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## Microsoft GH-100 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • Manage GitHub Packages:This section of the exam measures skills of GitHub Enterprise Administrators and focuses on managing GitHub Packages, their use in workflows, and how they differ from releases. It involves accessing, writing, and sharing packages across teams while ensuring integration into CI <br> • CD pipelines. |
| Topic 2 | • Manage user identities and GitHub authentication: This section of the exam measures skills of DevOps Engineers and focuses on managing authentication and identity across organizations using SAML SSO, SCIM, and team synchronization. Candidates need to understand identity providers, user membership implications, authorization models, and enforcing security measures such as two-factor authentication. |
| Topic 3 | • Manage GitHub Actions: This section of the exam measures skills of DevOps Engineers and emphasizes managing workflows, reusable actions, and distribution strategies within the enterprise. It explains configuring organization-level policies, managing self-hosted and GitHub-hosted runners, controlling access through IP allow lists, handling encrypted secrets, and integrating third-party vaults for workflow security. |

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|---|---|
| Topic 4 | • Enable secure software development and ensure compliance: This section of the exam measures skills of GitHub Enterprise Administrators and deals with applying GitHub's security and compliance capabilities. It covers policies, auditing, scrubbing sensitive data, secret scanning, code scanning with CodeQL, dependency management with Dependabot, and implementing security response plans. It also explores authentication tokens, app security policies, and enterprise managed users. |
| Topic 5 | • Manage access and permissions based on membership: This section of the exam measures skills of DevOps Engineers and reviews how to manage organizations, teams, and repository permissions. It includes default permission settings, team synchronization through AD, scripting across multiple organizations, and aligning enterprise policies with trust requirements. It also contrasts roles such as organization members, owners, collaborators, and billing managers. |
| Topic 6 | • Describe how GitHub is deployed, distributed, and licensed: This section of the exam measures skills of GitHub Enterprise Administrators and highlights the deployment models of GitHub Enterprise Server, Enterprise Cloud, and GitHub AE. It covers licensing structures, billing for seat licenses and metered services, support options, and monitoring license usage across users and machine accounts. |

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## Microsoft GitHub Administration Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

**NEW QUESTION # 65**
When comparing Group SCIM to Team Sync for identity management in GitHub Enterprise, which statement is Correct?

- A. Group SCIM requires less initial configuration than Team Sync.
- B. Team Sync supports more identity providers than Group SCIM.
- C. Group SCIM enables centralized user and group management through the IdP.
- D. Team Sync provides more automated user deprovisioning than Group SCIM.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
GroupSCIM lets you manage both user accounts and group memberships centrally in your identity provider - automatically provisioning, updating, and deprovisioning users and groups in GitHub - whereas TeamSync only mirrors IdP group membership into existing GitHub teams.

**NEW QUESTION # 66**
Which practice helps avoid service disruption when consuming GitHub APIs at scale?

- A. Using multiple tokens to bypass limits
- B. Caching all API responses permanently
- C. Designing your application to work within GitHub's rate limits
- D. Ignoring secondary rate limits

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Designing your integration to stay within GitHub's documented rate limits-by batching requests, using conditional requests, handling 429 responses with back-off, and monitoring the X-RateLimit-* headers - ensures you won't be temporarily throttled or cut off

when you hit secondary limits.

## NEW QUESTION # 67
When a token is used to perform actions across different GitHub resources, how is this reflected in audit logs?

- A. Each API action made with the token generates a separate audit log entry
- B. Only the first repository accessed is recorded
- C. The audit log stores only the token name and not its actions
- D. GitHub creates a ZIP archive of all token activity

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Each API call authenticated with a token generates its own audit-log event, so you'll see a distinct entry for every action performed across different resources, each annotated with the token's hashed ID, actor, and source IP.

## NEW QUESTION # 68
A financial services company is evaluating GitHub account types. Which of the following is a key distinction between GitHub Enterprise Managed Users and Personal Accounts?

- A. Personal Accounts provide stricter control over repositories and user activity.
- B. Personal Accounts are owned by users and can be used for both personal and professional work.
- C. Enterprise Managed Users can collaborate across both personal and enterprise repositories.
- D. Enterprise Managed Users require the organization to manage their own authentication server.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
Personal Accounts are owned and controlled by individual users and can serve both their personal projects and professional work, whereas Enterprise Managed Users exist solely within the enterprise context and cannot be used for personal repositories.

## NEW QUESTION # 69
Which feature is unique to self-hosted runners?

- A. GPU support
- B. Automatic updates to the operating system
- C. Execute scripts before and after a job
- D. Dynamic scaling

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Self-hosted runners support custom pre- and post-job scripts via runner hooks, letting you run arbitrary scripts before a job starts and after it finishes - capabilities not available on GitHub-hosted runners.

## NEW QUESTION # 70
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