DUMPSLINK

GitHub

GitHub-Foundations

GitHub Foundations

QUESTION & ANSWERS

Which features are commonly found in a user's public GitHub user profile?

Option A :

wiki contributions, organization memberships, and follower count

Option B :

private repositories, project boards, and code snippets

Option C :

metadata, achievements, profile readme, repositories, pinned repositories, and stars

Option D :

comment history, project forks, and file downloads

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

A user's GitHub profile includes metadata (user information), achievements, profile readme, repositories, pinned repositories, and stars. These features provide a comprehensive overview of a user's GitHub activity, contributions, and projects.

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WRONG ANSWERS:

• comment history, project forks, and file downloads are not typically featured in the user profile; they relate to specific repositories or project details

• private repositories, project boards, and code snippets are aspects of GitHub but are not directly part of the user profile

• wiki contributions, organization memberships, and follower count are relevant but are not primary features displayed in the user profile

QUESTION: 2

Your new team member has been assigned to help you manage the code base for the new release of the stock trading application within your organization. You are unsure how you were provided access to the code repository but would like to help your colleague get the appropriate access. What is the best approach?

Option A :

add your new team member directly to the GitHub repository

Option B :

instruct your colleague to contact GitHub support for access

Option C :

reach out to the organization owner to view which teams have access to the repository and then have that owner or a team maintainer add your colleague to the appropriate team

Option D :

reach out to the organization moderator to view which teams have access to the repository and then have them add your collegue to the appropriate team

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

To perform any actions on GitHub a person must have sufficient access to the relevant account or resource. This access is controlled by permissions. A permission is the ability to perform a specific action. A role is a set of permissions you can assign to individuals or teams. Teams allow you to manage access for people in an organization. People with owner or team maintainer permissions can add organization members to teams to assign them their appropriate roles.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• People with admin access to a repository can manage access to the repository, so while it may be possible to provide your team member access directly to the repository it is unclear if you have access to do so. In addition, adding a user directly without understanding the access process may lead to inappropriate permissions and security risks.

• While GitHub support can assist with certain issues, access to specific repositories is typically managed by repository owners or administrators. Relying solely on GitHub support may not be the most efficient approach for repository access.

• Organization moderators have access to block and unblock non-member contributors, set interaction limits, and hide comments in public repositories owned by the organization but they do not have access to assign members to teams.

https://docs.github.com/en/get-started/learning-about-github/access-permissions-on-github

https://docs.github.com/en/organizations/managing-peoples-access-to-your-organization-with-roles/roles-in-an-organization

https://docs.github.com/en/organizations/managing-peoples-access-to-your-organization-with-roles/roles-in-an-organization#permissions-for-organization-roles

https://docs.github.com/en/organizations/managing-user-access-to-your-organizations-repositories/managing-repository-roles/managing-an-individuals-access-to-an-organization-repository

QUESTION: 3

As a project manager overseeing a GitHub repository, you want to assess community engagement, track key metrics, and pull useful data. How might GitHub repository insights help you?

Option A :

repository insights allow you to track all open tasks and issues

Option B :

repository insights highlight secret and code scanning alerts

Option C :

repository insights graph activity and contributor engagement of your project

Option D :

repository insights provides contributors email addresses for you to contact them directly

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

GitHub repository insights and the respective repository's graphs give you information on traffic, projects that depend on the repository, contributors and commits to the repository, and a repository's forks and network. You can use this data to get a better understanding of who's using your repository and why they're using it.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• Secret and code scanning alerts pertains to security features rather than analytics and insights related to repository activity and engagement. Therefore these are managed and visible on the Security tab within GitHub.

• GitHub Repository does show contributor activity, but does not expose individual contributors' email addresses because of user privacy and security.

• GitHub Issues are used to track ideas, feedback, tasks, or bugs for work on GitHub. While GitHub repository insights provide a summarized view of activity of issues (issues closed, issues opened, etc.) issue tracking is not part of GitHub insights, but rather can be found on the GitHub Issues tab.

https://docs.github.com/en/repositories/viewing-activity-and-data-for-your-repository/using-pulse-to-view-a-summary-of-repository-activity

QUESTION: 4

Amir is a developer working on a complex coding project and recently started using GitHub Copilot to assist with code suggestions. How can GitHub Copilot enhance Amir's coding experience and workflow?

Option A :

GitHub Copilot allows real-time collaboration with Amir's team members, facilitating simultaneous code editing

Option B :

GitHub Copilot provides code reviews and suggests improvements in Amir's existing codebase

Option C :

GitHub Copilot can automatically generate and complete entire code files based on input from Amir

Option D :

GitHub Copilot is specifically designed for managing and organizing Amir's project tasks on GitHub

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

GitHub Copilot is an AI pair programmer that offers autocomplete-style suggestions as you code. You can receive suggestions from GitHub Copilot by writing the code you want to use or by writing a natural language comment describing what you want the code to do. GitHub Copilot analyzes the context in the file you are editing, as well as related files, and offers suggestions from within your text editor.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• Real-time collaboration with team members is not a primary feature of GitHub Copilot. It is more focused on code generation.

• GitHub Copilot is not specifically designed for managing and organizing project tasks; its main functionality is code completion and generation.

