

## **Github Copilot Certification Questions**

### **Domain 1: Responsible AI (7%)**

**1. What is Responsible AI?**

- A) AI that is always accurate
- B) AI that adheres to ethical guidelines and principles
- C) AI that is developed by large companies
- D) AI that is open-source

**2. Which of the following is a key principle of Responsible AI?**

- A) Profit maximization
- B) Transparency
- C) Speed of development
- D) Proprietary algorithms

**3. Why is fairness important in AI?**

- A) To ensure AI systems are profitable
- B) To prevent bias and discrimination
- C) To increase the speed of AI development
- D) To reduce the cost of AI systems

**4. What does AI transparency involve?**

- A) Making AI systems open-source
- B) Explaining how AI decisions are made
- C) Ensuring AI systems are fast
- D) Keeping AI algorithms secret

**5. Which organization provides guidelines for Responsible AI?**

- A) World Health Organization
- B) OpenAI
- C) IEEE
- D) NASA

**6. What is the goal of AI accountability?**

- A) To make AI systems faster
- B) To ensure there is a clear responsibility for AI outcomes
- C) To reduce the cost of AI systems
- D) To make AI systems open-source

**7. Which of the following is a risk of not following Responsible AI principles?**

- A) Increased profitability
- B) Bias and discrimination
- C) Faster development
- D) Proprietary algorithms

**8. What is AI ethics concerned with?**

- A) The speed of AI development
- B) The moral implications of AI
- C) The profitability of AI systems
- D) The proprietary nature of AI algorithms

**9. Why is inclusivity important in AI development?**

- A) To ensure AI systems are profitable
- B) To prevent bias and ensure diverse perspectives
- C) To increase the speed of AI development
- D) To keep AI algorithms secret

**10. What is the role of human oversight in Responsible AI?**

- A) To make AI systems faster
- B) To ensure AI systems are used ethically and responsibly
- C) To reduce the cost of AI systems
- D) To make AI systems open-source

## **Domain 2: GitHub Copilot Plans and Features (31%)**

**11. What is GitHub Copilot?**

- A) A project management tool
- B) An AI-powered code completion tool
- C) A version control system
- D) A bug tracking system

**12. Which AI model powers GitHub Copilot?**

- A) GPT-3
- B) BERT
- C) T5
- D) GPT-4

**13. What programming languages does GitHub Copilot support?**

- A) Only Python
- B) Only JavaScript
- C) Multiple programming languages
- D) Only Java

**14. How does GitHub Copilot provide code suggestions?**

- A) By analyzing the entire internet
- B) By using a large language model trained on public code
- C) By using a fixed set of code snippets
- D) By using a rule-based system

**15. Can GitHub Copilot be used for writing documentation?**

- A) No, it only writes code
- B) Yes, it can help write documentation
- C) Only for Python documentation
- D) Only for JavaScript documentation

**16. What is the main benefit of using GitHub Copilot?**

- A) It makes code reviews unnecessary
- B) It helps developers write code faster
- C) It replaces the need for human developers
- D) It makes projects open-source

**17. How does GitHub Copilot handle code context?**

- A) It ignores the context
- B) It uses the context of the current file and function
- C) It only uses the context of the current line
- D) It uses the context of the entire project

**18. What is the GitHub Copilot Labs feature?**

- A) A feature for managing repositories
- B) A feature for experimenting with new AI models
- C) A feature for testing code
- D) A feature for managing issues

**19. Can GitHub Copilot be used in Visual Studio Code?**

- A) No, it only works in GitHub
- B) Yes, it has an extension for Visual Studio Code
- C) Only in the web version of Visual Studio Code
- D) Only in the desktop version of Visual Studio Code

**20. What is the GitHub Copilot for Business plan?**

- A) A free plan for individual developers
- B) A paid plan for teams and organizations
- C) A plan for open-source projects
- D) A plan for educational institutions

**Domain 3: How GitHub Copilot Works and Handles Data (15%)**

**21. How does GitHub Copilot generate code suggestions?**

- A) By using a rule-based system
- B) By using a large language model trained on public code
- C) By analyzing the entire internet
- D) By using a fixed set of code snippets

**22. What type of data does GitHub Copilot use for training?**

- A) Proprietary code
- B) Publicly available code
- C) Only Python code
- D) Only JavaScript code

**23. How does GitHub Copilot ensure the privacy of user data?**

- A) By storing all data locally
- B) By not storing any user data
- C) By anonymizing and aggregating data
- D) By using encryption

**24. What is the role of the OpenAI Codex model in GitHub Copilot?**

- A) It manages repositories
- B) It generates code suggestions
- C) It tracks issues
- D) It handles pull requests

**25. How does GitHub Copilot handle sensitive information in code?**

- A) It ignores sensitive information
- B) It flags and removes sensitive information
- C) It stores sensitive information securely
- D) It encrypts sensitive information

**26. Can GitHub Copilot access private repositories?**

- A) No, it only accesses public repositories
- B) Yes, with user permission
- C) Only for open-source projects
- D) Only for educational institutions

**27. What is the purpose of the telemetry data collected by GitHub Copilot?**

- A) To improve the AI model
- B) To track user activity
- C) To store user code
- D) To manage repositories

**28. How does GitHub Copilot handle user feedback?**

- A) It ignores user feedback
- B) It uses feedback to improve suggestions
- C) It stores feedback securely
- D) It shares feedback with other users

**29. What is the main source of training data for GitHub Copilot?**

- A) Proprietary code
- B) Publicly available code
- C) Only Python code
- D) Only JavaScript code

**30. How does GitHub Copilot ensure the quality of code suggestions?**

- A) By using a rule-based system
- B) By using a large language model trained on high-quality code
- C) By analyzing the entire internet
- D) By using a fixed set of code snippets

#### **Domain 4: Prompt Crafting and Prompt Engineering (9%)**

**31. What is prompt engineering?**

- A) The process of writing code
- B) The process of designing and refining prompts for AI models
- C) The process of managing repositories
- D) The process of testing code

**32. Why is prompt crafting important for GitHub Copilot?**

- A) To ensure code is written faster
- B) To improve the accuracy and relevance of code suggestions
- C) To reduce the cost of AI systems
- D) To make projects open-source

**33. What is a good practice for crafting effective prompts?**

- A) Using vague and general prompts
- B) Using clear and specific prompts
- C) Using long and complex prompts
- D) Using short and ambiguous prompts

**34. How can you refine a prompt to get better code suggestions?**

- A) By making the prompt more general
- B) By making the prompt more specific
- C) By making the prompt longer
- D) By making the prompt shorter

**35. What is the role of context in prompt engineering?**

- A) To ignore the context
- B) To use the context to generate relevant suggestions
- C) To store the context securely
- D) To share the context with other users

**36. How can you provide context to GitHub Copilot in a prompt?**

- A) By writing a detailed comment
- B) By writing a vague comment
- C) By writing a long comment
- D) By writing a short comment

**37. What is a common mistake in prompt crafting?**

- A) Using clear and specific prompts
- B) Using vague and general prompts
- C) Using short and ambiguous prompts
- D) Using long and complex prompts

**38. How can you test the effectiveness of a prompt?**

- A) By using the prompt in different contexts
- B) By using the prompt in the same context
- C) By using the prompt only once
- D) By not using the prompt at all

**39. What is the benefit of using examples in prompts?**

- A) To make the prompt more general
- B) To provide clear guidance to the AI model
- C) To make the prompt longer
- D) To make the prompt shorter

**40. How can you improve a prompt that is not generating good suggestions?**

- A) By making the prompt more general
- B) By making the prompt more specific
- C) By making the prompt longer
- D) By making the prompt shorter

**Domain 5: Developer Use Cases for AI (14%)**

**41. What is a common use case for AI in software development?**

- A) Managing repositories
- B) Code completion and suggestions
- C) Tracking issues
- D) Handling pull requests

**42. How can AI help with code reviews?**

- A) By replacing human reviewers
- B) By providing automated code analysis and suggestions
- C) By managing repositories
- D) By tracking issues

**43. What is the benefit of using AI for bug detection?**

- A) To reduce the cost of development
- B) To identify and fix bugs faster
- C) To make projects open-source
- D) To manage repositories

**44. How can AI assist with documentation?**

- A) By writing code
- B) By generating and maintaining documentation
- C) By managing repositories
- D) By tracking issues

**45. What is a use case for AI in project management?**

- A) Code completion and suggestions
- B) Automated task assignment and tracking
- C) Handling pull requests
- D) Writing code

**46. How can AI help with testing?**

- A) By writing code
- B) By generating test cases and automating tests
- C) By managing repositories
- D) By tracking issues

**47. What is the role of AI in continuous integration and deployment (CI/CD)?**

- A) Writing code
- B) Automating build and deployment processes
- C) Managing repositories
- D) Tracking issues

**48. How can AI improve code quality?**

- A) By writing code
- B) By providing automated code analysis and suggestions
- C) By managing repositories
- D) By tracking issues



