

Microsoft.GH-900.v2026-07-06.q57

Exam Code:	GH-900
Exam Name:	GitHub Foundations
Certification Provider:	Microsoft
Free Question Number:	57
Version:	v2026-07-06
# of views:	102
# of Questions views:	584
https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Microsoft.GH-900.v2026-07-06.q57.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

What are some scenarios that can automatically subscribe you to conversations on GitHub?
(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Pushing a commit to the default branch
- B. Being added as a repo admin
- C. Opening a pull request or issue
- D. Commenting on a thread
- E. Being assigned to an issue or pull request

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

On GitHub, certain actions automatically subscribe you to conversations so that you receive notifications about further activity in that thread.

* Opening a Pull Request or Issue:

* Option C is correct because when you open a pull request or issue, you are automatically subscribed to the conversation and will receive notifications for any updates.

* Commenting on a Thread:

* Option D is correct because commenting on an issue or pull request automatically subscribes you to that thread, ensuring you are notified of further comments or changes.

* Being Assigned to an Issue or Pull Request:

* Option E is correct because when you are assigned to an issue or pull request, you are automatically subscribed to notifications related to it.

* Incorrect Options:

* Option A is incorrect because pushing a commit to the default branch does not automatically subscribe you to conversations.

* Option B is incorrect because being added as a repo admin does not automatically subscribe you to specific conversations unless you engage with them.

References:

GitHub Docs: [Subscribing to Notifications](#)

NEW QUESTION: 2

How can a user resume an existing Codespace that is bound to a repository? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Use the git CLI with the codespace parameter (e.g., "git codespace code -web").
- B. Open <https://github.com/codespaces> in the browser, select the repository, and then select the existing Codespace.
- C. Browse to the repository in GitHub.com, press the comma V key and select Resume this codespace.
- D. Browse to the repository in GitHub.com and press the period "." key.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

The difference between GitHub Desktop and github.com is that Desktop:

- A. Is a standalone software application.
- B. Enables integration with office suite applications.
- C. Is only available on Windows operating systems.
- D. Offers a graphical user interface.
- E. Is a self-hosted version of GitHub.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

GitHub Desktop is a standalone application that provides a graphical user interface (GUI) for interacting with GitHub repositories, as opposed to the command-line or web-based interfaces available on github.com.

* Graphical User Interface:

* Option D is correct because GitHub Desktop offers a GUI, making it easier for users to manage repositories, perform commits, and handle other Git-related tasks without needing to use the command line.

* Incorrect Options:

* Option A is partially correct in that GitHub Desktop is a standalone application, but the key difference is the GUI.

* Option B is incorrect because GitHub Desktop does not specifically enable integration with office suite applications.

* Option C is incorrect because GitHub Desktop is available on both Windows and macOS.

* Option E is incorrect because GitHub Desktop is not a self-hosted version of GitHub; it is a client application for accessing GitHub repositories.

References:

GitHub Docs: [GitHub Desktop Documentation](#)

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which of the following two-factor authentication (2FA) methods can you use to secure a GitHub account?

(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. single sign-on
- B. authenticator app
- C. GitHub mobile
- D. security questions
- E. security keys

Answer: B,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

What folder is the definition files stored in when creating custom issue forms?

- A. .issues
- B. .issues/ISSUE_TEMPLATE
- C. .github/ISSUE_TEMPLATE
- D. .GitHub

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When creating custom issue forms on GitHub, the definition files are stored in the .github /ISSUE_TEMPLATE folder. This directory is used to define issue templates and forms that help standardize the information collected when users open new issues in the repository. The .github folder is a special directory used for various repository configurations and workflows.

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which of the following types of charts can a user create to get GitHub Projects insights? (Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. current charts
- B. Gantt charts
- C. pie charts
- D. forecast charts
- E. historical charts

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which of the following describes a branch in Git?

- A. A pointer to an identical snapshot of the project at a specific point in time
- B. A physical copy of the entire project stored on disk
- C. A separate, isolated copy of the project ' s codebase
- D. A new repository that shares code with the original " upstream " repository

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In Git, a branch is a fundamental concept that represents an independent line of development within a project.

Here ' s a more detailed explanation:

* Branch in Git:

* Option C is correct because a branch in Git is essentially a separate, isolated copy of the project's codebase where you can make changes without affecting the main codebase. Branches allow developers to work on features, fixes, or experiments in parallel to the main project.

* Other Options:

* Option A is incorrect because while a branch does point to a specific commit (which represents a snapshot of the project), the description lacks the emphasis on the isolated and parallel development aspect that is critical to the understanding of branches.

* Option B is incorrect because a branch is not a physical copy stored on disk; it is a logical reference within the repository.

* Option D is incorrect because that description better fits the concept of a fork, not a branch. A fork is a new repository that is a copy of another repository, usually used to contribute back to the original (" upstream ") repository.

References:

Git Documentation: Branches in a Nutshell

GitHub Docs: Understanding the GitHub Flow

NEW QUESTION: 8

Workflows can reference actions in:

(Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

A. Any public repository.

B. The same repository as your workflow file.

C. GitHub Packages.

D. An enterprise marketplace.

E. A published Docker container image on Docker Hub.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

As mentioned in the answer to Question no. 66, GitHub Actions workflows can reference actions from a variety of sources:

* Any Public Repository:

* Option A is correct. Actions can be sourced from any public GitHub repository.

* The Same Repository as Your Workflow File:

* Option B is correct. Actions within the same repository as the workflow file can be referenced directly.

* A Published Docker Container Image on Docker Hub:

* Option E is correct. Workflows can also use actions provided as Docker container images from Docker Hub.

* Incorrect Options:

* Option C and D are not relevant for directly referencing actions in workflows.

References:

GitHub Docs: Reusing Workflows

NEW QUESTION: 9

Which of the following best describes GitHub Pages?

- A. Webpages hosted and published through GitHub repositories
- B. Handles pagination for API requests
- C. Hosts long-form documentation about your project
- D. Curated guides around how to use GitHub products

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

GitHub Pages is a feature provided by GitHub that allows you to create webpages hosted and published through GitHub repositories. It is commonly used for hosting project documentation, personal websites, or blogs directly from a GitHub repository. It integrates seamlessly with the repository, making it easy to deploy and manage website content.

NEW QUESTION: 10

Which of the following statements most accurately describes secret gists?

- A. Anyone with the URL for the gist can view the gist.
- B. Secret gists require GitHub Enterprise.
- C. Anyone can see the gist from the gist Discover page.
- D. Users with assigned access can view the gist.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Secret gists on GitHub are "unlisted" gists, meaning they are not publicly discoverable but can be viewed by anyone who has the URL.

* Visibility of Secret Gists:

* Option A is correct because secret gists can be viewed by anyone who has the direct URL, making them accessible yet unlisted.

* Incorrect Options:

* Option B is incorrect because secret gists do not require GitHub Enterprise; they are available on all GitHub accounts.

* Option C is incorrect because secret gists do not appear on the gist Discover page.

* Option D is incorrect because secret gists do not have an "assigned access" feature; access is determined by sharing the URL.

References:

GitHub Docs: About Gists

NEW QUESTION: 11

Which of the following is always true about the feature preview phases Alpha and Beta?

- A. Alpha features are not available to the public.
- B. Alpha features are documented.
- C. Alpha and Beta features offer Service Level Agreements (SLAs).
- D. Beta features provide technical support.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The terms Alpha and Beta are often used in software development to describe different stages of feature testing and release.

* Alpha Features:

* Option A is correct because Alpha features are typically in the early stages of development and are not available to the public. They are usually tested internally or by a limited audience.

* Incorrect Options:

* Option B is incorrect because Alpha features are often undocumented as they are in the early development phase.

* Option C is incorrect because Alpha and Beta features usually do not offer Service Level Agreements (SLAs) due to their experimental nature.

* Option D is incorrect because Beta features might offer limited support, but it is not guaranteed, especially compared to fully released features.

References:

GitHub Docs: About Feature Previews

NEW QUESTION: 12

GitHub Copilot leverages an AI model trained using:

A. public, internal, and private repositories in your GitHub organization.

B. public and internal repositories in your GitHub organization.

C. public GitHub repositories.

D. code samples from online forums.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

In GitHub, why is it recommended to deploy from your feature branch before merging into the main branch?

A. To directly deploy changes from the main branch without any intermediate testing

B. To speed up the process of merging changes into the main branch

C. To avoid the need for testing changes in production

D. To ensure the changes are verified and validated in a production environment

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

It is recommended to deploy from your feature branch before merging into the main branch to ensure the changes are verified and validated in a production environment. This practice helps in identifying any potential issues or bugs in a real-world scenario before the changes are permanently integrated into the main branch. By deploying from the feature branch, developers can catch and address issues early, reducing the risk of introducing bugs into the main branch, which is usually considered the stable branch.

NEW QUESTION: 14

For which of the following does GitHub provide hosted runners?

A. Kubernetes

B. AWS, Azure, and GCP

C. Docker

D. Linux, Windows, and macOS

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

What is a gist?

- A. GitHub app
- B. Git repository
- C. Markdown document
- D. GitHub Pages site

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A gist on GitHub is essentially a Git repository, albeit a simplified one, designed for sharing snippets of code, notes, or other text content. Gists support version control and can be public or secret.

* Gist as a Git Repository:

* Option B is correct because each gist is a Git repository, meaning you can clone it, commit changes, and even fork it, just like any other Git repository.

* Incorrect Options:

* Option A is incorrect because a gist is not an app; it's a feature of GitHub that provides a simplified repository.

* Option C is incorrect because while a gist may contain Markdown documents, it is fundamentally a repository that can hold various file types.

* Option D is incorrect because GitHub Pages is a separate service for hosting websites, not related to gists.

References:

GitHub Docs: About Gists

NEW QUESTION: 16

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

What are advantages of GitHub Projects over GitHub Projects Classic?

(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. GitHub Projects has multiple layout views.
- B. GitHub Projects has Insights.
- C. GitHub Projects are Copilot enabled.
- D. GitHub Projects can be connected to third-party tools.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

GitHub Projects is a newer, more powerful version of project management within GitHub, offering enhanced features over the classic version.

* Multiple Layout Views:

* Option A is correct because GitHub Projects supports multiple views, such as board, table, and timeline views, allowing users to visualize their work in different ways according to their needs.

* Insights:

* Option B is correct because GitHub Projects provides insights and analytics, enabling teams to track progress and make data-driven decisions.

* Incorrect Options:

* Option C is incorrect because while GitHub Copilot is a tool for code suggestions, it is not directly integrated with GitHub Projects as a feature.

* Option D is incorrect because both GitHub Projects and GitHub Projects Classic can be connected to third-party tools, so it is not an exclusive advantage of the newer GitHub Projects.

References:

GitHub Docs: Managing Projects

NEW QUESTION: 18

After 30 minutes of inactivity, a GitHub Codespace will:

- A. Be deleted
- B. Commit changes
- C. Restart
- D. Time out

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

After 30 minutes of inactivity, a GitHub Codespace will time out. This is designed to conserve resources when the Codespace is not being actively used. The session will be paused, and you'll

need to reconnect to resume your work. However, the Codespace is not deleted, and any unsaved changes might not be lost but should be committed or saved to prevent data loss.

NEW QUESTION: 19

In GitHub flow, what is the primary operation when a pull request is approved?

- A. The feature branch is merged.
- B. A release issue is created.
- C. A git tag is created.
- D. The changes are deployed.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which of the following keywords are used to link a pull request to an issue? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. join
- B. resolves
- C. closed
- D. connects
- E. merge
- F. fix

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which of the following GitHub syntax formats is consistent with the associated text?

- A. * This is a heading
- B. This is a link
- C. <!-- This is a comment -->
- D. This is bolded text
- E. 1. This is an ordered list

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

GitHub supports various syntax formats that align with Markdown and HTML conventions. Here 's a breakdown of the provided options:

* Comment Syntax:

* Option C is correct. The syntax <!-- This is a comment --> is used in Markdown files to insert comments. These comments will not be rendered in the final output, making them useful for adding notes or instructions within the code or documentation.

* Incorrect Options:

* Option A (* This is a heading) is incorrect because an asterisk (*) denotes an unordered list item, not a heading. A heading in Markdown is typically created with one or more hash symbols (#).

* Option B (This is a link) is incorrect because this is plain text and not the syntax for creating a link. The correct syntax would be [This is a link](URL) .

* Option D (This is bolded text) is incorrect because this is plain text, not the correct Markdown syntax for bold text, which should be ****This is bolded text**** or **__This is bolded text__** .

* Option E (1. This is an ordered list) is incorrect as it does represent an ordered list item, but it was not the syntax format asked about in the question. The question specifically focuses on matching associated text with syntax, where only the comment option is correct.

References:

GitHub Flavored Markdown (GFM)

GitHub Docs: Basic writing and formatting syntax

NEW QUESTION: 22

Which of the following items can you customize for an individual Codespace?

(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Shell
- B. Branch protections
- C. Name
- D. Default editor
- E. Operating system

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When using GitHub Codespaces, you can customize several aspects of the development environment:

Shell: You can choose the default shell to be used in the Codespace, such as Bash, Zsh, or PowerShell.

Name: Users can customize the name of their Codespace for easier identification.

Default editor: You can choose which editor to use within the Codespace, such as Visual Studio Code or others that may be supported.

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.

NEW QUESTION: 23

What is the difference between an organization member and an outside collaborator?

