

# GH-500 Reliable Dumps Book & GH-500 Latest Study Questions



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Most candidates who register for GitHub Advanced Security (GH-500) certification lack the right resources to help them achieve it. As a result, they face failure, which causes them to waste time and money, and sometimes even lose motivation to repeat their Microsoft GH-500 exam. PDFVCE will solve such problems for you by providing you with GH-500 Questions. The Microsoft GH-500 certification exam is undoubtedly a challenging task, but it can be made much easier with the help of PDFVCE's reliable preparation material.

## Microsoft GH-500 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe GitHub Advanced Security best practices, results, and how to take corrective measures: This section evaluates skills of Security Managers and Development Team Leads in effectively handling GHAS results and applying best practices. It includes using Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) and Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE) identifiers to describe alerts and suggest remediation, decision-making processes for closing or dismissing alerts including documentation and data-based decisions, understanding default CodeQL query suites, how CodeQL analyzes compiled versus interpreted languages, the roles and responsibilities of development and security teams in workflows, adjusting severity thresholds for code scanning pull request status checks, prioritizing secret scanning remediation with filters, enforcing CodeQL and Dependency Review workflows via repository rulesets, and configuring code scanning, secret scanning, and dependency analysis to detect and remediate vulnerabilities earlier in the development lifecycle, such as during pull requests or by enabling push protection.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Configure and use secret scanning: This domain targets DevOps Engineers and Security Analysts with the skills to configure and manage secret scanning. It includes understanding what secret scanning is and its push protection capability to prevent secret leaks. Candidates differentiate secret scanning availability in public versus private repositories, enable scanning in private repos, and learn how to respond appropriately to alerts. The domain covers alert generation criteria for secrets, user role-based alert visibility and notification, customizing default scanning behavior, assigning alert recipients beyond admins, excluding files from scans, and enabling custom secret scanning within repositories.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Configure and use Code Scanning with CodeQL: This domain measures skills of Application Security Analysts and DevSecOps Engineers in code scanning using both CodeQL and third-party tools. It covers enabling code scanning, the role of code scanning in the development lifecycle, differences between enabling CodeQL versus third-party analysis, implementing CodeQL in GitHub Actions workflows versus other CI tools, uploading SARIF results, configuring workflow frequency and triggering events, editing workflow templates for active repositories, viewing CodeQL scan results, troubleshooting workflow failures and customizing configurations, analyzing data flows through code, interpreting code scanning alerts with linked documentation, deciding when to dismiss alerts, understanding CodeQL limitations related to compilation and language support, and defining SARIF categories.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Configure and use Dependabot and Dependency Review: Focused on Software Engineers and Vulnerability Management Specialists, this section describes tools for managing vulnerabilities in dependencies. Candidates learn about the dependency graph and how it is generated, the concept and format of the Software Bill of Materials (SBOM), definitions of dependency vulnerabilities, Dependabot alerts and security updates, and Dependency Review functionality. It covers how alerts are generated based on the dependency graph and GitHub Advisory Database, differences between Dependabot and Dependency Review, enabling and configuring these tools in private repositories and organizations, default alert settings, required permissions, creating Dependabot configuration files and rules to auto-dismiss alerts, setting up Dependency Review workflows including license checks and severity thresholds, configuring notifications, identifying vulnerabilities from alerts and pull requests, enabling security updates, and taking remediation actions including testing and merging pull requests.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the GHAS security features and functionality: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Engineers and Software Developers and covers understanding the role of GitHub Advanced Security (GHAS) features within the overall security ecosystem. Candidates learn to differentiate security features available automatically for open source projects versus those unlocked when GHAS is paired with GitHub Enterprise Cloud (GHEC) or GitHub Enterprise Server (GHES). The domain includes knowledge of Security Overview dashboards, the distinctions between secret scanning and code scanning, and how secret scanning, code scanning, and Dependabot work together to secure the software development lifecycle. It also covers scenarios contrasting isolated security reviews with integrated security throughout the development lifecycle, how vulnerable dependencies are detected using manifests and vulnerability databases, appropriate responses to alerts, the risks of ignoring alerts, developer responsibilities for alerts, access management for viewing alerts, and the placement of Dependabot alerts in the development process.</li> </ul>

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### Microsoft GitHub Advanced Security Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

#### NEW QUESTION # 11

The autobuild step in the CodeQL workflow has failed. What should you do?

