

Microsoft

Exam Questions GH-200

GitHub Actions Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

You are a developer working on developing reusable workflows for your organization. What keyword should be included as part of the reusable workflow event triggers?

- A. check_run
- B. workflow_run
- C. workflow_call
- D. pull_request

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

As a developer, you need to use GitHub Actions to deploy a microservice that requires runtime access to a secure token. This token is used by a variety of other microservices managed by different teams in different repos. To minimize management overhead and ensure the token is secure, which mechanisms should you use to store and access the token? (Choose two.)

- A. Store the token in a configuration file in a private repositior
- B. Use GitHub Actions to deploy the configuration file to the runtime environment.
- C. Store the token as a GitHub encrypted secret in the same repo as the cod
- D. Create a reusable custom GitHub Action to access the token by the microservice at runtime.
- E. Use a corporate non-GitHub secret store (e.g., HashiCorp Vault) to store the toke
- F. During deployment, use GitHub Actions to store the secret in an environment variable that can be accessed at runtime.
- G. Store the token as a GitHub encrypted secret in the same repo as the cod
- H. During deployment, use GitHub Actions to store the secret in an environment variable that can be accessed at runtime.
- I. Store the token as an organizational-level encrypted secret in GitHu
- J. During deployment, use GitHub Actions to store the secret in an environment variable that can be accessed at runtime.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 3

What will the output be for the following event trigger block in a workflow?

```
on:
  issues:
    types: [opened, edited]
  issue_comment:
    types:
      - created
```

- A. It throws a workflow syntax error, pointing to the types definition in issue_comment event.
- B. It throws a workflow syntax error, pointing to the types definition in issues event.
- C. It runs the workflow when an issue is edited or when an issue comment created.
- D. It runs the workflow when an issue or issue comment in the workflow's repository is created or modified.
- E. It runs the workflow when an issue is created or edited, or when an issue or pull request comment is created.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

Which of the following scenarios requires a developer to explicitly use the GITHUB_TOKEN or github.token secret within a workflow? (Choose two.)

- A. passing the GITHUB_TOKEN secret to an action that requires a token as an input
- B. making an authenticated GitHub API request
- C. checking out source code with the actions/checkout@v3 action
- D. assigning non-default permissions to the GITHUB_TOKEN

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 5

As a developer, which workflow steps should you perform to publish an image to the GitHub Container Registry? (Choose three.)

- A. Use the actions/setup-docker action
- B. Authenticate to the GitHub Container Registry.
- C. Build the container image.
- D. Push the image to the GitHub Container Registry
- E. Pull the image from the GitHub Container Registry.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 6

You are reaching your organization's storage limit for GitHub artifacts and packages. What should you do to prevent the storage limit from being reached? (Choose two.)

- A. Delete artifacts from the repositories manually
- B. Disable branch protections in the repository.
- C. Use self-hosted runners for all workflow runs.
- D. Configure the artifact and log retention period.
- E. Configure the repo to use Git Large File Storage.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Deleting artifacts from repositories manually will free up storage space. Artifacts are typically stored for a limited time by default, but manual cleanup can help manage space.

Configuring the artifact and log retention period allows you to control how long artifacts and logs are retained in your repository. By shortening the retention period, you can prevent unnecessary accumulation of data and manage storage more effectively.

NEW QUESTION 7

Without the need to use additional infrastructure, what is the simplest and most maintainable method for configuring a workflow job to provide access to an empty PostgreSQL database?

- A. Use service containers with a Postgres database from Docker hub.
- B. Run the actions/postgres action in a parallel job.
- C. It is currently impossible to access the database with GitHub Actions.
- D. Dynamically provision and deprovision an environment.

Answer: A

Explanation:

GitHub Actions supports the use of service containers, which allows you to spin up a PostgreSQL database (or any other service) in a Docker container during your workflow. You can pull a PostgreSQL image from Docker Hub, and the container will automatically be available to your workflow job. This method requires no additional infrastructure and is easy to configure and maintain, as you simply define the container in the workflow file.

