

GH-900 Studienmaterialien: GitHub Foundations & GH-900 Zertifizierungstraining



Warum vertrauen wir Pass4Test so völlig auf unsere Produkte? Denn Viele Kunden haben mit Hilfe von Microsoft GH-900 Prüfungssoftware die ausgezeichneten Leistungen vollbracht. Die Prüfungszertifizierung der Microsoft GH-900 verbessert zweifellos Ihre Berufschancen. Wir wollen unsere Produkte verlässlicher machen, damit Sie unbesorgter auf die Prüfung vorbereiten. Außerdem versprechen wir, falls Sie nach der Benutzung der Microsoft GH-900 noch mit der Prüfung scheitert, bieten wir Ihnen die volle Rückerstattung und entwickeln wir immer weiter bessere Prüfungssoftware der Microsoft GH-900.

Während andere Leute noch überall die Prüfungsunterlagen für Microsoft GH-900 suchen, üben Sie schon verschiedene Prüfungsaufgaben. Sie können im Vorbereitungsphase schon ganz vorne liegen. Wir Pass4Test bieten Ihnen Microsoft GH-900 Prüfungsunterlagen mit reichliche Ressourcen. Sie dürfen auch die ganz realistische Prüfungsumwelt der Microsoft GH-900 Prüfung damit erfahren.

>> GH-900 Lernhilfe <<

GH-900 Deutsch Prüfung & GH-900 Deutsch Prüfungsfragen

Wir Pass4Test Team versteht völlig, dass das Vertrauen zwischen die Verkäufer und die Kunden nicht leicht zu erstellen ist. Wir präsentieren Sie die Fachlichkeit und hohe Effizienz mit Microsoft GH-900 Prüfungssoftware, die von unserer Herzlichkeit erfüllt ist. Wir helfen Ihnen mit umfassenden Prüfungsaufgaben und ausführlichen Analysen, die Microsoft GH-900 Prüfung zu bestehen. Wir bieten Sie die freundlichsten Kundendienst, um Ihre Vertrauen zu erwerben. Und das Zertifikat der Microsoft GH-900, das Sie erwerben, ist die beste Anerkennung für uns.

Microsoft GH-900 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	Project Management: This section is designed for Project Coordinators and Product Managers and focuses on using GitHub Projects for project management. Candidates learn to create and manage GitHub Projects, utilize project boards for organizing tasks, and integrate project workflows with issues and pull requests to maintain project visibility and progress.
Thema 2	- 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.
Thema 3	- 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.
Thema 4	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.
Thema 5	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.

Microsoft GitHub Foundations GH-900 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q76-Q81):

76. Frage

What are the two main reasons why one might fork a repository?
(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. To create a new branch to develop a new feature
- B. To propose changes to the base repository
- C. To create an issue or open a discussion
- D. To create a new repository based on an existing one

Antwort: B,D

Begründung:

Forking a repository on GitHub is a common practice, especially when contributing to open-source projects or when you want to build on existing work. Here are the two main reasons for forking a repository:

B. To propose changes to the base repository:

One of the primary reasons for forking a repository is to make changes or improvements that you can later propose to the original

repository (often called the "upstream" repository). This is typically done through a pull request. By forking the repository, you get your own copy of the project where you can freely experiment, make changes, and then propose those changes back to the original project.

C . To create a new repository based on an existing one:

Forking is also used to create a new repository that is a copy of an existing one. This allows you to work on the project independently of the original repository, effectively creating a new direction for the project or using it as a starting point for a different purpose. This is particularly useful for customization, experimentation, or when you want to build something different while still leveraging the existing codebase.

Explanation of Other Options:

A . To create an issue or open a discussion:

This is incorrect because creating an issue or opening a discussion can be done directly on the original repository without needing to fork it. Forking is unnecessary for these actions.

D . To create a new branch to develop a new feature:

While creating a new branch is related to development, it does not require a fork. Branches are typically created within the same repository to work on new features. Forking is used when you need an entirely separate copy of the repository.

Given this information, the correct answers are B and C.

Reference:

GitHub Documentation: Fork a repo

GitHub Documentation: About forks

77. Frage

Which of the following is always true about the feature preview phases Alpha and Beta?

- A. Alpha features are documented.
- B. Beta features provide technical support.
- C. Alpha and Beta features offer Service Level Agreements (SLAs).
- **D. Alpha features are not available to the public.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The terms Alpha and Beta are often used in software development to describe different stages of feature testing and release.

Alpha Features:

Option A is correct because Alpha features are typically in the early stages of development and are not available to the public. They are usually tested internally or by a limited audience.

Incorrect Options:

Option B is incorrect because Alpha features are often undocumented as they are in the early development phase.

Option C is incorrect because Alpha and Beta features usually do not offer Service Level Agreements (SLAs) due to their experimental nature.

Option D is incorrect because Beta features might offer limited support, but it is not guaranteed, especially compared to fully released features.

Reference:

GitHub Docs: About Feature Previews

78. Frage

Which of the following are included as pre-defined repository roles?

(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. View
- **B. Write**
- C. Delete
- **D. Triage**
- E. Security
- **F. Maintain**

Antwort: B,D,F

Begründung:

GitHub provides several pre-defined repository roles that determine the level of access and permissions a user has within a

repository. The roles that are included by default are:

Triage: Allows users to manage issues and pull requests without write access to the code.

Maintain: Provides more extensive access, including managing settings, but without full administrative control.

Write: Grants permission to push changes and manage issues and pull requests.

Roles like "Security" and "Delete" are not standard pre-defined roles, and "View" is generally referred to as "Read" in GitHub's permission structure.

79. Frage

What are the defining features of Git?

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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

80. Frage

What is a gist?

- A. GitHub Pages site
- **B. Git repository**
- C. Markdown document
- D. GitHub app

Antwort: B

Begründung:

A gist on GitHub is essentially a Git repository, albeit a simplified one, designed for sharing snippets of code, notes, or other text content. Gists support version control and can be public or secret.

Gist as a Git Repository:

Option B is correct because each gist is a Git repository, meaning you can clone it, commit changes, and even fork it, just like any other Git repository.

Incorrect Options:

Option A is incorrect because a gist is not an app; it's a feature of GitHub that provides a simplified repository.

Option C is incorrect because while a gist may contain Markdown documents, it is fundamentally a repository that can hold various file types.

Option D is incorrect because GitHub Pages is a separate service for hosting websites, not related to gists.

Reference:

GitHub Docs: About Gists

81. Frage

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GH-900 Deutsch Prüfung: <https://www.pass4test.de/GH-900.html>

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