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Microsoft GitHub Actions Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

As a developer, what options should you recommend to implement standards for automation reuse? (Choose two.)

- A. Create workflow templates and store them in the organization's .github repository.
- B. Create a marketplace partition to publish reusable automation for the company.
- C. Create reusable actions and workflows that can be called from other workflows.
- D. Store shared corporate actions in subfolders in a defined and documented internally accessible repository.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Creating workflow templates in the organization's .github repository allows the organization to standardize workflows and make

them easily reusable across multiple repositories. This ensures consistency and simplifies maintenance. Creating reusable actions and workflows that can be called from other workflows helps modularize and standardize automation tasks. These reusable components can be maintained centrally and called from different workflows across repositories.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which syntax correctly accesses a job output (output1) of an upstream job (job1) from a dependent job within a workflow?

- A. `${{needs.job1.outputs.output1}}`
- B. `${{depends.job1.output1}}`
- C. `${{needs.job1.output1}}`
- D. `${{job1.outputs.output1}}`

Answer: A

Explanation:

To access the outputs in the dependent job, use the `needs.<job_id>.outputs.<output_name>` syntax. For example, the following job accesses the `output1` and `output2` outputs defined in `job1`:

jobs:

```
# Assume job1 is defined as above
```

```
job2:
```

```
runs-on: ubuntu-latest
```

```
needs: job1
```

```
steps:
```

```
- env:
```

```
  OUTPUT1: ${{needs.job1.outputs.output1}}
```

```
  OUTPUT2: ${{needs.job1.outputs.output2}}
```

```
run: echo "$OUTPUT1 $OUTPUT2"
```

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/how-tos/write-workflows/choose-what-workflows-do/pass-job-outputs>

NEW QUESTION # 50

As a developer, you are designing a workflow and need to communicate with the runner machine to set environment variables, output values used by other actions, add debug messages to the output logs, and other tasks. Which of the following options should you use?

- A. environment variables
- B. workflow commands
- C. self-hosted runners
- D. enable debug logging

Answer: B

Explanation:

E composite run step

Explanation:

Workflow commands are special commands that allow you to interact with the runner, set environment variables, output values, add debug messages, and perform other tasks within the workflow. These commands are used to modify the environment or influence the behavior of the GitHub Actions runner.

NEW QUESTION # 51

Custom environment variables can be defined at multiple levels within a workflow file including:
(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. job level
- B. top level
- C. runner level
- D. stage level

- E. step level.
- F. default level.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

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 # 52

As a developer, you need to leverage Redis in your workflow. What is the best way to use Redis on a self-hosted Linux runner without affecting future workflow runs?

- A. Add a run step to your workflow, which dynamically installs and configures Redis as part of your job.
- **B. Specify container: and services: in your job definition to leverage a Redis service container.**
- C. Install Redis on the hosted runner image and place it in a runner group. Specify label: in your job to target the runner group.
- D. Set up Redis on a separate machine and reference that instance from your job.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Creating Redis service containers

You can use service containers to create a Redis client in your workflow. You can create a Redis service for jobs that run in containers or directly on the runner machine.

Configuring the runner job

The example uses the ubuntu-latest GitHub-hosted runner as the Docker host.

The workflow configures a service container with the label redis.

jobs:

Label of the runner job

runner-job:

You must use a Linux environment when using service containers or container jobs runs-on: ubuntu-latest

Service containers to run with `runner-job`

services:

Label used to access the service container

redis:

Docker Hub image

image: redis

Set health checks to wait until redis has started

options: >-

--health-cmd "redis-cli ping"

--health-interval 10s

--health-timeout 5s

--health-retries 5

ports:

Maps port 6379 on service container to the host

- 6379:6379

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/tutorials/use-containerized-services/create-redis-service-containers>

NEW QUESTION # 53

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