NEW QUESTION 8

As a developer, you need to make sure that only actions from trusted sources are available for use in your GitHub Enterprise Cloud organization. Which of the following statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Specific actions can individually be enabled for the organization, including version information.
- B. GitHub-verified actions can be collectively enabled for use in the enterprise.
- C. Actions can be restricted to only those available in the enterprise.
- D. Actions created by GitHub are automatically enabled and cannot be disabled.
- E. Individual third-party actions enabled with a specific tag will prevent updated versions of the action from introducing vulnerabilities.
- F. Actions can be published to an internal marketplace.

Answer: ABF

Explanation:

You can enable specific actions for the organization by identifying them and providing version control, ensuring only trusted versions are used in workflows.

GitHub-verified actions can be enabled at the enterprise level, providing an extra layer of security by ensuring that only trusted actions are available to workflows.

Actions can be published to an internal marketplace, allowing organizations to share reusable actions securely within their enterprise without exposing them to the public.

NEW QUESTION 9

As a developer, you want to run a workflow from the Actions tab in GitHub. Which YAML snippet should you use to match the interface in this image?

Use workflow from

Branch: main ▼

Test suite

functional ▾

Run workflow

A)

```

on:
  workflow_dispatch:
    inputs:
      test_suite:
        description: Test suite
        type: choice
        options:
          - functional
          - regression
    
```

B)

```

on:
  workflow_run:
    inputs:
      test_suite:
        description: Test suite
        type: string
        options:
          - functional
          - regression
    
```

C)

```
on:
  workflow_dispatch:
    inputs:
      test_suite:
        description: Test suite
        type: choice
        value: functional
        options:
          - regression
```

