



Vendor: Microsoft

Exam Code: GH-200

Exam Name: GitHub Actions

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

Which default environment variable specifies the branch or tag that triggered a workflow?

- A. GITHUB_REF
- B. GITHUB_BRANCH
- C. ENV_BRANCH
- D. GITHUB_TAG

Answer: A

Explanation:

GITHUB_REF : The branch or tag ref that triggered the workflow.

Reference:

<https://graphite.dev/guides/github-actions-variables>

QUESTION 2

As a developer, you need to add the correct syntax to allow the following workflow file to be triggered by multiple types of events. Which two code blocks should you add starting at line 5? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

```
4  name: Node CI/CD
5
6
7
8  jobs:
9    build:
10     runs-on:
11     steps:
12       - uses: actions/checkout@v2
13       - uses: actions/setup-node@v1
14         with:
15           node-version: 12
16       - run: npm ci
17       - run: npm test
18
```

- A. on: [push, pull_request]
- B. on:
 - branches:
 - 'main'
 - 'dev'
- C. on:
 - schedule:

```
- cron: '* /15 * * * *'
initiate:
  - 'main'
D. on: [push, commit]
E. on:
  push:
    branches:
      - main
  release:
    types:
      - created
F. on:
  env:
    - 'prod'
    - 'qa'
    - 'test'
```

Answer: C

Explanation:

To automatically trigger a workflow, use on to define which events can cause the workflow to run. You can define single or multiple events that can trigger a workflow, or set a time schedule. You can also restrict the execution of a workflow to only occur for specific files, tags, or branch changes.

[A] push and pull_request are both events that can trigger a workflow.

Note: Using multiple events

You can specify a single event or multiple events. For example, a workflow with the following on value will run when a push is made to any branch in the repository or when someone forks the repository:

```
on: [push, fork]
```

If you specify multiple events, only one of those events needs to occur to trigger your workflow. If multiple triggering events for your workflow occur at the same time, multiple workflow runs will be triggered.

[C] on.schedule

You can use on.schedule to define a time schedule for your workflows.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/reference/workflows-and-actions/workflow-syntax>

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/reference/workflows-and-actions/events-that-trigger-workflows>

QUESTION 3

You need to make a script to retrieve workflow run logs via the API. Which is the correct API to download a workflow run log?

- A. POST /repos/:owner/:repo/actions/runs/:run_id/logs
- B. GET /repos/:owner/:repo/actions/runs/:run_id/logs
- C. POST /repos/:owner/:repo/actions/runs/:run_id
- D. GET /repos/:owner/:repo/actions/artifacts/logs

Answer: B

Explanation:

REST API endpoints for workflow jobs

You can use the REST API to view logs and workflow jobs in GitHub Actions.

Download job logs for a workflow run

Gets a redirect URL to download a plain text file of logs for a workflow job.

Code samples for "Download job logs for a workflow run"

Request example

Get /repos/{owner}/{repo}/actions/jobs/{job_id}/logs

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/rest/actions/workflow-jobs>

QUESTION 4

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

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

Answer:

Explanation:

[E] To bypass GitHub's limit of 100 MB you can use Git Large File Storage (Git LFS). It stores references to your file in the repo by creating a pointer file. However, the actual file is going to be stored at a different location.

[C] Configuring the retention period for GitHub Actions artifacts and logs in your organization
You can configure the retention period for GitHub Actions artifacts and logs in your organization.

By default, the artifacts and log files generated by workflows are retained for 90 days before they are automatically deleted. You can adjust the retention period, depending on the type of repository:

For public repositories: you can change this retention period to anywhere between 1 day or 90 days.

For private repositories: you can change this retention period to anywhere between 1 day or 400 days.

When you customize the retention period, it only applies to new artifacts and log files, and does not retroactively apply to existing objects. For managed repositories and organizations, the maximum retention period cannot exceed the limit set by the managing organization or enterprise.

Reference:

<https://gitprotect.io/blog/github-storage-limits/>

<https://docs.github.com/en/organizations/managing-organization-settings/configuring-the-retention-period-for-github-actions-artifacts-and-logs-in-your-organization>

QUESTION 5

While awaiting approval, how many days can a workflow be in the "Waiting" state before it

automatically fails?

