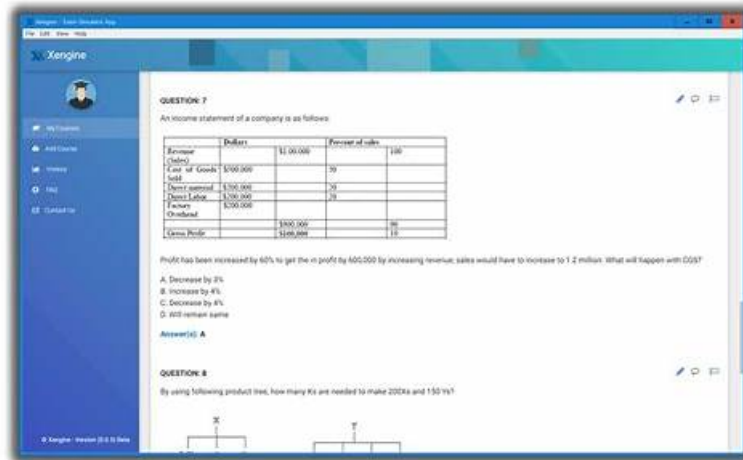


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Microsoft GH-200 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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"> 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 3	<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 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.

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Microsoft GitHub Actions Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which GitHub Actions event configuration triggers only for pull requests targeting the release branch and not for push events?

- A. on: pull_request_target: branches: - release
- B. on: pull_request: types: - opened
- C. on: push: branches: - release
- **D. on: pull_request: branches: - release**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct option is on: pull_request: branches: - release. This configuration runs only when a pull request targets the release branch and it does not run on push events.

The pull_request event triggers on pull request activity and the branches filter matches the base branch of the pull request. By specifying the release branch, this configuration limits to pull requests that target that branch. Because it listens only for the pull_request event, pushes will not trigger the workflow.

NEW QUESTION # 27

What is the proper syntax to reference the system-provided run number variable?

- A. \$github.run_number
- B. \${var.GITHUB_RUN_NUMBER}
- **C. \${GITHUB_RUN_NUMBER}**
- D. \$GITHUB_RUN_NUMBER
- E. \${env.GITHUB_RUN_NUMBER}

Answer: C

Explanation:

Default environment variables

The default environment variables that GitHub sets are available to every step in a workflow.

Because default environment variables are set by GitHub and not defined in a workflow, they are not accessible through the env context [Not B]. However, most of the default variables have a corresponding, and similarly named, context property. For example, the value of the GITHUB_REF variable can be read during workflow processing using the \${github.ref} context property.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following commands will set the \$FOO environment variable within a script, so that it may be used in subsequent workflow job steps?

- A. run: echo \${FOO=bar}
- B. run: echo "::set-env name=FOO:bar"
- **C. run: echo "FOO=bar" >> \$GITHUB_ENV**
- D. run: export FOO=bar

Answer: C

Explanation:

The \$GITHUB_ENV environment variable is used to set environment variables that persist across steps in a workflow job. By echoing FOO=bar into \$GITHUB_ENV, the variable FOO will be available in subsequent steps within the same job. Variables set in GITHUB_ENV apply only to the current job.

Example:

```
echo "PR_NUMBER=$pr_number" >> $GITHUB_ENV
```

Reference:

<https://github.com/orgs/community/discussions/56849>

NEW QUESTION # 29

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 30

You need to trigger a workflow using the GitHub API for activity that happens outside of GitHub. Which workflow event do you use?

- A. `check_suite`
- **B. `repository_dispatch`**
- C. `deployment`
- D. `workflow_run`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The `repository_dispatch` event allows you to trigger a workflow in response to external activity. It is commonly used when you need to trigger a workflow from outside GitHub, such as from another system or service, by sending a request to the GitHub API. This event provides flexibility to integrate with various external systems and trigger workflows in a GitHub repository.

NEW QUESTION # 31

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