• While GitHub Copilot aids in code generation, it is not designed for code reviews or suggesting improvements in the existing codebase.

https://docs.github.com/en/copilot/overview-of-github-copilot/about-github-copilot-individual

QUESTION: 5

After passing the GitHub Foundations exam, Kyle is curious about upcoming features on GitHub and wants to explore new functionalities before they are officially released. What feature should he use to access and test

these upcoming capabilities?

Option A :

GitHub Actions

Option B :

GitHub Sponsors

Option C :

GitHub Feature Previews

Option D :

GitHub Discussions

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Feature Previews allow users like Kyle to access and test upcoming GitHub functionalities before they are officially released. Enabling feature previews provides a preview of the latest enhancements and features that GitHub is actively developing. These features are released in Alpha, Beta, and then finally go GA.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• GitHub Actions is a service for automating workflows, such as continuous integration and deployment, and is not explicitly related to previewing upcoming GitHub features.

• GitHub Sponsors is a program for supporting open-source developers financially and is not related to accessing feature previews.

• GitHub Discussions is a feature for community discussions within a repository but is not focused explicitly on previewing upcoming features; it's more centered around communication and collaboration.

https://docs.github.com/en/get-started/using-github/exploring-early-access-releases-with-feature-preview

QUESTION: 6

What are helpful topics to include to classify a GitHub repository? (select three)

Option A :

language

Option B :

license

Option C :

subject area

Option D :

repository's intended purpose

Correct Answer: A,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

GitHub topics all you to explore repositories in a particular subject area, find projects to contribute to, and discover new solutions to a specific problem. Helpful topics to classify a repository include the repository's intended purpose, subject area, community, or language. Additionally, GitHub analyzes public repository content and generates suggested topics that repository admins can accept or reject. Private repository content is not analyzed and does not receive topic suggestions.

****

WRONG ANSWER:

• GitHub topics don't typically include license information. Most people place their license text in a file named LICENSE.txt (or LICENSE.md or LICENSE.rst) in the root of the repository

https://docs.github.com/en/repositories/managing-your-repositorys-settings-and-features/customizing-your-repository/classifying-your-repository-with-topics

QUESTION: 7

When using GitHub Actions, what is the proper order of operations when a pull request is opened?

Option A :

Action ➜ Steps ➜ Job ➜ Workflow ➜ Event

Option B :

Event ➜ Workflow ➜ Job ➜ Steps ➜ Action

Option C :

Action ➜ Steps ➜ Workflow ➜ Event ➜ Job

Option D :

Workflow ➜ Event ➜ Steps ➜ Job ➜ Action

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

You can configure a GitHub Actions workflow to be triggered when an event occurs in your repository, such as a pull request being opened or an issue being created. Your workflow contains one or more jobs which can run in sequential order or in parallel. Each job will run inside its own virtual machine runner, or inside a container, and has one or more steps that either run a script that you define or run an action, which is a reusable extension that can simplify your workflow.

****
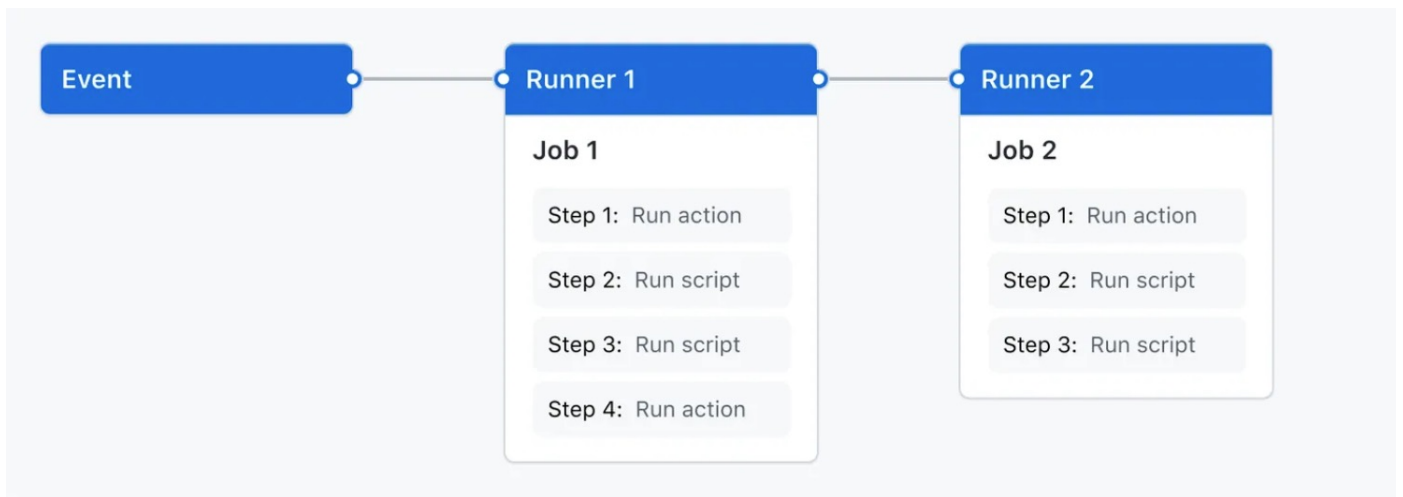
WRONG ANSWERS:

• Workflow → Event → Steps → Job → Action is incorrect because the pull request is the "EVENT" and it should come first

• Action → Steps → Workflow → Event → Job is incorrect because the pull request is the "EVENT" and it should come first

• Action → Steps → Job → Workflow → Event is the right workflow, but just backwards

https://docs.github.com/en/actions/learn-github-actions/understanding-github-actions

QUESTION: 8

What two types of projects can you create when using GitHub Projects? (select two)

Option A :

team project

Option B :

organization project

Option C :

milestone project

Option D :

user project

	Correct Answer: B,D

Explanation/Reference:

You can either create an organization project or a user project. To create an organization project, you need a GitHub organization.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• team project is not a valid type of project. GitHub only supports an organization or user project

• milestone project is not a valid type of project. GitHub only supports an organization or user project

https://docs.github.com/en/issues/planning-and-tracking-with-projects/learning-about-projects/quickstart-for-projects

QUESTION: 9

What is the difference between an issue template and an issue form?

