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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are an administrator and need to enforce a policy on forking private and internal repositories. Which options are available for configuring the policy at the enterprise level? (Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

Options:

- A- Allow organization owners to administer the setting at the organization level.
- B- Allow people who have access to private and internal repositories to fork these repositories.
- C- Allow specific people or teams to fork private and internal repositories.
- D- Disallow repository owners from administering the setting at the repository level.
- E- Disallow forking of private and internal repositories.

Answer:

A, B, E

Explanation:

You can configure the enterprise policy to allow organization owners to administer the forking setting at the organization level, giving them control over how repos fork within their orgs.

You can choose to allow any user who already has access to a private or internal repo to fork it.

You can also set the policy to never allow forking of private or internal repositories across all organizations.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What needs to be done to ensure that only specific repositories can access the runners in an organization runner group?

Options:

- A- Use GitHub's meta API to configure access.
- B- Add a label to the runner group.
- C- Configure repository access in the runner group settings.
- D- Configure the Actions Policies to 'Only selected repositories'.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In the organization's runner group settings, switch the access from "All repositories" to "Selected repositories" and then explicitly choose which repos may use those runners.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You discover that a secret (e.g., a token or password) was accidentally committed to a GitHub repository. What is the first step you should take to mitigate the risk?

Options:

- A- Contact GitHub Support to remove the secret from all forks and clones of the repository.
- B- Revoke and/or rotate the secret to render it unusable, then assess whether history rewriting is necessary.
- C- Rewrite the repository history using git filter-repo or BFG Repo-Cleaner to remove the secret from all commits.
- D- Delete the repository and create a new one to ensure the secret is no longer accessible.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The immediate priority is to revoke or rotate the exposed credential so it can no longer be used; once it's invalidated, you can safely proceed with history-rewriting or other cleanup steps.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When comparing Group SCIM to Team Sync for identity management in GitHub Enterprise, which statement is Correct?

Options:

- A- Group SCIM requires less initial configuration than Team Sync.
- B- Team Sync supports more identity providers than Group SCIM.
- C- Team Sync provides more automated user deprovisioning than Group SCIM.
- D- Group SCIM enables centralized user and group management through the IdP.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

GroupSCIM lets you manage both user accounts and group memberships centrally in your identity provider - automatically provisioning, updating, and deprovisioning users and groups in GitHub - whereas TeamSync only mirrors IdP group membership into existing GitHub teams.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An organization wants to share a single API key required for their Actions workflows. They need to restrict its use to only a subset of repositories. Where should they configure the secrets to minimize maintenance?

Options:

- A- Repository secrets
- B- Environment secrets
- C- Organization secrets
- D- Development environment secrets

Answer:

C

Explanation:

By defining the API key as an organization secret, you centralize management and can grant access only to the subset of repositories you choose - eliminating per-repo duplication while enforcing the desired scope.

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