- A. 30 days
- B. 60 days
- C. 14 days
- D. 7 days

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using required reviews in workflows

Jobs that reference an environment configured with required reviewers will wait for an approval before starting. While a job is awaiting approval, it has a status of "Waiting". If a job is not approved within 30 days, it will automatically fail.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/how-tos/deploy/configure-and-manage-deployments/control-deployments>

QUESTION 6

What is the proper syntax to reference the system-provided run number variable?

- A. `${{var.GITHUB_RUN_NUMBER}}`
- B. `${{env.GITHUB_RUN_NUMBER}}`
- C. `$GITHUB_RUN_NUMBER`
- D. `${{GITHUB_RUN_NUMBER}}`
- E. `$github.run_number`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Default environment variables

The default environment variables that GitHub sets are available to every step in a workflow.

Because default environment variables are set by GitHub and not defined in a workflow, they are not accessible through the env context [Not B]. However, most of the default variables have a corresponding, and similarly named, context property. For example, the value of the GITHUB_REF variable can be read during workflow processing using the `${{ github.ref }}` context property.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/reference/workflows-and-actions/variables>

QUESTION 7

How can a workflow deploy mitigate the risk of multiple workflow runs that are deploying to a single cloud environment simultaneously? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Reference the mutex in the task performing the deployment.
- B. Set the concurrency in the deploymentjob to 1.
- C. Specify a target environment in the deploymentjob.
- D. Specify a concurrency scope in the workflow.
- E. Configure the mutex setting in the environment.
- F. Pass the mutex into the deployment job.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

[D] GitHub Actions now supports a concurrency key at both the workflow and job level that will ensure that only a single run or job is in progress.

concurrency

Use concurrency to ensure that only a single job or workflow using the same concurrency group will run at a time.

Example: Using concurrency and the default behavior

The default behavior of GitHub Actions is to allow multiple jobs or workflow runs to run concurrently. The concurrency keyword allows you to control the concurrency of workflow runs.

Reference:

<https://github.blog/changelog/2021-04-19-github-actions-limit-workflow-run-or-job-concurrency/>

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/reference/workflows-and-actions/workflow-syntax#concurrency>

<https://github.com/marketplace/actions/actions-mutex>

QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

GITHUB_ACTOR : The name of the person or app that initiated the workflow.

Reference:

<https://graphite.dev/guides/github-actions-variables>

GITHUB_ACTOR : The name of the person or app that initiated the workflow.

QUESTION 9

As a developer, you are configuring GitHub Actions to deploy VMs to production. A member of the VMOps team must provide approval before the deployment occurs. Which of the following steps should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Navigate to the organization settings and create a Production environment with the VMOps team as a required reviewer.
- B. Specify the environment named Production in the workflow jobs that deploy to the VMs.
- C. Navigate to the repository settings and create a Production environment with the VMOps team as a required reviewer.
- D. Add the VMs to the environment.
- E. Specify the VMOps team as the owner of the environment.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Creating an environment

To configure an environment in a personal account repository, you must be the repository owner.
To configure an environment in an organization repository, you must have admin access.

On GitHub, navigate to the main page of the repository.
Under your repository name, click Settings. ...
In the left sidebar, click Environments.
Click New environment.
Enter a name for the environment, then click Configure environment.
Etc.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/how-tos/deploy/configure-and-manage-deployments/manage-environments>

QUESTION 10

Which of the following is the lowest repository permission you need to have for downloading workflow artifacts?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

Downloading workflow artifacts

You can download archived artifacts before they automatically expire.

Who can use this feature?

People who are signed into GitHub and have read access to a repository can download workflow artifacts.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions/how-tos/manage-workflow-runs/download-workflow-artifacts>

QUESTION 11

Which statement is true regarding the ability to delete a workflow run?

- A. Admin access is required to delete a workflow run.
- B. Pending workflow runs may be deleted.
- C. Completed workflow runs may be deleted.
- D. Workflow runs must be older than 30 days to be deleted.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Deleting a workflow run

You can delete a workflow run that has been completed, or is more than two weeks old.

Reference:

<https://docs.github.com/en/enterprise-cloud@latest/actions/how-tos/manage-workflow-runs/delete-a-workflow-run>

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