- A. Organization base permissions do not apply to outside collaborators.
- B. Two-factor authentication (2FA) is not required for outside collaborators.
- C. Outside collaborators cannot be given the admin role on a repository.
- D. Outside collaborators do not consume paid licenses.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In GitHub, an organization member is a user who has been added to an organization and is subject to the organization ' s base permissions and policies. An outside collaborator is a user who is not a member of the organization but has been granted access to one or more repositories within the organization.

Here's the difference between an organization member and an outside collaborator:

* Organization Members :

* Members are subject to the organization ' s base permissions, which apply across all repositories within the organization. These permissions might include read, write, or admin access, depending on what has been set as the default.

* Members consume paid licenses if the organization is on a paid plan.

* Members are required to have two-factor authentication (2FA) if the organization enforces it.

* Outside Collaborators :

* Outside collaborators do not have organization-wide permissions. They only have access to specific repositories to which they have been granted permission. This means organization base permissions do not apply to them (making option A correct).

* Outside collaborators do not consume paid licenses. They are only counted toward the license if they are made organization members.

* Outside collaborators can be granted any level of permission, including the admin role on specific repositories.

* Two-factor authentication (2FA) can be enforced for outside collaborators at the repository level, depending on the organization ' s security settings.

Given this information, option A is the correct answer: " Organization base permissions do not apply to outside collaborators. " References:

GitHub Documentation: Roles in an organization

GitHub Documentation: About outside collaborators

GitHub Documentation: Managing repository access for your organization

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which of the following statements most accurately describes who can access a private repository Wiki?

A. Wikis are only viewable by repository admins.

B. Wikis can be viewed by the same people who have Read access to the repository.

C. Wikis will not be visible until shared with a specific user.

D. Wikis are public regardless of whether you have access to the repository.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For private repositories on GitHub, the Wiki is accessible to anyone who has Read access to the repository.

This means that if you can view the code and files in the repository, you can also view its Wiki.

This makes Wikis a useful tool for documenting projects in a way that is available to all collaborators without requiring special permissions beyond those needed to access the repository itself.

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which mechanisms can you use to personalize Codespaces for your account? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. operating system
- B. devcontainer
- C. IDE plug-ins
- D. dotfiles
- E. branch protections
- F. settings sync

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which of the following best describes cloning a repository?

- A. It creates a copy of the repository on GitHub.com.
- B. It retrieves code updates from the remote repository.
- C. It creates a copy of the repository on your local machine.
- D. It imports your source code into a new repository.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cloning a repository in GitHub refers to creating a copy of the repository on your local machine . This allows you to work on the project offline, make changes, and later push those changes back to the remote repository.

It does not involve creating a copy on GitHub.com (which would be forking), retrieving updates (which would be pulling), or importing source code into a new repository (which is done differently).

NEW QUESTION: 27

An employee needs to find all issues within organization "Avocado " containing text " 404 error " and a " guacamole " label. Which of the following steps would be best to search for these results?

- A. Enter query org:Avocado is:issue label:guacamole " 404 error " in the search bar.
- B. Go to " Avocado " organization. Select Issues under a repository. Filter issues with a " guacamole " label.
- C. Enter query org:Avocado label:guacamole " 404 error " in the search bar. Select " Issues " in the Filter by section.
- D. Go to the Avocado organization settings. Select Repository defaults under Repository. Scroll to Repository labels and select the ' guacamole ' label.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

GitHub provides a powerful search syntax to filter and find specific issues across repositories in an organization.

* Search Query Syntax:

* Option A is correct because the query org:Avocado is:issue label:guacamole " 404 error " is the best way to search for all issues within the " Avocado " organization that contain the text " 404 error " and are labeled with " guacamole " . This query is precise and leverages GitHub's advanced search capabilities.

* Incorrect Options:

- * Option B is incorrect because it requires manual filtering in a specific repository rather than searching across the entire organization.
- * Option C is incorrect because selecting "Issues" in the filter by section is redundant when using the query is:issue .
- * Option D is incorrect because accessing organization settings to look for repository labels is not relevant to searching for issues.

References:

GitHub Docs: Searching Issues and Pull Requests

NEW QUESTION: 28

What are two recommended ways of improving the discoverability of a repository?
(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Register the repository with GitHub search.
- B. Create a README file describing the repository.
- C. Add labels to categorize the repository.
- D. Add topics to classify the repository.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Two recommended ways to improve the discoverability of a repository on GitHub are:

- * B. Create a README file describing the repository : A well-written README file provides essential information about the project, such as what it does, how to use it, and how to contribute. This is often the first thing potential users or contributors will see, making it critical for discoverability.
- * D. Add topics to classify the repository : Adding topics to your repository helps classify it under specific categories, making it easier for others to find it through GitHub's search and exploration features. Topics act like tags, helping to connect your project with users interested in similar subjects.