Option A :

issue templates merely provide text that contributors can remove and replace with their own input, but a form enables you to build structured forms with required fields and easy-to-follow steps to ensure you don't miss important details

Option B :

issue templates are built in Markdown, while issue forms require knowledge of HTML to build out different components of the desired form to capture data from the user submitting the issue in GitHub

Option C :

issue templates are provided by GitHub by default, but issue forms are found in the GitHub Marketplace and can help with quickly resolving issues submitted by users

Option D :

issue templates are submitted through the GitHub UI, but issue forms are committed directly to the repository through a merge request

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

You can create custom issue forms by adding a YAML form definition file to the /.github/ISSUE_TEMPLATE folder in your repository. You can define different input types, validations, default assignees, and default labels for your issue forms.

When a contributor fills out an issue form, their responses for each input are converted to markdown and added to the body of an issue. Contributors can edit their issues created with issue forms, and other people can interact with the issues like an issue created through other methods.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• issue templates are built in markdown, but forms are built using YAML, not HTML

• issue templates and issue forms are not provided by GitHub, but are created by GitHub maintainers in an attempt to capture the correct information from the user submitting the data

• there is no difference between where issues and forms can be created

https://docs.github.com/en/communities/using-templates-to-encourage-useful-issues-and-pull-requests/syntax-for-issue-forms

QUESTION: 10

What is the purpose of branch protection?

Option A :

to enforce two-factor authentication for repository contributors

Option B :

to limit the number of commits allowed on a branch

Option C :

to automatically quarantine branches with suspicious code

Option D :

to prevent accidental or unauthorized changes to branches

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

You can protect important branches by setting branch protection rules, which define whether collaborators can delete or force push to the branch and set requirements for any pushes to the branch, such as passing status checks, a linear commit history or the number of approving reviews.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• Branch protection is not designed to restrict the number of commits but to safeguard branches from unintended changes.

• Branch protection itself does not enforce two-factor authentication. Authentication methods are configured at the user or organization level on GitHub.

• Branch protection does not have the capability to automatically quarantine branches based on code analysis. Its primary purpose is to set rules for branch changes and prevent accidental or unauthorized modifications.

https://docs.github.com/en/repositories/configuring-branches-and-merges-in-your-repository/managing-protected-branches/about-protected-branches

https://docs.github.com/en/repositories/configuring-branches-and-merges-in-your-repository/managing-protected-branches/managing-a-branch-protection-rule

QUESTION: 11

How does incorporating GitHub Actions into your development process contribute to increased efficiency and accelerated development cycles?

Option A :

GitHub Actions can automatically add the appropriate labels whenever someone creates a new issue in your repository

Option B :

GitHub Actions can run multiple jobs after code has been merged to the main branch, such as deploying the application and running scripts

Option C :

GitHub Actions can automate the remediation of code errors that are found within a pull request before merging the changes

Option D :

GitHub Actions can automate tasks such as testing code as soon as a pull request has been created

Correct Answer: A,B,D

Explanation/Reference:

GitHub Actions is a continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) platform that allows you to automate your build, test, and deployment pipeline. You can create workflows that build and test every pull request to your repository, or deploy merged pull requests to production.

GitHub Actions goes beyond just DevOps and lets you run workflows when other events happen in your repository. For example, you can run a workflow to automatically add the appropriate labels whenever someone creates a new issue in your repository.

****

WRONG ANSWER:

• GitHub Actions won't remediate code errors you have pushed to the repo. It can test them and report back on errors but it won't automatically fix your bad code :(

https://docs.github.com/en/actions/learn-github-actions/understanding-github-actions

QUESTION: 12

When reviewing a pull request on GitHub, what is the purpose of the "Files changed" tab?

Option A :

the "Files changed" tab shows a list of commits

Option B :

the "Files changed" tab organizes files in descending order based on commit time

Option C :

the "Files changed" tab reveals the proposed changes as they would appear post-merge

Option D :

the "Files changed" tab displays the entire commit history

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

The "Files changed" tab in a pull request on GitHub displays the proposed changes as they would appear post-merge. Additions are shown in green and prefixed by a + sign, while removals are displayed in red and prefixed by a - sign.

```
        33   + }
        34   +
26      35     source "amazon-ebs" "ubuntu" {
27      36       ami_name       = "packer-ubuntu-aws-{{timestamp}}"
28      37       instance_type = "t2.micro"
29      38       region         = "us-west-2"
30      39       source_ami_filter {
31      40         filters = {
32           -         name                = "ubuntu/images/*ubuntu-xenial-16.04-amd64-server-*"
        41   +         name                = "ubuntu/images/*ubuntu-jammy-22.04-amd64-server-*"
33      42         root-device-type   = "ebs"
34      43         virtualization-type = "hvm"
35      44       }
                @@ -40,6 +49,13 @@ source "amazon-ebs" "ubuntu" {
```

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• The "Files changed" tab does not show a list of commits; it specifically focuses on proposed changes.

