

# Unparalleled Reliable GH-500 Study Guide, Ensure to pass the GH-500 Exam



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Our GH-500 guide torrent has gone through strict analysis and summary according to the past exam papers and the popular trend in the industry and are revised and updated according to the change of the syllabus and the latest development conditions in the theory and the practice. The GH-500 exam questions have simplified the sophisticated notions. The software boosts varied self-learning and self-assessment functions to check the learning results. The software of our GH-500 Test Torrent provides the statistics report function and help the students find the weak links and deal with them.

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## **Reliable GH-500 Study Guide | Updated GitHub Advanced Security 100% Free Exam Guide Materials**

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### **Microsoft GH-500 Exam Syllabus Topics:**

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## Microsoft GitHub Advanced Security Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

### NEW QUESTION # 19

What does code scanning do?

- A. It scans your entire Git history on branches present in your GitHub repository for any secrets
- B. It analyzes a GitHub repository to find security vulnerabilities**
- C. It contacts maintainers to ask them to create security advisories if a vulnerability is found
- D. It prevents code pushes with vulnerabilities as a pre-receive hook

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Code scanning is a static analysis feature that examines your source code to identify security vulnerabilities and coding errors. It runs

either on every push, pull request, or a scheduled time depending on the workflow configuration. It does not automatically contact maintainers, scan full Git history, or block pushes unless explicitly configured to do so.

### NEW QUESTION # 20

Which CodeQL query suite provides queries of lower severity than the default query suite?

- A. `github/codeql/cpp/ql/src@main`
- **B. security-extended**
- C. `github/codeql-go/ql/src@main`

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

The security-extended query suite includes additional CodeQL queries that detect lower severity issues than those in the default security-and-quality suite.

It's often used when projects want broader visibility into code hygiene and potential weak spots beyond critical vulnerabilities. The other options listed are paths to language packs, not query suites themselves.

### NEW QUESTION # 21

What YAML syntax do you use to exclude certain files from secret scanning?

- A. `decrypt_secret.sh`
- B. `secret scanning.yml`
- C. `branches-ignore:`
- **D. paths-ignore:**

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

To exclude specific files or directories from being scanned by secret scanning in GitHub Actions, you can use the `paths-ignore:` key within your YAML workflow file.

This tells GitHub to ignore specified paths when scanning for secrets, which can be useful for excluding test data or non-sensitive mock content.

Other options listed are invalid:

`branches-ignore:` excludes branches, not files.

`decrypt_secret.sh` is not a YAML key.

`secret scanning.yml` is not a recognized filename for configuration.

### NEW QUESTION # 22

What is a prerequisite to define a custom pattern for a repository?

- A. Change the repository visibility to Internal
- **B. Enable secret scanning**
- C. Specify additional match criteria
- D. Close other secret scanning alerts

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

You must enable secret scanning before defining custom patterns. Secret scanning provides the foundational capability for detecting exposed credentials, and custom patterns build upon that by allowing organizations to specify their own regex-based patterns for secrets unique to their environment.

Without enabling secret scanning, GitHub will not process or apply custom patterns.

### NEW QUESTION # 23

Which of the following statements most accurately describes push protection for secret scanning custom patterns?

- A. Push protection is enabled by default for new custom patterns.
- B. Push protection must be enabled for all, or none, of a repository's custom patterns.
- C. Push protection is an opt-in experience for each custom pattern.
- D. Push protection is not available for custom patterns.

**Answer: C**

### Explanation:

Detailed description of the image: This block contains a single line of text, 'Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:', in a black, sans-serif font, centered on the page. It is preceded by a small, faint, circular icon.

### Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Push protection for secret scanning custom patterns is an opt-in feature. This means that for each custom pattern defined in a repository, maintainers can choose to enable or disable push protection individually. This provides flexibility, allowing teams to enforce push protection on sensitive patterns while leaving it disabled for others.

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