

GH-200 Sample Questions | GH-200 Real Exam Answers

AMB 400 EXAM STUDY GUIDE 2025 QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS RATED A+

- ✓✓What are secondary display items? - ✓✓Show Add'l details
- ✓✓Order class buttons and the default order class are chosen from what section? - ✓✓Allowed order classes
- ✓✓True or False: If a value has not been listed as allowed, this cannot be listed as a button or default value? - ✓✓True
- ✓✓Procedure Category Setup for OCC - ✓✓Ambulatory context -> Your AMB POCT Orderables OCC
- Additional Outpatient Order Details Context -> AMB Point of Care Additional Order Details
- ✓✓Procedures Link to a Result Component are listed as what? - ✓✓Orderable and Performable
- ✓✓Procedures Link to a Result Component are linked where? - ✓✓Lab and Result Entry Information Screen
- ✓✓Procedures Link to a Result Component and a type is specified where? - ✓✓Default Specimen Type (Ex. =Blood)
- ✓✓Procedures Link to a Result Component and the sources available are located where? - ✓✓Procedure Specific Specimen Sources Screen (Ex Arm, Left (43); Arm, Right (44))
- ✓✓True or False: Referral display items can change based on the selected order class. - ✓✓True
- ✓✓What is the context of the OCC that includes the "pointer" referral display item? - ✓✓Ambulatory
- ✓✓A physician requests that dynamic display items be set up for a medication based on the frequency (4 times daily versus 2 times daily). Will you be able to do this? - ✓✓No. Dynamic setup is only for referral procedures.
- ✓✓OCC-Referrals are linked where - ✓✓Procedure category under the order composer configuration screen

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Microsoft GitHub Actions Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

When creating and managing custom actions in an enterprise setting, which of the following is considered a best practice?

- A. creating a separate branch in application repositories that only contains the actions
- **B. creating a separate repository for each action so that the version can be managed independently**
- C. creating a single repository for all custom actions so that the versions for each action are all the same
- D. including custom actions that other teams need to reference in the same repository as application code

Answer: B

Explanation:

Managing custom actions

Choosing a location for your action

If you're developing an action for other people to use, we recommend keeping the action in its own repository instead of bundling it with other application code. This allows you to version, track, and release the action just like any other software.

Creating a separate repository for each custom action allows you to manage the versioning independently for each action. This approach provides flexibility, as each action can be updated, tested, and versioned separately, avoiding potential conflicts or dependencies between different actions.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/how-to/create-and-publish-actions/manage-custom-actions>

NEW QUESTION # 67

As a developer, you need to leverage Redis in your workflow. What is the best way to use Redis on a self-hosted Linux runner without affecting future workflow runs?

- A. Install Redis on the hosted runner image and place it in a runner group. Specify label: in your job to target the runner group.
- B. Set up Redis on a separate machine and reference that instance from your job.
- C. Add a run step to your workflow, which dynamically installs and configures Redis as part of your job.
- **D. Specify container: and services: in your job definition to leverage a Redis service container.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Creating Redis service containers

You can use service containers to create a Redis client in your workflow. You can create a Redis service for jobs that run in containers or directly on the runner machine.

Configuring the runner job

The example uses the ubuntu-latest GitHub-hosted runner as the Docker host.

The workflow configures a service container with the label redis.

jobs:

Label of the runner job

runner-job:

You must use a Linux environment when using service containers or container jobs runs-on: ubuntu-latest

Service containers to run with `runner-job`

services:

Label used to access the service container

redis:

Docker Hub image

image: redis

Set health checks to wait until redis has started

options: >-

--health-cmd "redis-cli ping"

--health-interval 10s

--health-timeout 5s

--health-retries 5

ports:

Maps port 6379 on service container to the host

- 6379:6379

Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 68

As a developer, how can you identify a Docker container action on GitHub?

- A. The action's repository name includes the keyword "Docker."
- **B. The action.yml metadata file has the runs.using value set to Docker.**
- C. The action's repository includes @actions/core in the root directory.
- D. The action.yml metadata file references a Dockerfile file.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a Docker container action, the action.yml file includes the runs.using field, which is set to docker to specify that the action runs inside a Docker container. This is the key indicator that the action is a Docker container action.

NEW QUESTION # 69

As a developer, you are optimizing a GitHub workflow that uses and produces many different files. You need to determine when to use caching versus workflow artifacts. Which two statements are true? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- **A. Use caching when reusing files that change rarely between jobs or workflow runs.**
- B. Use caching to store cache entries for up to 30 days between accesses.
- C. Use artifacts to access the GitHub Package Registry and download a package for a workflow.
- **D. Use artifacts when referencing files produced by a job after a workflow has ended.**

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

[B] Use caching when you want to reuse files that don't change often between jobs or workflow runs, such as build dependencies from a package management system.

[D] Use artifacts when you want to save files produced by a job to view after a workflow run has ended, such as built binaries or build logs.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/enterprise-server@3.16/actions/tutorials/store-and-share-data>

NEW QUESTION # 70

As a DevOps engineer, you need to define a deployment workflow that runs after the build workflow has successfully completed. Without modifying the build workflow, which trigger should you define in the deployment workflow?

- A. workflow_exec
- B. workflow_dispatch
- **C. workflow_run**
- D. repository_dispatch

Answer: C

Explanation:

A deployment workflow can be started after a build workflow has finished by using the workflow_run event in the deployment workflow's on trigger. You must specify the name of the build workflow you want to trigger on and use an if condition to ensure the deployment workflow only runs if the build workflow successfully completes.

Here's how to set it up:

In your deployment workflow file: (e.g., deploy.yml), define the on: trigger.

Use the workflow_run event: within the on: trigger.

Specify the build workflow: by its name.

Add a conditional if statement: to the workflow to check the conclusion of the workflow_run event, ensuring it equals 'success'.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/actions/learn-github-actions/events-that-trigger-workflows>

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