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Microsoft GH-500 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.

Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

Microsoft GitHub Advanced Security Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

A dependency has a known vulnerability. What does the warning message include?

- A. An easily understandable visualization of dependency change
- B. How many projects use these components
- C. A brief description of the vulnerability**
- D. The security impact of these changes

Answer: C

Explanation:

When a vulnerability is detected, GitHub shows a warning that includes a brief description of the vulnerability. This typically covers

the name of the CVE (if available), a short summary of the issue, severity level, and potential impact. The message also links to additional advisory data from the GitHub Advisory Database.

This helps developers understand the context and urgency of the vulnerability before applying the fix.

NEW QUESTION # 66

A repository's dependency graph includes:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The dependency graph in a repository is built by parsing manifest and lock files (like package.json, pom.xml, requirements.txt). It helps GitHub detect dependencies and cross-reference them with known vulnerability databases for alerting.

It is specific to each repository and does not show org-wide or cross-repo summaries.

NEW QUESTION # 67

What should you do after receiving an alert about a dependency added in a pull request?

- A. Disable Dependabot alerts for all repositories owned by your organization
- B. Deploy the code to your default branch
- C. Fork the branch and deploy the new fork
- **D. Update the vulnerable dependencies before the branch is merged**

Answer: D

Explanation:

If an alert is raised on a pull request dependency, best practice is to update the dependency to a secure version before merging the PR. This prevents the vulnerable version from entering the main codebase.

Merging or deploying the PR without fixing the issue exposes your production environment to known risks.

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which of the following features helps to prioritize secret scanning alerts that present an immediate risk?

- A. Non-provider patterns
- B. Push protection
- **C. Secret validation**
- D. Custom pattern dry runs

Answer: C

Explanation:

Secret validation checks whether a secret found in your repository is still valid and active with the issuing provider (e.g., AWS, GitHub, Stripe). If a secret is confirmed to be active, the alert is marked as verified, which means it's considered a high-priority issue because it presents an immediate security risk.

This helps teams respond faster to valid, exploitable secrets rather than wasting time on expired or fake tokens.

NEW QUESTION # 69

When using CodeQL, what extension stores query suite definitions?

- A. .yml
- B. .qll
- **C. .qls**

- D. .ql

Answer: C

Explanation:

Query suite definitions in CodeQL are stored using the .qls file extension. A query suite defines a collection of queries to be run during an analysis and allows for grouping them based on categories like language, security relevance, or custom filters.

In contrast:

.ql files are individual queries.

.qll files are libraries used by .ql queries.

.yml is used for workflows, not query suites.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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