• The "Files changed" tab does not display the entire commit history; it focuses on the proposed changes.

• The organization of files in the "Files changed" tab is alphabetical, not based on commit time.

https://docs.github.com/en/pull-requests/collaborating-with-pull-requests/proposing-changes-to-your-work-with-pull-requests/about-comparing-branches-in-pull-requests

QUESTION: 13

How do GitHub projects automatically stay up to date with changes in issues or pull requests?

Option A :

by avoiding the use of automation in project management

Option B :

by requiring manual updates for each task

Option C :

by limiting access to project collaborators

Option D :

by automatically reflecting changes in fields such as assignees, milestones, and labels

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

Information is synced automatically to your project as you make changes, updating your views and charts. When you change information about a pull request or issue in your project, the pull request or issue reflects that information.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• GitHub projects automatically reflect changes that are made and do not require manual updates for each task

• Limiting access to project collaborators does not help the project automatically stay up to date; the project does it itself

• Automation is a key component in keeping your project up-to-date and organized

https://docs.github.com/en/issues/planning-and-tracking-with-projects/learning-about-projects/about-projects

QUESTION: 14

You've come across a GitHub Gist containing a useful code snippet that was created by another user, but you want to make modifications to it for your own use. What is the appropriate action to take?

Option A :

share the Gist URL with others to collaborate on the modifications

Option B :

download the Gist files individually and then upload them to your own Gist

Option C :

fork the Gist, or clone the Gist to your local machine and make the necessary modifications

Option D :

create a new pull request and ask the owner to approve and merge the changes

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Gists are actually Git repositories, meaning you can fork or clone any gist, even if you aren't the original author. You can also view a gist's full commit history, including diffs.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• Sharing the Gist URL with others is not the action you would take to make modifications for your own use. It is more aligned with collaboration rather than personal customization.

• Downloading and uploading Gist files individually is a more cumbersome process. Forking is a more streamlined way to make modifications while preserving version history.

• Creating a new pull request and asking the owner to merge isn't the correct path here. You'll want to Fork or Clone the Gist for your own use.

https://docs.github.com/en/get-started/writing-on-github/editing-and-sharing-content-with-gists/forking-and-cloning-gists

QUESTION: 15

Phil is an organization owner who provides different levels of access to private repositories owned by his organization. Who can Phil provide access to?

Option A :

Phil can provide access to organization members and teams but not to outside collaborator

Option B :

Phil can provide access to organization members, outside collaborators, and teams of people by utilizing roles and permissions for appropriate access levels.

Option C :

Phil can provide access to organization members and outside collaborators regardless if they have a GitHub account.

Option D :

Phil cannot provide access as an organization owner due to seperation of duties

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

You can give organization members, outside collaborators, and teams of people different levels of access to repositories owned by an organization by assigning them to roles.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• Organization owners have complete administrative access to your organization, including setting base permissions that apply to all members of an organization when accessing any of the organization's repositories.

• Organization owners can limit access to outside collaborators, but GitHub does provider owners the ability to provide access to outside collaborators should they choose to do so.

• GitHub organization owners cannot provide access to individuals to private accounts who are not GitHub users. Access control is tied to GitHub accounts.

https://docs.github.com/en/organizations/managing-user-access-to-your-organizations-repositories/managing-repository-roles/repository-roles-for-an-organization

QUESTION: 16

What is the primary purpose of GitHub Pages, and in what scenarios would you typically use them?

Option A :

GitHub Pages allow you to publish web pages directly from your repository, making them ideal for showcasing project documentation, a portfolio, or project-related content

Option B :

GitHub Pages are meant for hosting and displaying the repository's source code for public viewing

Option C :

GitHub Pages allow you to run server-side scripts to enhance the functionality of a repository

Option D :

GitHub Pages serve as a version control system for managing changes in a repository

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

You can use GitHub Pages to host a website about yourself, your organization, or your project directly from a repository on GitHub.com. GitHub Pages is a static site hosting service that takes HTML, CSS, and JavaScript files straight from a repository on GitHub, optionally runs the files through a build process, and publishes a website.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• GitHub Pages are not specifically designed for hosting and displaying the repository's source code. They are more commonly used for publishing web pages related to the project.

• GitHub Pages is not a version control system. It is a feature for hosting and publishing web pages directly from a repository.

• GitHub Pages do not run server-side scripts, and their primary purpose is not to enhance the functionality of a repository.

https://docs.github.com/en/pages/getting-started-with-github-pages/about-github-pages

QUESTION: 17

What is the purpose of creating and using saved replies on GitHub?

Option A :

used to automatically generate new responses to commonly asked questions in the repository

Option B :

used for tracking changes made by collaborators across different branches of a repository

Option C :

to store confidential information that can be shared across different repositories for enhanced collaboration

Option D :

to help streamline code reviews and issue discussions by providing reusable responses to common comments or questions

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

The primary purpose of creating and using saved replies on GitHub is to streamline code reviews and issue discussions. By saving and reusing common responses, it enhances efficiency and consistency in communication.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• Saved replies are not designed to store confidential information. They are meant to provide reusable responses in a transparent and collaborative manner.

