

Practice Test GH-900 Fee - GH-900 Reliable Exam Tutorial

GH-900 — GITHUB FOUNDATIONS

EXAM 395+
PRACTICE QUESTION
EXPLANATIONS

GitHub Foundations
Certification Program

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STRUCTURED TO PASS THE MICROSOFT GH-900 EXAM ON YOUR FIRST TRY
Master Git, Pull Requests, GitHub Actions & Security

- ✓ 395+ Questions Mirroring GH-900 Domains
- ✓ Detailed Explanations for Every Answer
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- ✓ Zero Fluff: Pure Q&A Format
- ✓ Coverage of GH-900 exam objectives defined by Microsoft and GitHub

ABHISHEK PARMAR

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Microsoft GH-900 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modern Development: This domain assesses abilities of DevOps Engineers and Continuous Integration Specialists in implementing modern development practices. It emphasizes understanding DevOps principles and leveraging GitHub Actions for automation and CI• CD pipeline implementation. Candidates also learn GitHub's tools and best practices for conducting and managing code reviews.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with GitHub Repositories: This domain targets Repository Administrators and Content Managers, focusing on managing repository settings and permissions. Candidates learn to configure repositories, use templates, and effectively manage files by adding, editing, and deleting. The domain also addresses versioning of files and the use of GitHub Desktop for streamlined file management tasks within repositories.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits of the GitHub Community: This section targets Community Managers and Open Source Contributors, focusing on engaging with the GitHub community. Candidates learn to participate in open source projects, utilize GitHub Discussions for collaboration and support, and contribute meaningfully to community-driven projects.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration Features: This section measures skills of Software Engineers and Team Leads and covers collaborative workflows using GitHub. It includes forking repositories, creating and managing pull requests, reviewing and merging code changes, and using GitHub Actions to support CI • CD pipelines. Candidates also explore project management features such as creating and managing issues, using labels, milestones, and project boards, and tracking progress through GitHub Projects.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Git and GitHub: This section of the exam measures skills of Junior Developers and Platform Support Specialists and covers the basic understanding of Git and GitHub. It explains what Git is and why it is used, the fundamental Git workflow, and concepts related to repositories including their local and remote distinctions. Candidates learn essential Git commands such as initializing and cloning repositories, adding and committing changes, pushing and pulling updates, and branching and merging. It also covers navigating GitHub by creating accounts, managing repositories, understanding its interface, and working with issues and pull requests.

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GH-900 Exam Preparation Files & GH-900 Study Materials & GH-900 Learning materials

In this way, the Microsoft GH-900 certified professionals can not only validate their skills and knowledge level but also put their careers on the right track. By doing this you can achieve your career objectives. To avail of all these benefits you need to pass the GitHub Foundations (GH-900) exam which is a difficult exam that demands firm commitment and complete Microsoft GH-900 exam questions preparation.

Microsoft GitHub Foundations Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

What is the difference between an organization member and an outside collaborator?

- A. Outside collaborators do not consume paid licenses.
- B. Two-factor authentication (2FA) is not required for outside collaborators.
- C. Outside collaborators cannot be given the admin role on a repository.
- D. Organization base permissions do not apply to outside collaborators.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In GitHub, an organization member is a user who has been added to an organization and is subject to the organization's base permissions and policies. An outside collaborator is a user who is not a member of the organization but has been granted access to one or more repositories within the organization.

Here's the difference between an organization member and an outside collaborator:

Organization Members:

Members are subject to the organization's base permissions, which apply across all repositories within the organization. These permissions might include read, write, or admin access, depending on what has been set as the default.

Members consume paid licenses if the organization is on a paid plan.

Members are required to have two-factor authentication (2FA) if the organization enforces it.

Outside Collaborators:

Outside collaborators do not have organization-wide permissions. They only have access to specific repositories to which they have been granted permission. This means organization base permissions do not apply to them (making option A correct).

Outside collaborators do not consume paid licenses. They are only counted toward the license if they are made organization members.

Outside collaborators can be granted any level of permission, including the admin role on specific repositories.

Two-factor authentication (2FA) can be enforced for outside collaborators at the repository level, depending on the organization's security settings.

Given this information, option A is the correct answer: "Organization base permissions do not apply to outside collaborators."

Reference:

GitHub Documentation: Roles in an organization

GitHub Documentation: About outside collaborators

GitHub Documentation: Managing repository access for your organization

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which of the following statements most accurately describes secret gists?

