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```
strategy:
  matrix:
    color: [green, pink]
    animal: [owl, magpie]
  include:
    - color: blue
      animal: owl
    - color: pink
      animal: magpie
```

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Microsoft GH-200 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consume Workflows: This domain targets Software Developers and Quality Assurance Engineers and focuses on interpreting workflow runs and their outcomes. It covers identifying triggering events, reading workflow configurations, troubleshooting failures by analyzing logs, enabling debug logging, managing environment variables, caching dependencies, and passing data between jobs. Candidates also manage workflow runs, artifacts, approvals, and status badges, as well as locating workflows within repositories and leveraging organizational templated workflows.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author and Maintain Workflows: This section of the exam measures skills of DevOps Engineers and Automation Specialists and covers building and managing workflows triggered by events such as pushes, scheduled times, manual triggers, and webhooks. It includes understanding workflow components like jobs, steps, actions, and runners, syntax correctness, environment variables, secrets management, and dependencies between jobs. Candidates will also demonstrate practical abilities to create workflows for various purposes, including publishing packages, using service containers, routing jobs, and deploying releases to cloud providers.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage GitHub Actions in the Enterprise: This section measures the expertise of Enterprise Administrators and Platform Engineers in distributing and managing GitHub Actions and workflows at the organizational level. It includes reuse and sharing of templates, strategies for managing reusable components via repositories and naming conventions, controlling access to actions, setting organization-wide usage policies, and planning maintenance to ensure efficient enterprise-wide deployment of GitHub Actions.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author and Maintain Actions: This domain evaluates the abilities of Action Developers and Automation Engineers to select and create suitable types of GitHub Actions, such as JavaScript, Docker containers, or run steps. It emphasizes troubleshooting action code, understanding the components and file structures of actions, and using workflow commands within actions to communicate with runners, including exit code management.

Microsoft GitHub Actions Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

GitHub-hosted runners support which capabilities? (Choose two.)

- **A. support for Linux, Windows, and mac**
- B. requiring a payment mechanism (e.g., credit card) to use for private repositories
- C. automatic patching of both the runner and the underlying OS
- D. automatic file-system caching between workflow runs
- **E. support for a variety of Linux variations including CentOS, Fedora, and Debian**

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

GitHub-hosted runners automatically handle patching, meaning they will be kept up to date with the latest security updates and software patches for both the runner environment and the underlying operating system.

GitHub-hosted runners support Linux, Windows, and macOS, giving you flexibility to run workflows on different operating systems without needing to manage your own self-hosted runners.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which workflow event is used to manually trigger a workflow run?

- **A. workflow_dispatch**
- B. workflow_run
- C. create
- D. status

Answer: A

Explanation:

Manually running a workflow

When a workflow is configured to run on the workflow_dispatch event, you can run the workflow using the Actions tab on GitHub, GitHub CLI, or the REST API.

Configuring a workflow to run manually

To run a workflow manually, the workflow must be configured to run on the workflow_dispatch event.

To trigger the workflow_dispatch event, your workflow must be in the default branch.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/how-to/manage-workflow-runs/manually-run-a-workflow>

NEW QUESTION # 17

How can a workflow deploy mitigate the risk of multiple workflow runs that are deploying to a single cloud environment simultaneously? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Configure the mutex setting in the environment.
- B. Reference the mutex in the task performing the deployment.
- C. Set the concurrency in the deployment job to 1.
- D. Pass the mutex into the deployment job.
- E. Specify a target environment in the deployment job.
- F. Specify a concurrency scope in the workflow.

Answer: E,F

Explanation:

[D] GitHub Actions now supports a concurrency key at both the workflow and job level that will ensure that only a single run or job is in progress.

concurrency

Use concurrency to ensure that only a single job or workflow using the same concurrency group will run at a time.

Example: Using concurrency and the default behavior

The default behavior of GitHub Actions is to allow multiple jobs or workflow runs to run concurrently. The concurrency keyword allows you to control the concurrency of workflow runs.

Reference:

<https://github.blog/changelog/2021-04-19-github-actions-limit-workflow-run-or-job-concurrency/>

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/reference/workflows-and-actions/workflow-syntax#concurrency>

<https://github.com/marketplace/actions/actions-mutex>

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which command can you include in your workflow file to set the output parameter for an action?

- A. `echo "action_color=purple" >> $GITHUB_OUTPUT`
- B. `echo "action_color=purple" >> $GITHUB_ENV`
- C. `echo "::debug:action_color=purple"`
- D. `echo "::add-mask::$ACTION_COLOR"`

Answer: A

Explanation:

Setting an output parameter

Sets a step's output parameter. Note that the step will need an id to be defined to later retrieve the output value. You can set multi-line output values with the same technique used in the Multiline strings section to define multi-line environment variables.

`echo "{name}={value}" >> "$GITHUB_OUTPUT"`

Example of setting an output parameter

This example demonstrates how to set the `SELECTED_COLOR` output parameter and later retrieve it:

- name: Set color

id: color-selector

run: `echo "SELECTED_COLOR=green" >> "$GITHUB_OUTPUT"`

- name: Get color

env:

`SELECTED_COLOR: ${ steps.color-selector.outputs.SELECTED_COLOR }`

run: `echo "The selected color is $SELECTED_COLOR"`

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/reference/workflows-and-actions/workflow-commands>

NEW QUESTION # 19

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

- Answer: A**

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.

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