest/lock files are tools used by GitHub to determine which dependencies are present in a repository but are not sources of vulnerability disclosures themselves.

#### NEW QUESTION # 70

Who can fix a code scanning alert on a private repository?

- A. Users who have the security manager role within the repository
- B. Users who have the Triage role within the repository
- **C. Users who have Write access to the repository**
- D. Users who have Read permissions within the repository

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

In private repositories, users with write access can fix code scanning alerts. They can do this by committing changes that address the issues identified by the code scanning tools. This level of access ensures that only trusted contributors can modify the code to resolve potential security vulnerabilities.

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Users with read or triage roles do not have the necessary permissions to make code changes, and the security manager role is primarily focused on managing security settings rather than directly modifying code.

#### NEW QUESTION # 71

Assuming that notification and alert recipients are not customized, what does GitHub do when it identifies a vulnerable dependency in a repository where Dependabot alerts are enabled? (Each answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. It generates Dependabot alerts by default for all private repositories.
- **B. It notifies the repository administrators about the new alert.**
- C. It consults with a security service and conducts a thorough vulnerability review.
- **D. It generates a Dependabot alert and displays it on the Security tab for the repository.**

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

When GitHub identifies a vulnerable dependency in a repository with Dependabot alerts enabled, it performs the following actions:

Generates a Dependabot alert: The alert is displayed on the repository's Security tab, providing details about the vulnerability and affected dependency.

Notifies repository maintainers: By default, GitHub notifies users with write, maintain, or admin permissions about new Dependabot alerts.

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These actions ensure that responsible parties are informed promptly to address the vulnerability.

#### NEW QUESTION # 72

When using CodeQL, what extension stores query suite definitions?

- A. .qll
- B. .yaml
- **C. .qls**
- D. .ql

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Query suite definitions in CodeQL are stored using the .qls file extension. A query suite defines a collection of queries to be run during an analysis and allows for grouping them based on categories like language, security relevance, or custom filters.

In contrast:

\* .ql files are individual queries.