• Saved replies do not generate new responses automatically. They save time for frequently used replies.

• Saved replies are not directly related to tracking changes collaborators make across different branches. They are more focused on improving communication and response efficiency.

https://docs.github.com/en/get-started/writing-on-github/working-with-saved-replies/about-saved-replies

QUESTION: 18

Which of the following security and analysis settings are always enabled on public repositories?

Option A :

dependency graph

Option B :

vulnerability reporting

Option C :

dependabot alerts

Option D :

secret scanning alerts for users

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

People with admin permissions to a repository can manage security and analysis settings for the repository. You can manage a subset of security and analysis features for public repositories. Other features are permanently enabled, including dependency graph and secret scanning alerts for partners.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• GitHub allows you to enable or disable the ability to receive alerts for vulnerabilities that affect your dependencies and manually generate Dependabot pull requests to resolve these vulnerabilities

• Some public repositories configure security advisories so that anyone can report security vulnerabilities directly and privately to the maintainers. Owners and administrators of public repositories can enable or disable private vulnerability reporting on their repositories.

• Secret scanning alerts for users are available for free on all public repositories, and for private and internal repositories that are owned by organizations using GitHub Enterprise Cloud with a license for GitHub Advanced Security. When you enable secret scanning for a repository, GitHub scans the code for patterns that match secrets used by many service providers. GitHub will always send alerts to partners for detected secrets in public repositories, but secrets scanning alerts for users can be enabled or disabled on public repositories.

https://docs.github.com/en/repositories/managing-your-repositorys-settings-and-features/enabling-features-for-your-

repository/managing-security-and-analysis-settings-for-your-repository

https://docs.github.com/en/code-security/security-advisories/guidance-on-reporting-and-writing-information-about-vulnerabilities/privately-reporting-a-security-vulnerability

https://docs.github.com/en/enterprise-cloud@latest/code-security/secret-scanning/about-secret-scanning#about-secret-scanning-for-partner-patterns

QUESTION: 19

Which of the following aspects distinguishes Projects Classic from Projects?

Option A :

Projects Classic provides a simpler and more streamlined project management experience

Option B :

Projects Classic is designed exclusively for open-source projects

Option C :

Projects Classic uses a different version control system than Projects

Option D :

Projects has limited integration capabilities compared to Projects Classic

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

Projects Classic was designed to offer a more simplified experience compared to Projects. It provides a more basic and intuitive interface to make it more accessible for users looking for a simpler approach.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• Projects Classic is not exclusively for open-source projects. Both Projects and Projects Classic can be used for open-source projects or private projects.

• Projects Classic does not use a version control system that is different from Projects. Both use the same system, which is Git.

• Projects actually have more integration capabilities than Projects Classic. Projects Classic may have limitations when it comes to integration capabilities.

https://docs.github.com/en/issues/organizing-your-work-with-project-boards/managing-project-boards/about-project-boards

https://docs.github.com/en/issues/planning-and-tracking-with-projects/learning-about-projects/about-projects

QUESTION: 20

What is the basic element of GitHub where users can store your code or files and view their revision history?

Option A :

repository

Option B :

commit

Option C :

issue

Option D :

branch

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

A GitHub repository is a centralized location where a project's source code, documentation, and related files are stored and managed using Git version control. It serves as a collaborative space where developers can contribute to the project by proposing changes, reporting issues, and engaging in discussions. A repository on GitHub provides transparency, enabling contributors to track the project's development history, view code changes over time, and collaborate seamlessly.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• branches are a parallel line of development that allows for isolated work on new features or bug fixes, keeping changes separate from the main codebase until ready for integration.

• commits are a snapshot of changes made to files, serving as a record in the version history of a repository

• issues are a tracked item that can represent tasks, enhancements, bugs, or general discussions, providing a centralized way for collaboration, discussion, and progress tracking

https://docs.github.com/en/repositories/creating-and-managing-repositories/about-repositories

QUESTION: 21

What are some of the reasons that a developer might choose to create a draft pull request in GitHub?

Option A :

to mark changes as incomplete, preventing any collaboration until the code is finalized

Option B :

draft pull requests are mandatory for large codebases and cannot be avoided

Option C :

to gather feedback from team members on proposed changes without the need for a formal review process

Option D :

to immediately trigger automated testing and integration processes

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

As a contributor, you want to be able to collaborate with your team members as soon as your code is ready to be reviewed. You may want to discuss the code with other team members, even if you plan on making changes to it later. But what if you don't want to submit the code for review just yet? Maybe the code is still a work in progress and you're not quite ready to merge it. Or maybe you just want to get the conversation started without actually submitting the code.

To help with this, you can use draft pull requests. This feature allows you to clearly indicate that your code is not yet ready for review. When you create a pull request, you can mark it as a draft instead of submitting it for review. This way, you can still start the conversation with your team members, while indicating that the code is not yet final.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• Draft pull requests do not immediately trigger automated testing and integration processes. They are a more informal stage for collaboration before the formal review process.

• Draft pull requests are not mandatory for large codebases; they are optional and serve specific collaboration purposes.