D)

```
on:
  workflow_run:
    inputs:
      test_suite:
        description: Test suite
        type: choice
        options:
          - functional
          - regression
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

As a developer, you have a 10-MB data set that is required in a specific workflow. Which steps should you perform so the dataset is stored encrypted and can be decrypted during the workflow? (Choose three.)

- A. Encrypt the dataset.
- B. Leverage the actions/download-secret action in the workflow.
- C. Store the dataset in a GitHub encrypted secret.
- D. Store the encryption keys in a GitHub encrypted secret.
- E. Compress the dataset
- F. Commit the encrypted dataset to the same repository as the workflow
- G. Create a GitHub encrypted secret with the Large object option selected and upload the dataset.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 10

Which files are required for a Docker container action in addition to the source code? (Choose two.)

- A. Dockerfile
- B. Actionfile
- C. metadata.yml
- D. action.yml

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 13

GitHub-hosted runners support which capabilities? (Choose two.)

- A. automatic patching of both the runner and the underlying OS

- B. automatic file-system caching between workflow runs
- C. support for Linux, Windows, and mac
- D. support for a variety of Linux variations including CentOS, Fedora, and Debian
- E. requiring a payment mechanism (e.g., credit card) to use for private repositories

Answer: CD

Explanation:

GitHub-hosted runners automatically handle patching, meaning they will be kept up to date with the latest security updates and software patches for both the runner environment and the underlying operating system.
GitHub-hosted runners support Linux, Windows, and macOS, giving you flexibility to run workflows on different operating systems without needing to manage your own self-hosted runners.

NEW QUESTION 15

Disabling a workflow allows you to stop a workflow from being triggered without having to delete the file from the repo. In which scenarios would temporarily disabling a workflow be most useful? (Choose two.)

- A. A workflow sends requests to a service that is down.
- B. A workflow error produces too many, or wrong, requests, impacting external services negatively.
- C. A workflow is configured to run on self-hosted runners
- D. A workflow needs to be changed from running on a schedule to a manual trigger
- E. A runner needs to have diagnostic logging enabled.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 19

As a developer, your self-hosted runner sometimes loses connection while running jobs. How should you troubleshoot the issue affecting your self-hosted runner?

- A. Set the DEBUG environment variable to true before starting the self-hosted runner to produce more verbose console output.
- B. Locate the self-hosted runner in your repository's settings page and download its log archive.
- C. Access the self-hosted runner's installation directory and look for log files in the _diag folder.
- D. Start the self-hosted runner with the --debug flag to produce more verbose console output.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 20

When creating and managing custom actions in an enterprise setting, which of the following is considered a best practice?

- A. creating a separate repository for each action so that the version can be managed independently
- B. creating a separate branch in application repositories that only contains the actions
- C. creating a single repository for all custom actions so that the versions for each action are all the same
- D. including custom actions that other teams need to reference in the same repository as application code

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 23

Which default GitHub environment variable indicates the name of the person or app that initiated a workflow?

- A. ENV_ACTOR
- B. GITHUB_WORKFLOW_ACTOR
- C. GITHUB_ACTOR
- D. GITHUB_USER

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 28

As a developer, you are designing a workflow and need to communicate with the runner machine to set environment variables, output values used by other actions, add debug messages to the output logs, and other tasks. Which of the following options should you use?

- A. environment variables
- B. workflow commands
- C. self-hosted runners
- D. enable debug logging E composite run step

Answer: B

Explanation:

Workflow commands are special commands that allow you to interact with the runner, set environment variables, output values, add debug messages, and perform other tasks within the workflow. These commands are used to modify the environment or influence the behavior of the GitHub Actions runner.

NEW QUESTION 32

What can be used to set a failed status of an action from its code?

- A. @actions/github toolkit
- B. JavaScript dist/ folder

- C. Dockerfile CMD
- D. a non-zero exit code
- E. output variable
- F. composite run step

Answer: D

Explanation:

A non-zero exit code is used to set the status of an action to " failed " in GitHub Actions. When the action ' s script or code exits with a non-zero status, it indicates failure, and GitHub will mark the action as failed.

NEW QUESTION 37

A development team has been using a Powershell script to compile and package their solution using existing tools on a Linux VM, which has been configured as a self-hosted runner. They would like to use the script as-is in an automated workflow. Which of the following should they do to invoke their script within a workflow step?

- A. Configure a self-hosted runner on Windows with the requested tools.
- B. Use the YAML powershell: step.
- C. Run the pwsh2bash command to convert the script so it can be run on Linux.
- D. Use the YAML shell: pwsh in a run step.
- E. Use the actions/run-powershell action to invoke the script.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Since the self-hosted runner is configured on a Linux VM and the script is written in PowerShell, you can invoke the script using the pwsh (PowerShell Core) shell in a run step in the workflow. This ensures that the script runs as-is on the Linux runner, as PowerShell Core (pwsh) is cross-platform and supports Linux.

NEW QUESTION 41

You installed specific software on a Linux self-hosted runner. You have users with workflows that need to be able to select the runner based on the identified custom software. Which steps should you perform to prepare the runner and your users to run these workflows? (Choose two.)

- A. Create the group custom-software-on-linux and move the runner into the group.
- B. Inform users to identify the runner based on the group.
- C. Add the label custom-software to the runner.
- D. Configure the webhook and network to enable GitHub to trigger workflow.
- E. Add the label linux to the runner.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 45

You need to create new workflows to deploy to an unfamiliar cloud provider. What is the fastest and safest way to begin?

- A. Create a custom action to wrap the cloud provider's CLI.
- B. Search GitHub Marketplace for verified actions published by the cloud provider.
- C. Use the actions/jenkins-plugin action to utilize an existing Jenkins plugin for the cloud provider.
- D. Search GitHub Marketplace for actions created by GitHub.
- E. Download the CLI for the cloud provider and review the associated documentation.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 47

You need to trigger a workflow using the GitHub API for activity that happens outside of GitHub. Which workflow event do you use?

- A. check_suite
- B. workflow_run
- C. deployment
- D. repository_dispatch

Answer: D

Explanation:

The repository_dispatch event allows you to trigger a workflow in response to external activity. It is commonly used when you need to trigger a workflow from outside GitHub, such as from another system or service, by sending a request to the GitHub API. This event provides flexibility to integrate with various external systems and trigger workflows in a GitHub repository.

NEW QUESTION 48

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