

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



Wir wissen, wie bedeutend die Microsoft GH-900 Prüfung für die in der IT-Branche angestellte Leute ist. Deshalb entwickeln wir die Prüfungssoftware für Microsoft GH-900, die Ihnen große Hilfe leisten können. Die Prüfungsunterlagen, die Sie brauchen, haben unser Team schon gesammelt. Außerdem haben wir die Unterlagen wissenschaftlich analysiert und geordnet. Wir tun dies alles, um Ihr Stress und Belastung der Vorbereitung auf Microsoft GH-900 zu erleichtern.

Microsoft GH-900 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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 2	• 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.
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	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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.
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>> GH-900 Probesfragen <<

GH-900 Musterprüfungsfragen - GH-900Zertifizierung & GH-900Testfragen

Zurzeit ist Microsoft GH-900 Zertifizierungsprüfung eine sehr populäre Prüfung. Wollen die GH-900 Zerifizierungsprüfung ablegen? Tatsächlich ist diese Prüfung sehr schwierig. Aber es bedeutet nicht, dass Sie diese Prüfung mit guter Note bestehen können. Wollen Sie die Methode, die GH-900 Prüfung sehr leicht zu bestehen, kennenzulernen? Das ist Microsoft GH-900 dumps von ZertPruefung.

Microsoft GitHub Foundations GH-900 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q49-Q54):

49. Frage

As a GitHub user, where in the UI can you configure two-factor authentication (2FA) to further secure your account?

- A. Profile -> Account -> 2FA
- B. Repository Settings -> Secrets and Variables -> 2FA
- C. Organization Settings -> Authentication Security -> 2FA
- **D. Settings -> Password and Authentication -> 2FA**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

As a GitHub user, you can configure two-factor authentication (2FA) to secure your account by navigating to Settings -> Password and Authentication -> 2FA. This section in the GitHub user interface allows you to set up and manage your 2FA methods, which provide an additional layer of security beyond just your password.

50. Frage

Which of the following steps are part of the Codespaces lifecycle?
(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- **A. Rebuild**
- **B. Delete**
- C. Clone
- **D. Create**
- E. Commit
- F. Rollback
- G. Install

Antwort: A,B,D

Begründung:

The Codespaces lifecycle on GitHub includes several key steps:

Create: This is the step where a new Codespace is initiated.

Rebuild: A Codespace can be rebuilt to ensure that the environment is up-to-date with the latest code or configurations.

Delete: Once a Codespace is no longer needed, it can be deleted to free up resources.

Committing, cloning, or installing are typical Git operations but are not considered part of the specific lifecycle steps for a GitHub Codespace.

51. Frage

How are commits related to pull requests?

- A. Commits are made on a pull request that can have a linked branch.
- B. Commits can only be made before a pull request is created.
- C. Commits can only be made after a pull request is created.
- **D. Commits are made on a branch that can have a linked pull request.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Commits and pull requests (PRs) are fundamental concepts in Git and GitHub workflows, particularly in collaborative software development.

Commits:

Commits are individual changes or updates made to the codebase. Each commit is identified by a unique SHA-1 hash and typically includes a commit message describing the changes.

Commits are made to a specific branch in the repository. The branch could be the main branch, or more commonly, a feature branch created for specific work or a feature.

Pull Requests (PRs):

A pull request is a mechanism for developers to notify team members that a branch is ready to be merged into another branch, usually the main branch.

PRs are used to review code, discuss changes, and make improvements before the branch is merged into the target branch.

Relationship Between Commits and PRs:

Option A is correct because commits are made on a branch, and this branch can have a pull request associated with it. The pull request tracks the branch's commits and allows for code review before merging into the target branch.

Commits can be added to the branch both before and after the pull request is created. Any new commits pushed to the branch are automatically included in the pull request.

Incorrect Options:

Option B is incorrect because commits can be made both before and after a pull request is created.

Option C is incorrect because it suggests that commits can only be made before a pull request is created, which is not true.

Option D is incorrect because commits are not made on a pull request; they are made on a branch. The pull request links a branch to another branch (e.g., feature branch to the main branch).

Reference:

GitHub Documentation: About Pull Requests

GitHub Docs: Understanding the GitHub Flow

Git Documentation: Git Basics - Getting a Git Repository

52. Frage

Which of the following are advantages of saved replies?

(Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Saved replies are allocated at the enterprise level for all users.
- **B. Saved replies allow you to create a reusable response to issues and pull requests.**
- C. Saved replies will send auto notifications when a user is tagged to an issue.
- **D. Saved replies are tied to a GitHub user's personal account.**

Antwort: B,D

Begründung:

Saved replies in GitHub are a feature that allows users to create and save templates of commonly used responses for issues and pull requests. This feature can significantly enhance productivity and ensure consistent communication.

Saved Replies Are Tied to a User's Personal Account:

Option A is correct because saved replies are specific to a user's GitHub account, meaning they are accessible to the user across all repositories they have access to.

Saved Replies Allow Reusable Responses:

Option C is correct because the primary purpose of saved replies is to allow users to create reusable responses for issues and pull requests, saving time and ensuring consistency.

Incorrect Options:

Option B is incorrect because saved replies are not allocated at the enterprise level; they are specific to individual user accounts.

Option D is incorrect because saved replies do not send auto notifications; they are manually inserted by the user when responding to issues or pull requests.

GitHub Docs: Using Saved Replies

Which of the following items can you customize for an individual Codespace? (Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- Antwort: A,C,D**

Branch protections and the operating system are not customizable for an individual Codespace within GitHub, making the options Shell, Name, and Default editor the correct answers.

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GH-900 Fragen Und Antworten: https://www.zertpruefung.ch/GH-900_exam.html

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