**49. What is a use case for AI in security?**

- A) Writing code
- B) Identifying and mitigating security vulnerabilities
- C) Managing repositories
- D) Tracking issues

**50. How can AI assist with code refactoring?**

- A) By writing code
- B) By providing suggestions for improving code structure and readability
- C) By managing repositories
- D) By tracking issues

**Domain 6: Testing with GitHub Copilot (9%)**

**51. How can GitHub Copilot assist with writing test cases?**

- A) By managing repositories
- B) By generating test cases based on code context
- C) By tracking issues
- D) By handling pull requests

**52. What is the benefit of using GitHub Copilot for testing?**

- A) To reduce the cost of development
- B) To generate test cases faster and more accurately
- C) To make projects open-source
- D) To manage repositories

**53. How does GitHub Copilot handle test data?**

- A) It ignores test data
- B) It generates test data based on code context
- C) It stores test data securely
- D) It shares test data with other users

**54. Can GitHub Copilot be used for unit testing?**

- A) No, it only writes code
- B) Yes, it can generate unit tests
- C) Only for Python unit tests
- D) Only for JavaScript unit tests

**55. What is the role of GitHub Copilot in integration testing?**

- A) It manages repositories
- B) It generates integration tests based on code context
- C) It tracks issues
- D) It handles pull requests

**56. How can GitHub Copilot help with test automation?**

- A) By writing code
- B) By generating and maintaining automated tests
- C) By managing repositories
- D) By tracking issues

**57. What is a common use case for GitHub Copilot in testing?**

- A) Writing code
- B) Generating test cases and test data
- C) Managing repositories
- D) Tracking issues

**58. How does GitHub Copilot ensure the quality of generated tests?**

- A) By using a rule-based system
- B) By using a large language model trained on high-quality code
- C) By analyzing the entire internet
- D) By using a fixed set of code snippets

**59. Can GitHub Copilot be used for end-to-end testing?**

- A) No, it only writes code
- B) Yes, it can generate end-to-end tests
- C) Only for Python end-to-end tests
- D) Only for JavaScript end-to-end tests

**60. What is the benefit of using GitHub Copilot for regression testing?**

- A) To reduce the cost of development
- B) To generate regression tests faster and more accurately
- C) To make projects open-source
- D) To manage repositories

## **Domain 7: Privacy Fundamentals and Context Exclusions (15%)**

### **61. What is the importance of privacy in AI?**

- A) To increase the speed of AI development
- B) To protect user data and ensure ethical use of AI
- C) To reduce the cost of AI systems
- D) To make AI systems open-source

### **62. How does GitHub Copilot handle user data?**

- A) By storing all data locally
- B) By anonymizing and aggregating data
- C) By not storing any user data
- D) By using encryption

### **63. What is context exclusion in GitHub Copilot?**

- A) Ignoring the context of the current file
- B) Excluding sensitive information from code suggestions
- C) Storing the context securely
- D) Sharing the context with other users

### **64. Why is it important to exclude sensitive information from code suggestions?**

- A) To increase the speed of AI development
- B) To protect user privacy and prevent data leaks
- C) To reduce the cost of AI systems
- D) To make AI systems open-source

### **65. How can developers ensure their code does not contain sensitive information?**

- A) By using vague and general prompts
- B) By reviewing and sanitizing their code
- C) By making their code open-source
- D) By using long and complex prompts

### **66. What is the role of encryption in protecting user data?**

- A) To increase the speed of AI development
- B) To secure data and prevent unauthorized access
- C) To reduce the cost of AI systems
- D) To make AI systems open-source

**67. How does GitHub Copilot ensure the privacy of code suggestions?**

- A) By storing all suggestions locally
- B) By anonymizing and aggregating data
- C) By not storing any suggestions
- D) By using encryption

**Answers**

1. B	24. B	47. B
2. B	25. B	48. B
3. B	26. B	49. B
4. B	27. A	50. B
5. C	28. B	51. B
6. B	29. B	52. B
7. B	30. B	53. B
8. B	31. B	54. B
9. B	32. B	55. B
10. B	33. B	56. B
11. B	34. B	57. B
12. D	35. B	58. B
13. C	36. A	59. B
14. B	37. B	60. B
15. B	38. A	61. B
16. B	39. B	62. B
17. B	40. B	63. B
18. B	41. B	64. B
19. B	42. B	65. B
20. B	43. B	66. B
21. B	44. B	67. B
22. B	45. B	
23. C	46. B	