Registering a repository with GitHub search and adding labels are not applicable actions for improving discoverability in the broader sense.

NEW QUESTION: 29

Which of the following can be performed within GitHub Mobile?

- A. Utilizing the mobile device as a self-hosted runner
- B. Managing enterprise and organization settings
- C. Chat with other GitHub Mobile users via voice calling
- D. Forking and cloning repositories
- E. Managing notifications from github.com

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

GitHub Mobile provides a streamlined experience for managing your GitHub notifications and participating in discussions, but it does not offer full functionality compared to the desktop or web interface.

- * Managing Notifications:

- * Option E is correct because GitHub Mobile allows users to manage notifications, keeping them up to date with their repositories, issues, pull requests, and other activities on GitHub.
- * Incorrect Options:
- * Option A is incorrect because GitHub Mobile cannot be used as a self-hosted runner.
- * Option B is incorrect because managing enterprise and organization settings is not supported in GitHub Mobile.
- * Option C is incorrect because GitHub Mobile does not offer a chat or voice calling feature.
- * Option D is incorrect because forking and cloning repositories are not actions available in GitHub Mobile.

References:

GitHub Docs: GitHub Mobile

NEW QUESTION: 30

Where should a repository admin navigate to view pre-built visualizations from repository data?

- A. Settings
- B. Issues
- C. Insights
- D. Charts

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

GitHub provides repository admins with a feature called " Insights " where they can view various pre-built visualizations and analytics related to the repository.

* Insights:

* Option C is correct because the " Insights " tab in a GitHub repository offers various pre-built visualizations, including contributions, traffic, code frequency, dependency graphs, and more. This helps admins and maintainers track the project ' s activity and health.

* Other Options:

- * Option A (Settings) is incorrect because the Settings tab is where you configure repository settings, permissions, and integrations, but it does not provide visualizations of repository data.
- * Option B (Issues) is incorrect because the Issues tab is used for tracking bugs, enhancements, and other tasks but does not provide data visualizations.
- * Option D (Charts) is incorrect as there is no " Charts " tab or section in GitHub. The correct location for data visualizations is under " Insights. "

References:

GitHub Docs: Viewing Repository Insights

NEW QUESTION: 31

What command should you type to create and switch over to a new branch?

- A. git checkout -n newBranchName
- B. git checkout -b newBranchName
- C. git checkout newBranchName
- D. git branch newBranchName

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

When making comments in GitHub, the supported text language is:

- A. JavaScript.
- B. JSON.
- C. Markdown
- D. CSS.
- E. XML

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 33

What is defined as software that can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone?

- A. proprietary
- B. Innersource
- C. open source
- D. free source

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 34

Which of the following are available statuses of a pull request?

(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose four.)

- A. Draft
- B. Closed
- C. Rebasing
- D. Merged
- E. Modified
- F. Open

Answer: A,B,D,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Pull requests (PRs) on GitHub can have several statuses that indicate their current state in the development and review process:

* Draft:

- * Option A is correct. A pull request can be in a " Draft " status, indicating that it is a work in progress and not yet ready for review.
- * Closed:
- * Option B is correct. A pull request can be " Closed " without being merged, which might happen if the proposed changes are not needed or are incorporated differently.
- * Merged:
- * Option D is correct. A pull request that has been reviewed and approved can be " Merged " into the target branch, indicating that the changes have been successfully incorporated.
- * Open:
- * Option F is correct. An " Open " pull request is one that is active and awaiting review or further action.
- * Incorrect Options:
- * Option C (Rebasing) is incorrect because " Rebasing " is not a status; it ' s an operation that can be performed on branches.
- * Option E (Modified) is incorrect because there is no " Modified " status for pull requests.

References:

GitHub Docs: About Pull Requests

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which of the following can be performed within GitHub Desktop?

- A.** Creating and managing issues
- B.** Reviewing and approving pull requests
- C.** Adding and cloning repositories
- D.** Commenting on discussions
- E.** Integrating with office suite software

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

GitHub Desktop is a graphical interface that allows users to interact with GitHub repositories. It simplifies certain Git operations without the need for command-line usage.

