

GH-500日本語関連対策、GH-500資格準備



ちなみに、Topexam GH-500の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1u5-_YPxt2fOH7VxXCGAejlhFOVD5fnvI

我々の承諾だけでなく、お客様に最も全面的で最高のサービスを提供します。MicrosoftのGH-500の購入の前にあなたの無料の試しから、購入の後での一年間の無料更新まで我々はあなたのMicrosoftのGH-500試験に一番信頼できるヘルプを提供します。MicrosoftのGH-500試験に失敗しても、我々はあなたの経済損失を減少するために全額で返金します。

Microsoft GH-500 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe GitHub Advanced Security best practices, results, and how to take corrective measures: This section evaluates skills of Security Managers and Development Team Leads in effectively handling GHAS results and applying best practices. It includes using Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) and Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE) identifiers to describe alerts and suggest remediation, decision-making processes for closing or dismissing alerts including documentation and data-based decisions, understanding default CodeQL query suites, how CodeQL analyzes compiled versus interpreted languages, the roles and responsibilities of development and security teams in workflows, adjusting severity thresholds for code scanning pull request status checks, prioritizing secret scanning remediation with filters, enforcing CodeQL and Dependency Review workflows via repository rulesets, and configuring code scanning, secret scanning, and dependency analysis to detect and remediate vulnerabilities earlier in the development lifecycle, such as during pull requests or by enabling push protection.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe the GHAS security features and functionality: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Engineers and Software Developers and covers understanding the role of GitHub Advanced Security (GHAS) features within the overall security ecosystem. Candidates learn to differentiate security features available automatically for open source projects versus those unlocked when GHAS is paired with GitHub Enterprise Cloud (GHEC) or GitHub Enterprise Server (GHES). The domain includes knowledge of Security Overview dashboards, the distinctions between secret scanning and code scanning, and how secret scanning, code scanning, and Dependabot work together to secure the software development lifecycle. It also covers scenarios contrasting isolated security reviews with integrated security throughout the development lifecycle, how vulnerable dependencies are detected using manifests and vulnerability databases, appropriate responses to alerts, the risks of ignoring alerts, developer responsibilities for alerts, access management for viewing alerts, and the placement of Dependabot alerts in the development process.

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configure and use secret scanning: This domain targets DevOps Engineers and Security Analysts with the skills to configure and manage secret scanning. It includes understanding what secret scanning is and its push protection capability to prevent secret leaks. Candidates differentiate secret scanning availability in public versus private repositories, enable scanning in private repos, and learn how to respond appropriately to alerts. The domain covers alert generation criteria for secrets, user role-based alert visibility and notification, customizing default scanning behavior, assigning alert recipients beyond admins, excluding files from scans, and enabling custom secret scanning within repositories.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configure and use Dependabot and Dependency Review: Focused on Software Engineers and Vulnerability Management Specialists, this section describes tools for managing vulnerabilities in dependencies. Candidates learn about the dependency graph and how it is generated, the concept and format of the Software Bill of Materials (SBOM), definitions of dependency vulnerabilities, Dependabot alerts and security updates, and Dependency Review functionality. It covers how alerts are generated based on the dependency graph and GitHub Advisory Database, differences between Dependabot and Dependency Review, enabling and configuring these tools in private repositories and organizations, default alert settings, required permissions, creating Dependabot configuration files and rules to auto-dismiss alerts, setting up Dependency Review workflows including license checks and severity thresholds, configuring notifications, identifying vulnerabilities from alerts and pull requests, enabling security updates, and taking remediation actions including testing and merging pull requests.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configure and use Code Scanning with CodeQL: This domain measures skills of Application Security Analysts and DevSecOps Engineers in code scanning using both CodeQL and third-party tools. It covers enabling code scanning, the role of code scanning in the development lifecycle, differences between enabling CodeQL versus third-party analysis, implementing CodeQL in GitHub Actions workflows versus other CI tools, uploading SARIF results, configuring workflow frequency and triggering events, editing workflow templates for active repositories, viewing CodeQL scan results, troubleshooting workflow failures and customizing configurations, analyzing data flows through code, interpreting code scanning alerts with linked documentation, deciding when to dismiss alerts, understanding CodeQL limitations related to compilation and language support, and defining SARIF categories.

>> GH-500日本語関連対策 <<

試験の準備方法-検証するGH-500日本語関連対策試験-正確的なGH-500資格準備

IT業種が新しい業種で、経済発展を促進するチェーンですから、極めて重要な存在だということを良く知っています。TopexamのMicrosoftのGH-500試験トレーニング資料は高度に認証されたIT領域の専門家の経験と創造を含めているものです。その権威性は言うまでもありません。あなたはTopexamの学習教材を購入した後、私たちは一年間で無料更新サービスを提供することができます。

Microsoft GitHub Advanced Security 認定 GH-500 試験問題 (Q57-Q62):

質問 # 57

A repository's dependency graph includes:

- A. annotated code scanning alerts from your repository's dependencies.
- B. dependencies from all your repositories.
- C. a summary of the dependencies used in your organization's repositories.
- **D. dependencies parsed from a repository's manifest and lock files.**

正解: D

解説:

The dependency graph includes all the dependencies of a repository that are detailed in the manifest and lock files, or their equivalent, for supported ecosystems, as well as any dependencies that are submitted using the dependency submission API. This includes:

Direct dependencies, that are explicitly defined in a manifest or lock file or have been submitted using the dependency submission

API.

Indirect dependencies of these direct dependencies, also known as transitive dependencies or sub-dependencies.

質問 # 58

Assuming that notification settings and Dependabot alert recipients have not been customized, which user account setting should you use to get an alert when a vulnerability is detected in one of your repositories?

- A. Enable all in existing repositories
- B. Enable all for Dependency graph
- C. Enable by default for new public repositories
- **D. Enable all for Dependabot alerts**

正解: D

解説:

To ensure you're notified whenever a vulnerability is detected via Dependabot, you must enable alerts for Dependabot in your personal notification settings. This applies to both new and existing repositories. It ensures you get timely alerts about security vulnerabilities.

The dependency graph must be enabled for scanning, but does not send alerts itself.

質問 # 59

When does Dependabot alert you of a vulnerability in your software development process?

- A. when Dependabot opens a pull request to update a vulnerable dependency
- B. when a pull request adding a vulnerable dependency is opened
- C. as soon as a pull request is opened by a contributor
- **D. as soon as a vulnerable dependency is detected**

正解: D

解説:

Dependabot alerts are generated as soon as GitHub detects a known vulnerability in one of your dependencies. GitHub does this by analyzing your repository's dependency graph and matching it against vulnerabilities listed in the GitHub Advisory Database. Once a match is found, the system raises an alert automatically without waiting for a PR or manual action.

This allows organizations to proactively mitigate vulnerabilities as early as possible, based on real-time detection.

質問 # 60

When code scanning is enabled, what is one default event that triggers a scan?

- A. Merging a branch.
- B. Deleting a branch.
- **C. Pushing a change.**
- D. Creating a new branch.

正解: C

質問 # 61

In the pull request, how can developers avoid adding new dependencies with known vulnerabilities?

- A. Enable Dependabot security updates.
- **B. Add a workflow with the dependency review action.**
- C. Add Dependabot rules.
- D. Enable Dependabot alerts.

正解: B

解説:

