

Microsoft

Exam Questions GH-200

GitHub Actions Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

Which run: command will set a step's output?

- A. run: echo "MY_OUTPUT=foo" >> \$GITHUB_OUTPUT
- B. run: export MY_OUTPUT=foo
- C. run: echo \${{ \$GITHUB_OUTPUT=foo }}
- D. run: echo "::set-env name=MY OUTPUT::foo"

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

What are the two ways to pass data between jobs? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the copy action with restore parameter to restore the data from the cache
- B. Use the copy action to save the data that should be passed in the artifacts folder.
- C. Use the copy action with cache parameter to cache the data
- D. Use data storage.
- E. Use job outputs
- F. Use artifact storage.

Answer: EF

NEW QUESTION 8

What is the smallest scope for an environment variable?

- A. the workflow settings
- B. a step
- C. a job
- D. the workflow env mapping

Answer: B

Explanation:

The smallest scope for an environment variable is within a step . Environment variables defined within a step are only accessible to that particular step, which makes it the smallest scope for a variable in a GitHub Actions workflow.

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10

Which workflow event is used to manually trigger a workflow run?

- A. create
- B. workflow_dispatch
- C. workflow_run
- D. status

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 12

Which scopes are available to define custom environment variables within a workflow file? (Choose three.)

- A. the entire workflow, by using env at the top level of the workflow file

- B. all jobs being run on a single Actions runner, by using runner.env at the top of the workflow file
- C. the entire stage, by using env at the top of the defined build stage
- D. within the run attribute of a job step
- E. the contents of a job within a workflow, by using jobs.<job_id>.env
- F. a specific step within a job, by using jobs.<job_id>.steps[*].env

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 15

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 16

Based on the YAML below, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

```
jobs:
  build:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v2
      - uses: actions/setup-node@v1
        with:
          node-version: 12
      - run: npm ci
      - run: npm test

  publish-npm:
    needs: build
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v2
      - uses: actions/setup-node@v1
        with:
          node-version: 12
      - run: npm ci
      - uses: JS-DevTools/npm-publish@v1
        with:
          token: ${{ secrets.NPM_TOKEN }}
```

- A. This workflow will publish a package to an npm registry.
- B. This workflow will publish a package to GitHub Packages.
- C. This workflow file is using a matrix strategy.
- D. The workflow job publish-npm will only run after the build job passes.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 21

Which of the following commands will set the \$FOO environment variable within a script, so that it may be used in subsequent workflow job steps?

- A. run: echo "::set-env name=FOO::bar"
- B. run: echo "FOO=bar" >> \$GITHUB_ENV
- C. run: echo \${{ \$FOO=bar }}
- D. run: export FOO=bar

Answer: B

Explanation:

The \$GITHUB_ENV environment variable is used to set environment variables that persist across steps in a workflow job. By echoing FOO=bar into \$GITHUB_ENV, the variable FOO will be available in subsequent steps within the same job.

NEW QUESTION 23

How can GitHub Actions encrypted secrets be used in if: conditionals within a workflow job?

- A. Set the encrypted secret as a job-level environment variable and then reference the environment variable within the conditional statement.
- B. Create a job dependency that exposes the encrypted secret as a job output, which can then be leveraged in a subsequent dependent job.
- C. Use the secrets context within the conditional statement, e.
- D. `${{ secrets.MySuperSecret }}`.
- E. Use a workflow command to expose the encrypted secret via a step's output parameter and then use the step output in the job's if: conditional.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 28

As a developer, how can you identify a Docker container action on GitHub?

- A. The action's repository includes @actions/core in the root directory.
- B. The action's repository name includes the keyword "Docker."
- C. The action.yml metadata file references a Dockerfile file.
- D. The action.yml metadata file has the runs.using value set to Docker.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32

As a developer, you need to create a custom action written in Python. Which action type should you choose?
As a developer, you need to create a custom action written in Python. Which action type should you choose?

- A. JavaScript action
- B. composite run step
- C. Python action
- D. Docker container action

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 34

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?

- A. via the .github repository owned by the organization
- B. via repositories owned by the organization
- C. via the GitHub Marketplace
- D. via a repository owned by a third party

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 39

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