- * GitHub Desktop Capabilities:
- * Option C is correct because GitHub Desktop allows users to add local repositories to their GitHub account, clone repositories from GitHub to their local machine, and manage repositories effectively.
- * Incorrect Options:
- * Option A is incorrect because GitHub Desktop does not support creating or managing issues directly; this is done through the GitHub web interface.
- * Option B is incorrect because reviewing and approving pull requests is also managed through the GitHub web interface.
- * Option D is incorrect because commenting on discussions is done on the GitHub platform, not through GitHub Desktop.
- * Option E is incorrect because GitHub Desktop does not integrate with office suite software.

References:

NEW QUESTION: 36

What layouts are available for GitHub Projects?

(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Roadmap
- B. Kanban
- C. Board
- D. Table
- E. Backlog

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

GitHub Projects supports various layouts to help teams organize and visualize their work. The available layouts include:

- * B. Kanban : This is a visual task management tool where tasks are represented as cards and moved across columns that represent different stages of work.
- * C. Board : This layout is similar to Kanban but can be more flexible, allowing users to set up boards in various ways to suit their workflow needs.
- * D. Table : The Table layout allows you to view your tasks in a spreadsheet-like format, making it easy to manage and edit large amounts of data at once.
- * Roadmap and Backlog are not standard layouts provided by GitHub Projects. While these terms might be relevant in other project management contexts, GitHub Projects specifically offers Kanban, Board, and Table layouts.

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which of the following permissions can be enabled or disabled at the enterprise level? (Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. repository secrets
- B. repository deletion and transfer
- C. repository visibility change
- D. repository naming convention

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

What are the key areas of focus for GitHub?

(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Nurturing a community that supports open source principles
- B. Providing access and opportunities for developers
- C. Providing a social media platform for project managers
- D. Building a technology platform for secure code sharing and collaboration
- E. Hosting video calls with other developers

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

GitHub focuses on several key areas that align with its mission to support developers and foster collaboration:

- * Nurturing a Community That Supports Open Source Principles:

- * Option A is correct. GitHub is a major advocate for open-source software development, providing tools and platforms that enable open collaboration. GitHub hosts millions of open-source projects and supports a community-driven approach to software development.

- * Providing Access and Opportunities for Developers:

- * Option B is correct. GitHub provides a wide range of resources, such as GitHub Education, GitHub Actions, and GitHub Marketplace, to empower developers. These tools and opportunities help developers of all levels to learn, contribute, and improve their skills.

- * Building a Technology Platform for Secure Code Sharing and Collaboration:

- * Option D is correct. GitHub's core function is to provide a platform where developers can securely share code and collaborate. Features like private repositories, branch protections, and GitHub Actions for CI/CD (Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment) workflows highlight this focus.

- * Incorrect Options:

- * Option C is incorrect because GitHub is not a social media platform for project managers; it is a code hosting platform with social features primarily aimed at developers.

- * Option E is incorrect because GitHub does not focus on hosting video calls. While some integrations might allow for video conferencing, it is not a core focus of GitHub.

References:

GitHub Docs: The GitHub Developer Experience

GitHub Docs: About GitHub

This detailed explanation covers the primary focuses of GitHub, emphasizing its role in the open-source community and its commitment to providing a secure and collaborative platform for developers.

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which GitHub tools or features is best to quickly modify a batch of files in a repository?

A. Create and use a new GitHub Codespace.

B. Install and use GitHub Desktop.

C. Install and use GitHub Mobile.

D. Use github.dev from a web browser.

E. Install and use the git CLI.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

Which Insights feature allows users to view repository activity including: pull requests, issues, and commit history?

A. Activity overview

B. Code frequency

- C. Traffic
- D. Pulse

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 41

How is github.dev different than Codespaces?

- A. A free monthly quota for personal accounts is provided by github.dev.
- B. Codespaces provides terminal access.
- C. Extensions in the Visual Studio Code Marketplace are supported by github.dev.
- D. Codespaces is available within the web browser.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

What are achievements on a GitHub user profile?

- A. virtual trophies awarded for completing coding challenges
- B. total number of repositories owned
- C. special recognition for significant contributions and milestones
- D. number of stars received on repositories

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

Which of the following default workflows are available as part of GitHub projects? (Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. " Pull request opened "
- B. " Item closed "
- C. " Auto-archive items "
- D. " Label added to issue "
- E. " Pull request merged "

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 44

What is the purpose of GitHub Sponsors?

- A. It funds the most popular open source projects based on stars.
- B. It provides a channel for GitHub to support open source projects.
- C. It offers a way for companies to purchase software on GitHub.
- D. It allows the developer community to financially support open source projects.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

GitHub Sponsors is a program designed to provide a platform for developers and companies to financially support open-source projects and their maintainers.

