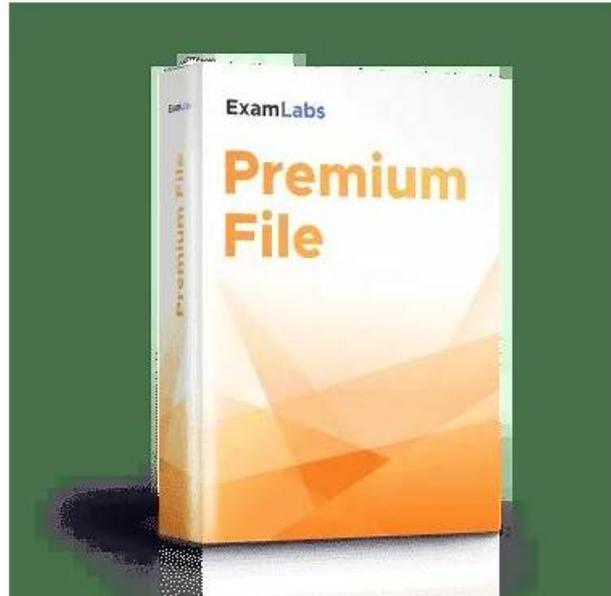


Valid Microsoft GH-200 Questions - Prepare Effectively For Exam



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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 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.

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"> • 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.

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Microsoft GitHub Actions Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which step is using the dbserver environment variable correctly?

- A. steps:
 - name: Hello world
 - run: echo \$dbserver
 - env:
 - dbserver: orgserver1
- B. steps:
 - name: Hello world
 - run: echo \$dbserver
 - env:
 - name: dbserver
 - value: orgserver1
- C. steps:
 - name: Hello world
 - run: echo \$dbserver
 - variables:
 - dbserver: orgserver1
- D. steps:
 - name: Hello world
 - run: echo \$dbserver
 - environment:
 - dbserver: orgserver1

Answer: A

Explanation:

Store information in variables

GitHub sets default variables for each GitHub Actions workflow run. You can also set custom variables for use in a single workflow or multiple workflows.

Defining environment variables for a single workflow

To set a custom environment variable for a single workflow, you can define it using the env key in the workflow file. The scope of a

custom variable set by this method is limited to the element in which it is defined. You can define variables that are scoped for:
The entire workflow, by using env at the top level of the workflow file.
The contents of a job within a workflow, by using jobs.<job_id>.env.
A specific step within a job, by using jobs.<job_id>.steps[*].env.
Reference:
<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/how-tos/write-workflows/choose-what-workflows-do/use-variables>

NEW QUESTION # 16

As a DevOps engineer, you need to execute a deployment to different environments like development and testing based on the labels added to a pull request. The deployment should use the releases branch and trigger only when there is a change in the files under 'apps' folder. Which code block should be used to define the deployment workflow trigger?

- A. on:
pull_request:
types: [labeled]
branches:
- 'releases'
paths:
- 'apps/**'
- B. on:
pull_request:
types: [labeled]
branches:
- 'releases/**'
- C. on:
pull_request_review:
types: [labeled]
branches:
- 'releases'
paths:
- 'apps/**'
- D. on:
pull_request_label:
branches:
- 'releases'
paths:
- 'apps/**'

Answer: A

Explanation:

Incorrect:

[Not A] pull_request activity type labeled not specified.

pull_request_label is not a trigger.

[Not B] Specifies branches that has a name that starts with releases. We are only interested in the release branch.

branches:

- 'releases/**'

[Not C]

pull_request_review

Runs your workflow when a pull request review is submitted, edited, or dismissed. A pull request review is a group of pull request review comments in addition to a body comment and a state.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/reference/workflows-and-actions/events-that-trigger-workflows>

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which of the following scenarios would require the use of self-hosted runners instead of GitHub-hosted runners?

- A. exceeding 50,000 monthly minutes of build time
- B. running more than the three concurrent workflows supported by GitHub-hosted runners
- C. using Docker containers as part of the workflow
- D. using specialized hardware configurations required for workflows
- E. performing builds on macOS

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

GitHub-hosted runners have a limit on the number of concurrent workflows (typically 20 for free-tier accounts and 5 for enterprise). If your organization needs to run more workflows simultaneously, you would need to use self-hosted runners to increase the available concurrency.

Self-hosted runners allow you to configure specialized hardware or software setups that are necessary for certain workflows.

GitHub-hosted runners may not have access to custom hardware configurations like GPUs or other specialized resources, so self-hosted runners are required in such cases.

NEW QUESTION # 18

You are reaching your organization's storage limit for GitHub artifacts and packages. What should you do to prevent the storage limit from being reached?

- A. via repositories owned by the organization
- B. via a repository owned by a third party
- C. via the GitHub Marketplace
- D. via the .github repository owned by the organization

Answer: A

Explanation:

To prevent reaching the storage limit for GitHub artifacts and packages, you should manage and clean up artifacts and packages stored in repositories owned by your organization. This includes deleting unnecessary artifacts and managing the lifecycle of packages, as they contribute directly to your organization's storage quota.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which scopes are available to define custom environment variables within a workflow file? (Choose three.)

- A. within the run attribute of a job step
- B. all jobs being run on a single Actions runner, by using runner.env at the top of the workflow file
- C. a specific step within a job, by using jobs.<job_id>.steps[*].env
- D. the contents of a job within a workflow, by using jobs.<job_id>.env
- E. the entire workflow, by using env at the top level of the workflow file
- F. the entire stage, by using env at the top of the defined build stage

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

You can define environment variables for the entire workflow by using the env key at the top level of the workflow file. These environment variables will be available to all jobs and steps within the workflow.

Environment variables can also be set within the run attribute of a job step, and these variables will be scoped only to that specific step.

You can set environment variables for specific steps within a job by using jobs.<job_id>.steps[*].env, which allows you to define variables that will only be available to that step.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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