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Microsoft GH-900 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Introduction to Git and GitHub: This section of the exam measures skills of Junior Developers and Platform Support Specialists and covers the basic understanding of Git and GitHub. It explains what Git is and why it is used, the fundamental Git workflow, and concepts related to repositories including their local and remote distinctions. Candidates learn essential Git commands such as initializing and cloning repositories, adding and committing changes, pushing and pulling updates, and branching and merging. It also covers navigating GitHub by creating accounts, managing repositories, understanding its interface, and working with issues and pull requests.
Topic 2	• Project Management: This section is designed for Project Coordinators and Product Managers and focuses on using GitHub Projects for project management. Candidates learn to create and manage GitHub Projects, utilize project boards for organizing tasks, and integrate project workflows with issues and pull requests to maintain project visibility and progress.
Topic 3	• Collaboration Features: This section measures skills of Software Engineers and Team Leads and covers collaborative workflows using GitHub. It includes forking repositories, creating and managing pull requests, reviewing and merging code changes, and using GitHub Actions to support CI • CD pipelines. Candidates also explore project management features such as creating and managing issues, using labels, milestones, and project boards, and tracking progress through GitHub Projects.
Topic 4	• Working with GitHub Repositories: This domain targets Repository Administrators and Content Managers, focusing on managing repository settings and permissions. Candidates learn to configure repositories, use templates, and effectively manage files by adding, editing, and deleting. The domain also addresses versioning of files and the use of GitHub Desktop for streamlined file management tasks within repositories.
Topic 5	• Privacy, Security, and Administration: This domain measures skills of Security Administrators and Organization Managers in securing and administering GitHub environments. It covers ensuring repository security through branch protection rules, using security tools like Dependabot, managing access and permissions at repository and organization levels, creating and managing organizations, setting up organization-level security, and overseeing teams and members.

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Microsoft GitHub Foundations Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28
How are commits related to pull requests?

- A. Commits are made on a pull request that can have a linked branch.
- B. Commits can only be made after a pull request is created.
- C. Commits are made on a branch that can have a linked pull request.
- D. Commits can only be made before a pull request is created.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Commits and pull requests (PRs) are fundamental concepts in Git and GitHub workflows, particularly in collaborative software development.
Commits:

Commits are individual changes or updates made to the codebase. Each commit is identified by a unique SHA-1 hash and typically includes a commit message describing the changes.
Commits are made to a specific branch in the repository. The branch could be the main branch, or more commonly, a feature branch created for specific work or a feature.
Pull Requests (PRs):
A pull request is a mechanism for developers to notify team members that a branch is ready to be merged into another branch, usually the main branch.
PRs are used to review code, discuss changes, and make improvements before the branch is merged into the target branch.
Relationship Between Commits and PRs:
Option A is correct because commits are made on a branch, and this branch can have a pull request associated with it. The pull request tracks the branch's commits and allows for code review before merging into the target branch.
Commits can be added to the branch both before and after the pull request is created. Any new commits pushed to the branch are automatically included in the pull request.
Incorrect Options:
Option B is incorrect because commits can be made both before and after a pull request is created.
Option C is incorrect because it suggests that commits can only be made before a pull request is created, which is not true.
Option D is incorrect because commits are not made on a pull request; they are made on a branch. The pull request links a branch to another branch (e.g., feature branch to the main branch).
Reference:
GitHub Documentation: About Pull Requests
GitHub Docs: Understanding the GitHub Flow
Git Documentation: Git Basics - Getting a Git Repository

NEW QUESTION # 29
What does a CODEOWNERS file do in a repository?

- A. Sets the reviewers for pull requests automatically
- B. Restricts who can edit specific files
- C. Requires peer code review for code changes
- D. Defines access permissions for the repository

Answer: A

Explanation:
The CODEOWNERS file in a GitHub repository is used to define individuals or teams that are responsible for specific parts of the codebase. When changes are made to files or directories that match the patterns specified in the CODEOWNERS file, GitHub automatically requests reviews from the listed code owners.
Setting Reviewers Automatically:
Option D is correct because the primary purpose of a CODEOWNERS file is to automatically set reviewers for pull requests that affect the specified files or directories. This ensures that the appropriate team members are notified and review the changes before they are merged.
Incorrect Options:
Option A is incorrect because the CODEOWNERS file does not restrict who can edit specific files; it only influences who is required to review changes.
Option B is partially related but not fully accurate because while CODEOWNERS does require certain reviews, it does not mandate peer review for all code changes.
Option C is incorrect because the CODEOWNERS file does not define access permissions for the repository; it deals with code review processes.
Reference:
GitHub Docs: About CODEOWNERS
GitHub Blog: Automatically Requesting Reviews with CODEOWNERS

NEW QUESTION # 30
Workflows can reference actions in:
(Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. An enterprise marketplace.
- B. The same repository as your workflow file.

- C. GitHub Packages.
- D. Any public repository.
- E. A published Docker container image on Docker Hub.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
As mentioned in the answer to Question no. 66, GitHub Actions workflows can reference actions from a variety of sources:
Any Public Repository:
Option A is correct. Actions can be sourced from any public GitHub repository.
The Same Repository as Your Workflow File:
Option B is correct. Actions within the same repository as the workflow file can be referenced directly.
A Published Docker Container Image on Docker Hub:
Option E is correct. Workflows can also use actions provided as Docker container images from Docker Hub.
Incorrect Options:
Option C and D are not relevant for directly referencing actions in workflows.
Reference:
GitHub Docs: Reusing Workflows

NEW QUESTION # 31
Which of the following are included as pre-defined repository roles?
(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Write
- B. Triage
- C. Security
- D. Delete
- E. View
- F. Maintain

Answer: A,B,F

Explanation:
GitHub provides several pre-defined repository roles that determine the level of access and permissions a user has within a repository. The roles that are included by default are:
Triage: Allows users to manage issues and pull requests without write access to the code.
Maintain: Provides more extensive access, including managing settings, but without full administrative control.
Write: Grants permission to push changes and manage issues and pull requests.
Roles like "Security" and "Delete" are not standard pre-defined roles, and "View" is generally referred to as "Read" in GitHub's permission structure.

NEW QUESTION # 32
While maintaining the gist history, which of the following is the most efficient way to create a public gist based on another user's gist?

- A. Create a new gist and copy the content from the existing gist.
- B. Fork the gist.
- C. Request to be added to the existing gist.
- D. Clone the gist.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Forking a gist is the most efficient way to create a public gist based on another user's gist while maintaining the history of the original gist. When you fork a gist, you create a new gist in your own account that retains a link to the original, allowing you to track changes and contribute back if desired.
Forking a Gist:
Option A is correct because forking is a straightforward way to create your own copy of another user's gist while preserving the history and making it easy to track updates.
Incorrect Options:

Option B is incorrect because creating a new gist and copying the content would not preserve the history or link back to the original gist.
Option C is incorrect because cloning is typically associated with repositories, not gists, and is more complex than forking for this purpose.
Option D is incorrect because requesting to be added to the existing gist is not a standard GitHub feature.
Reference:
GitHub Docs: Forking Gists

NEW QUESTION # 33
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