

# Exam Dumps GH-900 Free & GH-900 Exam Simulations



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## Microsoft GH-900 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Collaboration Features: This section measures skills of Software Engineers and Team Leads and covers collaborative workflows using GitHub. It includes forking repositories, creating and managing pull requests, reviewing and merging code changes, and using GitHub Actions to support CI</li><li>• CD pipelines. Candidates also explore project management features such as creating and managing issues, using labels, milestones, and project boards, and tracking progress through GitHub Projects.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Benefits of the GitHub Community: This section targets Community Managers and Open Source Contributors, focusing on engaging with the GitHub community. Candidates learn to participate in open source projects, utilize GitHub Discussions for collaboration and support, and contribute meaningfully to community-driven projects.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Working with GitHub Repositories: This domain targets Repository Administrators and Content Managers, focusing on managing repository settings and permissions. Candidates learn to configure repositories, use templates, and effectively manage files by adding, editing, and deleting. The domain also addresses versioning of files and the use of GitHub Desktop for streamlined file management tasks within repositories.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Modern Development: This domain assesses abilities of DevOps Engineers and Continuous Integration Specialists in implementing modern development practices. It emphasizes understanding DevOps principles and leveraging GitHub Actions for automation and CI</li><li>• CD pipeline implementation. Candidates also learn GitHub's tools and best practices for conducting and managing code reviews.</li></ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to Git and GitHub: This section of the exam measures skills of Junior Developers and Platform Support Specialists and covers the basic understanding of Git and GitHub. It explains what Git is and why it is used, the fundamental Git workflow, and concepts related to repositories including their local and remote distinctions. Candidates learn essential Git commands such as initializing and cloning repositories, adding and committing changes, pushing and pulling updates, and branching and merging. It also covers navigating GitHub by creating accounts, managing repositories, understanding its interface, and working with issues and pull requests.</li> </ul>
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### Microsoft GitHub Foundations Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

#### NEW QUESTION # 24

What does a CODEOWNERS file do in a repository?

- A. Sets the reviewers for pull requests automatically
- B. Restricts who can edit specific files
- C. Defines access permissions for the repository
- D. Requires peer code review for code changes

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The CODEOWNERS file in a GitHub repository is used to define individuals or teams that are responsible for specific parts of the codebase. When changes are made to files or directories that match the patterns specified in the CODEOWNERS file, GitHub automatically requests reviews from the listed code owners.

Setting Reviewers Automatically:

Option D is correct because the primary purpose of a CODEOWNERS file is to automatically set reviewers for pull requests that affect the specified files or directories. This ensures that the appropriate team members are notified and review the changes before they are merged.

Incorrect Options:

Option A is incorrect because the CODEOWNERS file does not restrict who can edit specific files; it only influences who is required to review changes.

Option B is partially related but not fully accurate because while CODEOWNERS does require certain reviews, it does not mandate peer review for all code changes.

Option C is incorrect because the CODEOWNERS file does not define access permissions for the repository; it deals with code review processes.

Reference:

GitHub Docs: About CODEOWNERS

GitHub Blog: Automatically Requesting Reviews with CODEOWNERS

#### NEW QUESTION # 25

From the list of projects for an organization, how can a user identify a GitHub Projects template?

- A. View the contents in the .github/projects folder.
- B. Use the "is" filter in the search text box.
- C. Check the "show template" checkbox.
- D. Select the Templates tab.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In GitHub, when viewing the list of projects for an organization, a user can identify a GitHub Projects template by selecting the Templates tab. This tab specifically lists available templates that can be used to create new projects based on predefined structures and workflows.

#### NEW QUESTION # 26

GitHub Actions workflows can be directly triggered by which of the following events?

(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Adding a comment to a discussion post
- B. Pushing to a GitHub repository
- C. Disabling a GitHub runner
- D. Committing a change to a local git repository
- E. Creating an Issue
- F. Creating a new repository

**Answer: A,B,E**

Explanation:

GitHub Actions are automated workflows that can be triggered by various events on GitHub. Some common events that trigger workflows include pushes to a repository, creation of issues, and comments on discussion posts.

Triggering GitHub Actions:

Option D (Pushing to a GitHub repository) is correct because this is one of the most common triggers for CI/CD workflows.

Option F (Creating an Issue) is correct because issues are commonly used as triggers for workflows, such as automatically assigning a label or notifying a team.

Option A (Adding a comment to a discussion post) is correct because actions can be triggered by activity on discussion posts, including comments.

Incorrect Options:

Option B (Creating a new repository) is incorrect because this action typically does not trigger workflows within a specific repository.

Option C (Committing a change to a local git repository) is incorrect because GitHub Actions are triggered by events on the GitHub platform, not by local commits.

Option E (Disabling a GitHub runner) is incorrect because it is related to the environment where actions are executed, not a trigger for workflows.

Reference:

GitHub Docs: Events That Trigger Workflows

#### NEW QUESTION # 27

As a user, what feature can you use to merge proposed changes in a repository on GitHub?

- A. Projects
- B. Pull requests
- C. Discussions
- D. Issues

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The feature you can use to merge proposed changes in a repository on GitHub is Pull requests. Pull requests are a core feature of GitHub, allowing developers to propose changes to a codebase, review code, discuss the changes, and eventually merge them into the main branch. This collaborative workflow ensures that code is reviewed and vetted before becoming part of the project.

#### NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following options is available as a default Discussion category?

- A. Security concern

- B. Bug report
- C. Show and tell
- D. Daily check-in

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In GitHub Discussions, several default categories are provided to help organize conversations within a project. One of the default categories is Show and tell. This category is designed for users to showcase their work, share progress, or discuss achievements with the community. The other options listed (Bug report, Daily check-in, Security concern) are not default categories but could be custom categories created by the repository maintainers.

### NEW QUESTION # 29

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