* Financial Support for Open Source Projects:

* Option D is correct because the main purpose of GitHub Sponsors is to allow members of the developer community, including individuals and organizations, to financially support open-source projects and maintainers. This helps sustain open-source development by providing developers with the resources they need to continue their work.

* Incorrect Options:

* Option A is incorrect because GitHub Sponsors is not based on project popularity (e.g., stars); it is based on voluntary contributions.

* Option B is incorrect because while GitHub provides the platform, the purpose of GitHub Sponsors is not for GitHub itself to fund projects, but to enable the broader community to do so.

* Option C is incorrect because GitHub Sponsors is not a marketplace for purchasing software but a platform for supporting developers.

References:

GitHub Docs: GitHub Sponsors

NEW QUESTION: 45

What is GitHub?

A. A proprietary software platform for nurturing creativity in developers and building a technology community

B. A cloud-based hosting service for version control and collaboration, focused on creating a safe and collaborative environment for developers

C. A platform that focuses on facilitating the growth and sharing of code, specifically designed for new developers to hone their skills

D. A centralized version control system designed for nurturing a community of developers and providing access to open source projects

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

GitHub is a cloud-based platform that provides hosting for software development and version control using Git. It offers tools for collaboration, project management, and security to create a safe and productive environment for developers.

* GitHub Overview:

* Option B is correct because GitHub is primarily known as a cloud-based hosting service for Git repositories, offering a collaborative environment where developers can work together on projects, manage version control, and implement security practices.

* Incorrect Options:

* Option A is incorrect because GitHub is not proprietary in the sense of being closed off from version control standards; it is widely recognized as an open platform for collaboration.

* Option C is incorrect because, while GitHub is accessible to new developers, it is designed for developers of all skill levels and not specifically tailored for beginners.

* Option D is incorrect because GitHub is not a centralized version control system; it supports Git, which is distributed.

References:

GitHub Docs: About GitHub

NEW QUESTION: 46

How can a user create a repository template, and what permissions are required?

- A. With Admin permissions, navigate to Repository settings and select Template Repository.
- B. With Maintain permissions, navigate to Organization settings, select the repository, and choose Template Repository.
- C. With Admin permissions, navigate to Organization settings, select the repository, and choose Template Repository.
- D. With Maintain permissions, navigate to Repository settings and select Template Repository.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Creating a repository template in GitHub requires specific steps and permissions:

* Creating a Repository Template:

* Option A is correct because a user with Admin permissions can navigate to the repository 's settings and enable the " Template Repository " option. This allows other users to generate new repositories from this template, which includes all branches, tags, and file history.

* Other Options:

* Option B is incorrect because " Maintain " permissions do not allow the creation of repository templates, and the option is not found in Organization settings but in the repository settings.

* Option C is incorrect because the " Template Repository " option is in the repository settings, not in Organization settings.

* Option D is incorrect because " Maintain " permissions do not grant the ability to create a repository template.

References:

GitHub Docs: Creating a Template Repository

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NEW QUESTION: 47

From the list of projects for an organization, how can a user identify a GitHub Projects template?

- A. Check the " show template " checkbox.
- B. Use the " is " filter in the search text box.
- C. Select the Templates tab.
- D. View the contents in the .github/projects folder.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In GitHub, when viewing the list of projects for an organization, a user can identify a GitHub Projects template by selecting the Templates tab . This tab specifically lists available templates that can be used to create new projects based on predefined structures and workflows.

NEW QUESTION: 48

If there are multiple README files, which of the following locations will be displayed first?

- A. .github
- B. /src
- C. Root
- D. /docs

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When multiple README files exist in different locations within a GitHub repository, the README.md file located in the root directory of the repository will be displayed first by default. This file serves as the main documentation for the repository and is automatically rendered on the repository 's home page.

* Root Directory:

* Option C is correct because the README.md file in the root directory is prioritized and displayed first on GitHub. This is the standard behavior for how GitHub presents documentation.

* Incorrect Options:

* Option A (.github) is incorrect because while a README.md file in the .github directory might be used for certain configurations, it is not the first to be displayed.

* Option B (/src) is incorrect because the README.md in the src directory is not prioritized over the root.

* Option D (/docs) is incorrect because documentation in the /docs folder is typically secondary to the root README.md .

References:

GitHub Docs: About READMEs

NEW QUESTION: 49

Without using advanced search syntax, what are some of the available default filters when searching through issues? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. your project
- B. everything assigned to your team
- C. everything assigned to you
- D. your issues
- E. everything you have commented on

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 50

What is the minimum access needed to contribute to a repository?

- A. Read
- B. Triage
- C. Maintain
- D. Write

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To contribute to a GitHub repository, a user typically needs to be able to create branches, push changes, and open pull requests. These actions require Write access, which is the minimum level of access needed to contribute code directly to a repository.