• Draft pull requests are not intended to mark changes as incomplete or prevent collaboration. They are designed to facilitate collaboration and discussion during the development process.

https://docs.github.com/en/pull-requests/collaborating-with-pull-requests/proposing-changes-to-your-work-with-pull-requests/creating-a-pull-request

QUESTION: 22

Which of the following is NOT a GitHub recommendation regarding the use of text messages for GitHub 2FA?

Option A :

Download and save your recovery codes to a secure location

Option B :

Review the list of countries where GitHub supports authentication via SMS

Option C :

Be sure that your device can receive text messages

Option D :

GitHub recommends using SMS for two-factor authentication instead of TOTP and security keys

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

GitHub strongly recommends using a time-based one-time password (TOTP) application to configure 2FA, and security keys as backup methods instead of SMS. TOTP applications are more reliable than SMS, especially for locations outside the United States. Many TOTP apps support the secure backup of your authentication codes in the cloud and can be restored if you lose access to your device.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• GitHub doesn't support sending SMS messages to phones in every country. Before configuring authentication via text message, review the list of countries where GitHub supports authentication via SMS

• Before using SMS two-factor authentication on GitHub, be sure that you can receive text messages. Carrier rates may apply.

• GitHub reommends that you download and save your recovery codes to a secure location because your recovery codes can help you get back into your account if you lose access.

https://docs.github.com/en/authentication/securing-your-account-with-two-factor-authentication-2fa/configuring-two-factor-authentication#configuring-two-factor-authentication-using-text-messages

QUESTION: 23

You can receive notifications for activity on GitHub.com in the following locations (select three)

Option A :

an email client that uses a verified email address

Option B :

the notifications inbox on GitHub Mobile, which syncs with the inbox on GitHub.com

Option C :

through text messages to a mobile phone

Option D :

the notifications inbox in the GitHub.com web interface

Correct Answer: A,B,D

Explanation/Reference:

You can receive notifications for activity on GitHub.com in the following locations:

• The notifications inbox in the GitHub.com web interface

• The notifications inbox on GitHub Mobile, which syncs with the inbox on GitHub.com

• An email client that uses a verified email address, which can also sync with the notifications inbox on GitHub.com and GitHub Mobile

To use the notifications inbox on GitHub and GitHub Mobile, you must enable web and mobile notifications in your notification settings. For more information, see "Choosing your notification settings."

Tip: If you receive both web and email notifications, you can automatically sync the read or unread status of the notification so that web notifications are automatically marked as read once you've read the corresponding email notification. To enable this sync, your email client must be able to view images from notifications@github.com.

****

WRONG ANSWER:

• GitHub doesn't offer notifications to a mobile phone natively

https://docs.github.com/en/account-and-profile/managing-subscriptions-and-notifications-on-github/setting-up-

notifications/configuring-notifications

QUESTION: 24

GitHub has announced a new feature that is available to all users in a Beta release. However, you can't find the feature while using your personal account. What do you need to do to enable access to this new feature?

Option A :

commit any changes to the repo to ensure your GitHub account is completely up to date with all the changes on your local machine

Option B :

wait until your repositories have enough stars to enable the Beta features since they are only available to the most popular users

Option C :

enable Feature preview in your account to gain access to certain Alpha and Beta features

Option D :

upgrade your personal account to GitHub Pro

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

You can use feature preview to see products or features that are available in beta and to enable or disable each feature for your personal account.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• you don't need to be a popular developer to gain access to Feature preview. You just need to enable it in your account

• GitHub doesn't know what changes you have made on your local machine, so it wouldn't impact any settings in your account

• Feature preview is not an option in a paid account

https://docs.github.com/en/get-started/using-github/exploring-early-access-releases-with-feature-preview

QUESTION: 25

Which is true as it relates to GitHub organization owners?

Option A :

organizations can only have a single owner for security purposes

Option B :

organization owners cannot change the role of other organization owners

Option C :

organizations can have more than one owner to avoid lapses in ownership

Option D :

organization owners can change their own organization role

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

GitHub organizations can have multiple owners for added flexibility and to distribute administrative responsibilities. If an organization only has one owner, the organization's projects can become inaccessible if the owner is unreachable. To ensure no one will lose access to a project, GitHub recommends that at least two people within each organization have the owner role.

****

QUESTION: 26

Which of the following activities on GitHub can you choose to subscribe to for notifications? (select four)

Option A :

when new collaborators have starred the repository

Option B :

a conversation in a specific issue, pull request, or gist

Option C :

issues, pull requests, releases, security alerts, and discussions

Option D :

when a new repository has been created by the same account

Option E :

CI activity, such as the status of workflows in repositories

Option F :

all activity in a repository

Correct Answer: B,C,E,F

Explanation/Reference:

You can choose to subscribe to notifications for:

• A conversation in a specific issue, pull request, or gist.

• All activity in a repository.

• CI activity, such as the status of workflows in repositories set up with GitHub Actions.

• Repository issues, pull requests, releases, security alerts, or discussions (if enabled).

You can also choose to automatically watch all repositories that you have push access to, except forks. You can watch any other repository you have access to manually by clicking Watch.

****

WRONG ANSWERS:

• GitHub doesn't have an option to enable notifications when somebody has starred your repository

• GitHub doesn't have the option to know when the same account has created a new repo

https://docs.github.com/en/account-and-profile/managing-subscriptions-and-notifications-on-github/setting-up-notifications/about-notifications

QUESTION: 27

What are the steps to set up GitHub Copilot for use?