- A. Anyone with the URL for the gist can view the gist.
- B. Anyone can see the gist from the gist Discover page.
- C. Users with assigned access can view the gist.
- D. Secret gists require GitHub Enterprise.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Secret gists on GitHub are "unlisted" gists, meaning they are not publicly discoverable but can be viewed by anyone who has the URL.

Visibility of Secret Gists:

Option A is correct because secret gists can be viewed by anyone who has the direct URL, making them accessible yet unlisted.

Incorrect Options:

Option B is incorrect because secret gists do not require GitHub Enterprise; they are available on all GitHub accounts.

Option C is incorrect because secret gists do not appear on the gist Discover page.

Option D is incorrect because secret gists do not have an "assigned access" feature; access is determined by sharing the URL.

Reference:

GitHub Docs: About Gists

NEW QUESTION # 33

What are the defining features of Git?

- A. Low-cost local branching, convenient staging areas, multiple workflows, and being designed for managing small projects
- B. Sequential version control, cloud-based hosting service, and being designed for collaboration on large projects
- C. Distributed version control, open source software, and being designed for handling projects of any size with efficiency
- D. Centralized version control, proprietary software, and being designed for small projects

Answer: C

Explanation:

Git is a widely-used version control system that has several defining features:

Distributed Version Control:

Git is a distributed version control system, meaning that every developer has a full copy of the entire repository, including its history, on their local machine. This enables greater flexibility, as work can be done offline and each user has access to the full project history.

Open Source Software:

Git is open-source, meaning its source code is freely available for use, modification, and distribution. This fosters a large community of users and contributors who continuously improve the software.

Efficiency with Large Projects:

Git is designed to handle projects of any size with speed and efficiency. It can manage large codebases and many contributors without significant performance degradation, making it suitable for everything from small personal projects to large, complex software systems.

Incorrect Options:

Option B is incorrect because Git is not a sequential version control system, nor is it inherently tied to cloud-based services. GitHub, GitLab, and other platforms offer cloud hosting for Git repositories, but Git itself is a version control tool.

Option C is incorrect because Git is not limited to small projects; it is designed to scale efficiently, and the other features mentioned are only partial descriptions of Git's capabilities.

Option D is incorrect because Git is not a centralized version control system; it is distributed. Additionally, Git is open-source, not proprietary, and is used for projects of all sizes.

Reference:

Pro Git Book: What is Git?

Git Documentation: Distributed Version Control

GitHub Docs: Understanding the Git Workflow

NEW QUESTION # 34

A distributed version control system is best described as a system that:

- A. Requires developers to manually track and manage different versions of their files using naming conventions and manual backups.
- B. Stores project files on a cloud-based server and allows multiple developers to collaborate on the same codebase simultaneously.
- C. Ensures each developer has their own local copy of the entire code repository, including the complete project history and metadata.
- D. Relies on a central server to store the entire project history and allows developers to check out files for editing.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A distributed version control system (DVCS) like Git is best described as a system that ensures each developer has their own local copy of the entire code repository, including the complete project history and metadata. This decentralized approach allows developers to work independently, with full access to the project's history and files, and later synchronize their changes with others. Unlike centralized systems, DVCS does not rely on a single central server, which provides greater flexibility and robustness in collaboration.

NEW QUESTION # 35

What is the primary purpose of creating a new branch in the GitHub flow?

- A. To experiment with new features or fixes
- B. To capture information about an issue
- C. To create a backup of the main branch
- D. To incorporate changes from a review

Answer: A

Explanation:

In GitHub Flow, creating a new branch is a key step in the development process that allows for isolated development of new features or fixes without affecting the main codebase.

Experimenting with New Features or Fixes:

Option C is correct. The primary purpose of creating a new branch in the GitHub flow is to provide a safe space to experiment with new features or fixes. This allows developers to work on changes independently and only merge them into the main branch after they have been reviewed and approved.

Incorrect Options:

Option A (To create a backup of the main branch) is incorrect because branches are not typically used for backups; they are for active development.

Option B (To capture information about an issue) is incorrect because issues are tracked separately; branches are for code changes.

Option D (To incorporate changes from a review) is incorrect because incorporating changes is done during the pull request process, not when creating a branch.

Reference:

GitHub Docs: GitHub Flow

