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## Microsoft GH-200 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Manage GitHub Actions in the Enterprise:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Author and Maintain Actions:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Author and Maintain Workflows:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Consume Workflows:</b> 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.</li></ul>

## Exam GH-200 Questions Fee, GH-200 Test Dates

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## Microsoft GitHub Actions Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

### NEW QUESTION # 94

What menu options in a repository do you need to select in order to use a starter workflow that is provided by your organization?

- A. Actions > New workflow
- B. Workflow > Load workflow
- C. Actions > Load workflow
- D. Workflow > New workflow

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

To use a starter workflow provided by your organization, you need to go to the Actions tab in the repository and select New workflow. This option allows you to either create a new workflow or select from a list of available workflow templates, including starter workflows provided by your organization.

### NEW QUESTION # 95

Which of the following scenarios requires a developer to explicitly use the GITHUB\_TOKEN or github.token secret within a workflow? (Choose two.)

- A. passing the GITHUB\_TOKEN secret to an action that requires a token as an input
- B. assigning non-default permissions to the GITHUB\_TOKEN
- C. making an authenticated GitHub API request
- D. checking out source code with the actions/checkout@v3 action

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Some actions may require a GITHUB\_TOKEN as an input to authenticate and perform specific tasks, such as creating issues, commenting on pull requests, or interacting with the GitHub API. In such cases, you would need to explicitly pass the token to the action.

When making an authenticated GitHub API request, the GITHUB\_TOKEN is required to authenticate the request. This token is automatically provided by GitHub in the workflow, and it must be explicitly used when interacting with the GitHub API.

### NEW QUESTION # 96

When reviewing an action for use, what file defines its available inputs and outputs?

- A. config.json
- B. action.yml
- C. defaults.json
- D. workflow.yml
- E. inputs.yml

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A custom GitHub Action's inputs, outputs, and other configurations are defined in its metadata file, which must be named `action.yml` or `action.yaml` and placed at the root of the action's repository. This YAML file specifies how the action runs (e.g., using Docker or JavaScript) and provides the metadata for its inputs and outputs, which are then used by workflows that call the action.

Key aspects of the `action.yml` or `action.yaml` file

Format: It uses YAML syntax.

Location: It must be in the root directory of your action's repository.

Contents: It defines the action's name, description, inputs, outputs, and the runs configuration to specify the execution environment (like a Docker image or JavaScript file) and entrypoint.

Inputs and Outputs: The file includes inputs and outputs sections to declare the data the action accepts and produces, respectively.

Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION # 97

Which of the following is the best way for an enterprise to prevent certain marketplace actions from running?

- **A. Create a list of the actions that are allowed to run as an enterprise policy. Only these actions can be run.**
- B. It is not possible; if an action is in the marketplace, its use cannot be restricted.
- C. Create a list that is maintained as a `.yaml` file in a `.github` repository specified in the enterprise. Only these actions can be run.
- D. Create a list of the actions that are restricted from being used as an enterprise policy. Every other action can be run.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The best way for an enterprise to control which GitHub Actions run is by creating a list of approved actions as an enterprise policy. This approach restricts workflows to only use the actions that are explicitly allowed, ensuring security and compliance within the organization.

Note: To allow a specific list of actions at the GitHub Enterprise level, an administrator must navigate to Enterprise > Policies > Actions and select "Allow select actions". Then, from the dropdown menus, they choose "Allow selected actions and reusable workflows" and add the desired actions to the allowed list using the format `OWNER/REPOSITORY@TAG-OR-SHA`. These actions can also include local actions, actions from specific organizations, or specific tags or commit SHAs.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/enterprise-cloud@latest/admin/enforcing-policies/enforcing-policies-for-your-enterprise/enforcing-policies-for-github-actions-in-your-enterprise>

### NEW QUESTION # 98

Which default GitHub environment variable indicates the owner and repository name?

- **A. GITHUB\_REPOSITORY**
- B. REPOSITORY\_NAME
- C. GITHUB\_WORKFLOW\_REPO
- D. ENV\_REPOSITORY

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Variables reference

Find information for supported variables, naming conventions, limits, and contexts in GitHub Actions workflows.

Variables include:

\* `GITHUB_REPOSITORY`

The owner and repository name. For example, `octocat/Hello-World`

\* Etc.

Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION # 99

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[illegible]