Option A :

Speak into your IDE to activate GitHub Copilot.

Option B :

Install it as an IDE extension and create a GitHub account.

Option C :

Register for a GitHub Copilot subscription and await a physical installation package to be delivered.

Option D :

Download and run a standalone GitHub Copilot application.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

To use GitHub Copilot, you need to create a GitHub account, sign up for Copilot via its web page, and then install it as an extension into your IDE. Extensions are available for major IDEs like Visual Studio and Visual Studio Code.

QUESTION: 28

How can work be organized within a table in the new GitHub Projects?

Option A :

By using custom fields such as text, number, date, iteration, and single select to sort, rank, and group items.

Option B :

With a fixed set of fields and no customization options.

Option C :

Only by columns and cards.

Option D :

By configuring column presets for issue and pull request management only.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

In the new GitHub Projects, work can be organized within a table by using custom fields such as text, number, date, iteration, and single select to sort, rank, and group items, offering enhanced flexibility and customization for project tracking.

QUESTION: 29

How do you accept a suggestion from GitHub Copilot?

Option A :

Press "F1" key.

Option B :

Press the "Tab" key.

Option C :

Press "F4" key.

Option D :

Whisper 'Yes' softly into your computer's microphone.

Explanation/Reference:

To accept a suggestion from GitHub Copilot, you press the "Tab" key. This action confirms the selection of the suggested code by Copilot.

QUESTION: 30

Which GitHub feature is specifically designed for project planning and management?

Option A :

Actions

Option B :

Projects

Option C :

Discussions

Option D :

Notifications

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

Projects is a feature designed by GitHub for project planning and management, allowing users to organize and prioritize work within a repository in a kanban-style board.

QUESTION: 31

Where can you find the settings to change the visibility of your Project?

Option A :

Visibility and Access

Option B :

Project Hub

Option C :

Red Zone

Option D :

Danger Zone

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

The Danger Zone is the section where you can edit settings related to changing the visibility of your Project and perform actions such as deleting or closing your Project, providing critical controls for project administration in a clearly marked area.

QUESTION: 32

What is the primary purpose of using GitHub's global search feature?

Option A :

To search for trending topics or popular repositories without specifying any keywords.

Option B :

To find specific issues related to "sidebar" across all GitHub repositories.

Option C :

To exclusively search for user profiles and repositories without filtering for specific terms.

Option D :

To search for mentions of "sidebar" within a specific repository, including code, issues, and pull requests.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

The global search feature allows users to comprehensively search across GitHub, including code, issues, and more, using specific terms like "sidebar".

QUESTION: 33

How does GitHub Free for organizations differ from GitHub Team?

Option A :

GitHub Free for organizations includes email support, while GitHub Team does not.

Option B :

GitHub Team allows for private repository creation, whereas GitHub Free for organizations does not.

Option C :

GitHub Free for organizations offers unlimited collaborators on unlimited public repositories with a full feature set, while GitHub Team provides additional GitHub Actions minutes and GitHub Packages storage.

Option D :

GitHub Team restricts the number of collaborators, unlike GitHub Free for organizations.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

GitHub Free for organizations allows working with unlimited collaborators on unlimited public repositories with a full feature set or private repositories with a limited feature set. GitHub Team enhances this by providing increased GitHub Actions minutes and extra GitHub Packages storage, among other features, to facilitate better team collaboration and resource management.

QUESTION: 34

What is the name of the GitHub Actions feature that allows you to reuse GitHub Actions code?

Option A :

Reusable Workflows

Option B :

Composite Run Steps

Option C :

Actions Marketplace

Option D :

Actions Coding

Explanation/Reference:

Reusable Workflows is the GitHub Actions feature that allows you to reuse GitHub Actions code across different workflows within the same repository or across different repositories. This feature promotes code reuse and simplifies workflow management by enabling the use of predefined workflows.

QUESTION: 35

What information can you see with the 'git log' command?

Option A :

The status of remote repositories.

Option B :

Details of previous commits, including the timestamp, author, and commit message.

Option C :

The current state of the working tree and staging area.

Option D :

A list of staged but not yet committed changes.

Explanation/Reference:

The 'git log' command provides information about previous commits, including the commit's timestamp, the author's details, and the commit message, helping you track the project's history.

QUESTION: 36

What does a repository (repo) refer to in Git?

Option A :

The directory at the top level of a working tree where Git keeps all the history and metadata for a project.

Option B :

A command to transfer commits from one repository to another.

Option C :

A named reference to another Git repository used for push and pull operations.

Option D :

The set of directories and files being worked on in a project.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

A repository, often called a repo, is the directory at the top level of a working tree where Git keeps all the project's history and metadata.

QUESTION: 37

What is the purpose of labels in GitHub issues and pull requests?

Option A :

To identify and filter items based on their type, such as bug, feature request, or enhancement.

Option B :

To mark the priority of issues and pull requests for immediate action.

Option C :

To encrypt sensitive information within issues and pull requests.

Option D :

To automatically close issues and pull requests after a fixed period.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

Labels in GitHub are used to categorize issues and pull requests, making it easier to identify and filter them by type, such as bug, feature request, or enhancement.

QUESTION: 38

What does the 'git status' command do?

