

# GH-900시험합격, GH-900높은통과율 인기덤프



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<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QFIm97BKMv35Y-3ZFCPbgW3Kx29nkox1>

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>> GH-900 시험 합격 <<

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### Microsoft GH-900 시험 요약:

주제	소개
주제 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>
주제 2	<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>

주제 3	<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>
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Management: This section is designed for Project Coordinators and Product Managers and focuses on using GitHub Projects for project management. Candidates learn to create and manage GitHub Projects, utilize project boards for organizing tasks, and integrate project workflows with issues and pull requests to maintain project visibility and progress.</li> </ul>
주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Privacy, Security, and Administration: This domain measures skills of Security Administrators and Organization Managers in securing and administering GitHub environments. It covers ensuring repository security through branch protection rules, using security tools like Dependabot, managing access and permissions at repository and organization levels, creating and managing organizations, setting up organization-level security, and overseeing teams and members.</li> </ul>

## 최신 GitHub Administrator GH-900 무료 샘플문제 (Q59-Q64):

### 질문 # 59

After 30 minutes of inactivity, a GitHub Codespace will:

- A. Be deleted
- B. Commit changes
- C. Time out
- D. Restart

정답: C

### 설명:

After 30 minutes of inactivity, a GitHub Codespace will time out. This is designed to conserve resources when the Codespace is not being actively used. The session will be paused, and you'll need to reconnect to resume your work. However, the Codespace is not deleted, and any unsaved changes might not be lost but should be committed or saved to prevent data loss.

### 질문 # 60

Which of the following best describes cloning a repository?

- A. It creates a copy of the repository on GitHub.com.
- B. It imports your source code into a new repository.
- C. It retrieves code updates from the remote repository.
- D. It creates a copy of the repository on your local machine.

정답: D

### 설명:

Cloning a repository in GitHub refers to creating a copy of the repository on your local machine.

This allows you to work on the project offline, make changes, and later push those changes back to the remote repository. It does not involve creating a copy on GitHub.com (which would be forking), retrieving updates (which would be pulling), or importing source code into a new repository (which is done differently).

### 질문 # 61

Which of the following permissions can be enabled or disabled at the enterprise level? (Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. repository visibility change
- B. repository deletion and transfer

- C. repository secrets
- D. repository naming convention

정답: A,B

### 질문 # 62

Why is branching a core concept in Git?

- A. Branching is necessary for organizing files and folders within a Git repository.
- B. Branching creates physical copies of the project on disk, ensuring data redundancy and backup.
- C. Branching creates an isolated environment to try new ideas and make changes without affecting other branches.
- D. Branching helps in automatically merging changes from different branches into the main branch.

정답: C

#### 설명:

Git allows for isolated development on separate branches and provides tools to combine these changes later, but the user is responsible for initiating the merge and resolving any conflicts that arise.

Note: How Git Branching and Merging Works

#### 1. Branching:

Developers create branches to work on new features or fixes without affecting the main codebase. Each branch is a pointer to a specific commit.

#### 2. Isolated Development:

Work on a feature branch proceeds independently, keeping the main branch stable.

#### 3. Merging:

Once a feature is complete, the git merge command is used to integrate the changes from the feature branch back into the main branch.

#### 4. Conflict Resolution:

If both the feature branch and the main branch have changed the same part of a file, Git cannot automatically determine which version to keep. This creates a merge conflict that the user must manually resolve by deciding which changes to include in the final version.

Incorrect:

[Not A] Git Branching doesn't automatically merge changes; merging is a distinct command (git merge) that integrates changes between branches, and it requires user intervention to resolve conflicts when changes overlap.

Reference:

[https://www.w3schools.com/git/git\\_branch.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/git/git_branch.asp)

### 질문 # 63

The difference between GitHub Desktop and github.com is that Desktop:

- A. Enables integration with office suite applications.
- B. Is only available on Windows operating systems.
- C. Offers a graphical user interface.
- D. Is a self-hosted version of GitHub.
- E. Is a standalone software application.

정답: C

#### 설명:

GitHub Desktop is a standalone application that provides a graphical user interface (GUI) for interacting with GitHub repositories, as opposed to the command-line or web-based interfaces available on github.com.

Graphical User Interface:

Option D is correct because GitHub Desktop offers a GUI, making it easier for users to manage repositories, perform commits, and handle other Git-related tasks without needing to use the command line.

Incorrect Options:

Option A is partially correct in that GitHub Desktop is a standalone application, but the key difference is the GUI.

Option B is incorrect because GitHub Desktop does not specifically enable integration with office suite applications.

Option C is incorrect because GitHub Desktop is available on both Windows and macOS.

Option E is incorrect because GitHub Desktop is not a self-hosted version of GitHub; it is a client application for accessing GitHub

