



Free Microsoft GH-200 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As a DevOps engineer, you need to execute a deployment to different environments like development and testing based on the labels added to a pull request. The deployment should use the releases branch and trigger only when there is a change in the files under apps folder. Which code block should be used to define the deployment workflow trigger?

Options:

- A- on:pull_request_label:branches:- 'releases'paths:- 'apps/**'
- B- on:pull_request_review:types: [labeled]branches:- 'releases'paths:- 'apps/**'
- C- on:pull_request:types: [labeled]branches:- 'releases/**'paths:- 'apps'
- D- on:pull_request:types: [labeled]branches:- 'releases'paths:- 'apps/**'

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The correct trigger must use the pull_request event because the workflow is based on activity on a pull request. The specific activity is a label being added, so types: [labeled] is required. The deployment must target the releases branch, so the branch filter must be branches: - 'releases'. The workflow must also run only when files under the apps folder change, so paths: - 'apps/**' is the correct recursive path filter. Option A is invalid because pull_request_label is not a GitHub Actions event. Option B uses the wrong event, pull_request_review. Option C uses an incorrect branch/path combination. GitHub workflow syntax supports event activity types, branch filters, and path filters together.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which files are required for a Docker container action in addition to the source code? (Select two.)

Options:

- A- Dockerfile
- B- Actionfile
- C- metadata.yml
- D- action.yml

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

Dockerfile: The Dockerfile is required for Docker container actions. It defines the environment for the action, specifying the base image, dependencies, and any commands to set up the action's runtime inside the container.

action.yml: The action.yml file is required for all GitHub Actions, including Docker container actions. It contains metadata about the action, including the inputs, outputs, and the runtime environment (which in this case is Docker, defined under runs.using).

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the right method to ensure users approve a workflow before the next step proceeds?

Options:

- A- creating a branch protection rule and only allow certain users access
- B- granting users workflow approval permissions
- C- adding users as required reviewers for an environment
- D- granting users repository approval permissions

Answer:

C

Explanation:

GitHub Actions allows you to configure environment protection rules, where you can require specific users or teams to approve the deployment before the workflow proceeds to the next step. This ensures that the required reviewers approve the workflow before any sensitive

actions (such as deployment) occur.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What metadata file in a custom action defines the main entry point?

Options:

- A- action.js
- B- index.js
- C- action.yml
- D- main.yml

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The action.yml file is the metadata file in a custom GitHub Action that defines the main entry point, including information such as the inputs, outputs, description, and the runs key that specifies the main entry point (e.g., a script or a Docker container).

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the advantages of using a matrix strategy in a job definition? (Select two.)

Options:

- A- It can test code in multiple versions of a programming language.
- B- It can decrease the costs for running multiple combinations of programming language/operating systems.

- C- It can run up to 512 jobs per workflow run.
- D- It can test code in multiple operating systems.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

A matrix strategy allows you to define different versions of a programming language (or any other environment setting) and run tests on each version simultaneously. This is particularly useful for testing code compatibility across different versions of a language.

A matrix strategy can also be used to test code on multiple operating systems (e.g., Windows, macOS, Linux) by defining these operating systems as matrix variables. This enables cross-platform testing within the same workflow.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What will the output be for the following event trigger block in a workflow?

```
on:
  issues:
    types: [opened, edited]
  issue_comment:
    types:
      - created
```

Options:

- A- It throws a workflow syntax error, pointing to the types definition in issue_comment event.
- B- It throws a workflow syntax error, pointing to the types definition in issues event.
- C- It runs the workflow when an issue is edited or when an issue comment created.
- D- It runs the workflow when an issue or issue comment in the workflow's repository is created or modified.
- E- It runs the workflow when an issue is created or edited, or when an issue or pull request comment is created.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The provided event trigger block specifies two types of events:

For issues: the workflow triggers on opened or edited issues.

For issue_comment: the workflow triggers when an issue comment is created.

This configuration ensures the workflow will run when either an issue is opened or edited, or an issue comment is created.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You installed specific software on a Linux self-hosted runner. You have users with workflows that need to be able to select the runner based on the identified custom software. Which steps should you perform to prepare the runner and your users to run these workflows? (Select two.)

Options:

- A- Create the group custom-software-on-linux and move the runner into the group.
- B- Inform users to identify the runner based on the group.
- C- Add the label custom-software to the runner.
- D- Configure the webhook and network to enable GitHub to trigger workflow.
- E- Add the label linux to the runner.

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

Once the runner is properly configured and labeled, users should be informed to select the specific runner by identifying the label or group name when defining the runner in their workflows.

Adding a custom label (like custom-software) to the runner makes it easier for users to select

the runner in their workflows by using the runs-on key, which allows them to choose this specific runner based on its label.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

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

Options:

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

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A Docker container action is ideal for custom actions that require specific environments or dependencies, such as Python. By creating a Docker container, you can define the environment with the necessary Python version and dependencies, and your Python code can run inside that container.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As a developer, you are optimizing a GitHub workflow that uses and produces many different files. You need to determine when to use caching versus workflow artifacts. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Use caching when reusing files that change rarely between jobs or workflow runs.
- B- Use artifacts when referencing files produced by a job after a workflow has ended.
- C- Use caching to store cache entries for up to 30 days between accesses.
- D- Use artifacts to access the GitHub Package Registry and download a package for a workflow

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

Caching is ideal for files that change rarely, such as dependencies or build outputs, as it speeds up subsequent workflow runs by reusing previously cached files instead of re-downloading or rebuilding them.

Artifacts are used for persisting files produced during a job that need to be used in later jobs or after the workflow has ended, allowing them to be downloaded or referenced later.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Where should workflow files be stored to be triggered by events in a repository?

Options:

- A- .github/workflows/
- B- .github/actions/
- C- Nowhere; they must be attached to an act on in the GitHub user interface
- D- anywhere
- E- .workflows/

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Workflow files must be stored in the .github/workflows/ directory of the repository. This is the

standard location for GitHub Actions workflow files, and workflows in this directory are automatically triggered by events defined in the file, such as pushes, pull requests, or other GitHub events.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As a developer, you are using a Docker container action in your workflow. What is required for the action to run successfully?

Options:

- A- The job env must be set to a Linux environment.
- B- The job runs-on must specify a Linux machine with Docker installed.
- C- The referenced action must be hosted on Docker Hub.
- D- The action must be published to the GitHub Marketplace.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

For a Docker container action to run in a GitHub Actions workflow, the runner must have Docker installed. The runs-on attribute of the job should specify an environment that supports Docker, typically a Linux environment (e.g., ubuntu-latest), since Docker is widely supported and commonly used in Linux-based environments.

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