* Write Access:

* Option D is correct because " Write " access allows users to contribute to the repository by pushing changes, creating branches, and opening pull requests. This is the minimum required access level for contributing code.

* Incorrect Options:

* Option A (Read) is incorrect because " Read " access only allows viewing the repository, not making changes.

* Option B (Triage) is incorrect because while Triage access allows managing issues and pull requests, it does not allow pushing code.

* Option C (Maintain) is incorrect because " Maintain " access includes additional permissions beyond those needed for basic contributions, such as managing repository settings.

References:

GitHub Docs: Repository Roles for an Organization

NEW QUESTION: 51

As a user, which of the following default labels is used to indicate that a maintainer needs assistance on an issue or pull request?

- A. Enhancement
- B. Question
- C. Help wanted
- D. Documentation

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In GitHub, labels are used to categorize issues and pull requests, and certain default labels are provided to help manage tasks:

* Help Wanted Label:

* Option C is correct. The " Help wanted " label is used to indicate that the maintainer of the repository needs assistance on a particular issue or pull request. This label helps in attracting contributors who might be interested in helping with specific tasks.

* Other Options:

* Option A (" Enhancement ") is incorrect because it indicates a request for a new feature or improvement rather than a call for help.

* Option B (" Question ") is incorrect because it is used to flag issues or pull requests that seek clarification or additional information, not necessarily requiring assistance.

* Option D (" Documentation ") is incorrect because it labels issues or PRs related to documentation, not for seeking help.

References:

GitHub Docs: Using Labels

NEW QUESTION: 52

Why is branching a core concept in Git?

- A. Branching helps in automatically merging changes from different branches into the main branch.
- B. Branching creates an isolated environment to try new ideas and make changes without affecting other branches.
- C. Branching is necessary for organizing files and folders within a Git repository.
- D. Branching creates physical copies of the project on disk, ensuring data redundancy and backup.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 53

Pull requests can only be created between two branches that are:

- A. Authored by the same user.
- B. Authored by different users.
- C. The same.
- D. Different.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Pull requests are created to propose changes from one branch to another. These branches must be different; otherwise, there would be no changes to propose. Typically, pull requests are made from a feature or topic branch to a main branch (such as main or master), allowing for code review and integration before the changes are merged.

NEW QUESTION: 54

Which of the following GitHub features supports Polling?

- A. Discussions
- B. Projects
- C. Wikis
- D. Issues

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 55

Which of the following are included as pre-defined repository roles?

(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Security
- B. View

- C. Triage
- D. Maintain
- E. Delete
- F. Write

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

GitHub provides several pre-defined repository roles that determine the level of access and permissions a user has within a repository. The roles that are included by default are:

- * Triage : Allows users to manage issues and pull requests without write access to the code.
- * Maintain : Provides more extensive access, including managing settings, but without full administrative control.
- * Write : Grants permission to push changes and manage issues and pull requests.

Roles like " Security " and " Delete " are not standard pre-defined roles, and " View " is generally referred to as " Read " in GitHub ' s permission structure.

NEW QUESTION: 56

From the Organization settings, which restrictions can organization owners place on GitHub Actions usage?

(Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Allow actions that use self-hosted runners.
- B. Allow an action to be run from a Codespace.
- C. Allow specified actions.
- D. Allow actions by Marketplace verified creators.
- E. Allow actions created by GitHub.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Organization owners on GitHub have control over how GitHub Actions can be used within their organization.

They can enforce restrictions to ensure security and compliance with organizational policies.

* Allow Actions That Use Self-Hosted Runners:

* Option A is correct because organization owners can configure the usage of self-hosted runners, allowing greater control over the environment where actions are run.

* Allow Specified Actions:

* Option C is correct because organization owners can allow only specific actions to run, adding a layer of security by limiting actions to those that have been vetted.

* Allow Actions by Marketplace Verified Creators:

* Option D is correct because organization owners can choose to allow actions created by GitHub Marketplace verified creators, ensuring that only trusted actions are used.

* Incorrect Options:

* Option B is incorrect because GitHub Actions are not designed to be run directly from a Codespace; Codespaces are for development environments.

* Option E is a valid choice, but since the prompt asks for only three answers, it is not included in this response.

References:

GitHub Docs: Managing GitHub Actions Settings for Your Organization

NEW QUESTION: 57

Which of the following are components of GitHub Actions? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. jobs
- B. agents
- C. CI/CD
- D. steps
- E. octokit
- F. JavaScript
- G. events

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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