- A. Use CodeQL, which implicitly detects the supported languages in your code base.
- **B. Remove the autobuild step from your code scanning workflow and add specific build steps.**
- C. Remove specific build steps.
- D. Compile the source code.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

If autobuild fails (which attempts to automatically detect how to build your project), you should disable it in your workflow and replace it with explicit build commands, using steps like `run: make` or `run: ./gradlew build`.

This ensures CodeQL can still extract and analyze the code correctly.

#### NEW QUESTION # 12

Who can fix a code scanning alert on a private repository?

- A. Users who have the Triage role within the repository
- B. Users who have the security manager role within the repository
- **C. Users who have Write access to the repository**
- D. Users who have Read permissions within the repository

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

In private repositories, users with write access can fix code scanning alerts. They can do this by committing changes that address the issues identified by the code scanning tools. This level of access ensures that only trusted contributors can modify the code to resolve potential security vulnerabilities.

GitHub Docs

Users with read or triage roles do not have the necessary permissions to make code changes, and the security manager role is primarily focused on managing security settings rather than directly modifying code.

Reference:

GitHub Docs

#### NEW QUESTION # 13

What combination of security measures helps to mitigate risks throughout the SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle)?

- A. View alerts about dependencies that are known to contain security vulnerabilities
- B. Confidentially report security vulnerabilities and privately discuss and fix security vulnerabilities in your repository's code
- C. Automatically raise pull requests, which reduces your exposure to older versions of dependencies
- **D. Search for potential security vulnerabilities, detect secrets, and show the full impact of changes to dependencies**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

These three features provide a complete layer of defense:

Code scanning identifies security flaws in your source code

Secret scanning detects exposed credentials

Dependency review shows the impact of package changes during a pull request. Together, they give developers actionable insight into risk and coverage throughout the SDLC.

#### NEW QUESTION # 14

Which of the following Watch settings could you use to get Dependabot alert notifications? (Each answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. The All Activity setting
- B. The Participating and @mentions setting
- C. The Ignore setting
- D. The Custom setting

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

To receive Dependabot alert notifications for a repository, you can utilize the following Watch settings:

Custom setting: Allows you to tailor your notifications, enabling you to subscribe specifically to security alerts, including those from Dependabot.

All Activity setting: Subscribes you to all notifications for the repository, encompassing issues, pull requests, and security alerts like those from Dependabot.

The Participating and @mentions setting limits notifications to conversations you're directly involved in or mentioned, which may not include security alerts. The Ignore setting unsubscribes you from all notifications, including critical security alerts.

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#### NEW QUESTION # 15

After investigating a code scanning alert related to injection, you determine that the input is properly sanitized using custom logic. What should be your next step?

- A. Open an issue in the CodeQL repository.
- B. Draft a pull request to update the open-source query.
- C. Ignore the alert.
- D. Dismiss the alert with the reason "false positive."

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

When you identify that a code scanning alert is a false positive-such as when your code uses a custom sanitization method not recognized by the analysis-you should dismiss the alert with the reason "false positive." This action helps improve the accuracy of future analyses and maintains the relevance of your security alerts.

As per GitHub's documentation:

"If you dismiss a CodeQL alert as a false positive result, for example because the code uses a sanitization library that isn't supported, consider contributing to the CodeQL repository and improving the analysis." By dismissing the alert appropriately, you ensure that your codebase's security alerts remain actionable and relevant.

#### NEW QUESTION # 16

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