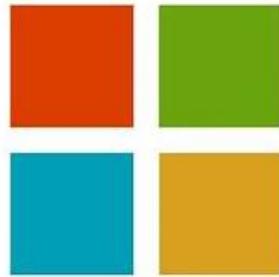


# GH-200 Exam Discount Voucher & GH-200 Answers Free



## Microsoft® GH-200

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### Microsoft GH-200 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Manage GitHub Actions in the Enterprise:</b> This section measures the expertise of Enterprise Administrators and Platform Engineers in distributing and managing GitHub Actions and workflows at the organizational level. It includes reuse and sharing of templates, strategies for managing reusable components via repositories and naming conventions, controlling access to actions, setting organization-wide usage policies, and planning maintenance to ensure efficient enterprise-wide deployment of GitHub Actions.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Author and Maintain Actions:</b> This domain evaluates the abilities of Action Developers and Automation Engineers to select and create suitable types of GitHub Actions, such as JavaScript, Docker containers, or run steps. It emphasizes troubleshooting action code, understanding the components and file structures of actions, and using workflow commands within actions to communicate with runners, including exit code management.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Consume Workflows:</b> This domain targets Software Developers and Quality Assurance Engineers and focuses on interpreting workflow runs and their outcomes. It covers identifying triggering events, reading workflow configurations, troubleshooting failures by analyzing logs, enabling debug logging, managing environment variables, caching dependencies, and passing data between jobs. Candidates also manage workflow runs, artifacts, approvals, and status badges, as well as locating workflows within repositories and leveraging organizational templated workflows.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Author and Maintain Workflows:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of DevOps Engineers and Automation Specialists and covers building and managing workflows triggered by events such as pushes, scheduled times, manual triggers, and webhooks. It includes understanding workflow components like jobs, steps, actions, and runners, syntax correctness, environment variables, secrets management, and dependencies between jobs. Candidates will also demonstrate practical abilities to create workflows for various purposes, including publishing packages, using service containers, routing jobs, and deploying releases to cloud providers.</li> </ul>
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## GH-200 Answers Free - Mock GH-200 Exams

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### Microsoft GitHub Actions Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

Which of the following is the best way for an enterprise to prevent certain marketplace actions from running?

- A. It is not possible; if an action is in the marketplace, its use cannot be restricted.
- **B. Create a list of the actions that are allowed to run as an enterprise policy. Only these actions can be run.**
- C. Create a list that is maintained as a .yml file in a .github repository specified in the enterprise. Only these actions can be run.
- D. Create a list of the actions that are restricted from being used as an enterprise policy. Every other action can be run.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The best way for an enterprise to control which GitHub Actions run is by creating a list of approved actions as an enterprise policy. This approach restricts workflows to only use the actions that are explicitly allowed, ensuring security and compliance within the organization.

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

By default, which workflows can use an action stored in internal repository? (Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- **A. private repositories owned by an organization of the enterprise**
- B. public repositories owned by the same organization as the enterprise
- C. selected public repositories outside of the enterprise
- **D. internal repositories owned by the same organization as the enterprise**

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Any actions or reusable workflows stored in the internal or private repository can be used in workflows defined in other internal or private repositories owned by the same organization, or by any organization owned by the enterprise.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/actions/creating-actions/sharing-actions-and-workflows-with-your-enterprise>

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

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

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The needs context is used to reference the outputs of jobs that are dependencies of the current job. In this case, `needs.job1.outputs.output1` correctly accesses the output of `output1` from the job `job1` in the dependent job.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

Which of the following is the proper syntax to specify a custom environment variable named `MY_VARIABLE` with the value `my-value`?

- A. `env:`  
`MY_VARIABLE: my-value`
- B. `var:`  
`MY_VARIABLE = my-value`
- C. `environment:`  
`MY_VARIABLE: my-value`
- D. `var:`  
`MY_VARIABLE: my-value`
- E. `environment:`  
`MY_VARIABLE = my-value`
- F. `env:`  
`MY_VARIABLE = my-value`

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

To set a custom environment variable for a single workflow, you can define it using the `env` key in the workflow file.

Example:

`env:`

`DAY_OF_WEEK: Monday`

Note: 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-to/write-workflows/choose-what-workflows-do/use-variables>

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

As a developer, you need to integrate a GitHub Actions workflow with a third-party code quality provider that uses the Checks API. How should you trigger a follow-up workflow?

- A. Add the `pull_request` webhook event as a trigger for the workflow when the code quality integration is synchronized
- B. Add the `workflow_run` webhook event as a trigger for the workflow for the code quality integration name
- C. Add the `deployment` webhook event as a trigger for the workflow when the code quality integration is completed
- D. Add the `check_run` webhook event as a trigger for the workflow when the code quality integration is completed

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The `check_run` event is triggered when a check (such as a code quality check) completes, including when the status of a check changes. By adding this event as a trigger, you can initiate a follow-up workflow when the code quality integration finishes its checks.