Option A :

Initializes a new Git repository.

Option B :

Displays a log of previous commits.

Option C :

Saves changes to the repository as a new snapshot.

Option D :

Displays the state of the working tree and the staging area, showing which changes are being tracked.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

The 'git status' command displays the current state of the working tree and the staging area, indicating which changes are being tracked by Git and are ready for another snapshot.

QUESTION: 39

What security measure can you enable through GitHub Mobile?

Option A :

CI status checks for pull requests.

Option B :

Image comparison in pull requests.

Option C :

Repository cloning for offline access.

Option D :

Two-factor authentication for your GitHub.com account.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

Two-factor authentication for your GitHub.com account is a security measure that can be enabled through GitHub Mobile, offering an additional layer of security to protect your account from unauthorized access.

QUESTION: 40

How many Codespaces can you create per repository or branch?

Option A :

Thirty Codespaces

Option B :

Ten Codespaces

Option C :

An unlimited number of Codespaces, subject to available space and resource limitations

Option D :

Two Codespaces

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

You can create an unlimited number of Codespaces per repository or branch, depending on available space. However, reaching a certain resource limit will prompt a message that an existing Codespace needs to be removed before creating a new one.

QUESTION: 41

How do forks in GitHub facilitate collaboration?

Option A :

They restrict access to the project to authorized users only.

Option B :

They allow users to create personal copies of a repository to experiment with changes without affecting the original project.

Option C :

They automatically merge changes from the original repository to the user's local copy.

Option D :

They provide a secure way to store project backups.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

Forks in GitHub allow users to create personal copies of a repository, enabling them to experiment with changes independently before proposing those changes back to the original project through pull requests.

QUESTION: 42

What does the GitHub flow ensure when properly followed?

Option A :

Immediate deployment of all changes without review.

Option B :

That all changes are made directly to the main branch.

Option C :

Safe experimentation and collaboration through branching, pull requests, and merging.

Option D :

That branches are never deleted to keep a record of all changes.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

When properly followed, the GitHub flow ensures safe experimentation and collaboration. This is achieved through a structured process involving branching, pull requests for feedback, and merging, facilitating innovation while maintaining code quality and project integrity.

QUESTION: 43

How can you request a specific person to review your pull request on GitHub?

Option A :

Add their GitHub username to the pull request title.

Option B :

Use the "Reviewers" section on the right side of the pull request page to select their username.

Option C :

Mention them in the pull request description with an @ symbol.

Option D :

Create a separate issue asking for their review.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

When creating or editing a pull request on GitHub, you can request a specific person to review your changes by using the "Reviewers" section on the right side of the pull request page. This allows you to formally request a review from specific individuals or teams, ensuring that your code is checked by the right people before it gets merged. This feature streamlines the code review process by notifying selected reviewers, fostering collaboration, and enhancing code quality.

QUESTION: 44

What is the most straightforward method to implement automation in a GitHub Project?

Option A :

Manually updating project items on a daily basis.

Option B :

Utilizing the GraphQL API for custom automation scripts.

Option C :

Using GitHub Actions to create complex workflows.

Option D :

Opting for Project's built-in automation features for ease of use.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

The most straightforward method to implement automation in a GitHub Project is by opting for the Project's built-in automation features, which provide preconfigured workflows that simplify the automation process without the need for additional setup or custom scripting.

QUESTION: 45

How do GitHub Copilot Business and GitHub Copilot Enterprise differ?

Option A :

Only GitHub Copilot Enterprise offers code completions.

Option B :

GitHub Copilot Enterprise offers additional personalization by utilizing an organization's own codebase for training.

Option C :

GitHub Copilot Enterprise offers enhanced security features not available in GitHub Copilot Business.

Option D :

GitHub Copilot Enterprise lacks chat in IDE and mobile features present in GitHub Copilot Business.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

The key difference between GitHub Copilot Business and GitHub Copilot Enterprise is the extra layer of personalization offered by GitHub Copilot Enterprise, which includes using an organization's own codebase to train GitHub Copilot, providing more tailored and relevant code suggestions.

QUESTION: 46

What is the purpose of GitHub Marketplace?

Option A :

To auction rare and vintage software tools.

Option B :

To allow developers to purchase GitHub-themed merchandise.

Option C :

To trade GitHub user accounts with high contributions.

Option D :

To offer a centralized platform for finding, selling, and buying software tools that integrate with GitHub.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

GitHub Marketplace is designed as a one-stop shop where developers can discover, share, and utilize tools and services that integrate with GitHub's platform. It provides a convenient way to access a wide range of developer tools, from continuous integration services to project management applications, enhancing the GitHub workflow. The importance of GitHub Marketplace lies in its ability to streamline the process of finding and implementing development tools, making it easier for developers to enhance their projects and workflows without leaving the GitHub ecosystem.

QUESTION: 47

How can you showcase specific repositories on your GitHub profile?

Option A :

By pinning the repositories to your profile from the repository settings or your profile settings.

Option B :

By mentioning the repositories in your profile's README file.

Option C :

By adding the repositories to a 'Showcase' section from your GitHub profile settings.

Option D :

By starring the repositories you want to showcase.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

Pinning repositories to your profile is a direct way to showcase specific projects you want to highlight to visitors. It allows you to

curate the content that appears prominently on your GitHub profile, making it easy for others to see your best work or the projects you're most proud of.