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**Exam** : **GitHub-Foundations**

**Title** : **GitHub FoundationsExam**

**Vendor** : **GitHub**

**Version** : **DEMO**

**NO.1** Which of the following options can a user do from a discussion post?

- A. Duplicate the discussion
- B. Archive the discussion
- C. Create an issue from the discussion
- D. Add the discussion to README

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

From a discussion post on GitHub, a user can create an issue from the discussion. This feature allows users to turn a discussion into an actionable item by creating an issue directly from the discussion thread. This is particularly useful when a conversation identifies a bug, task, or enhancement that needs to be tracked in the repository.

**NO.2** What qualifier finds issues that mention a certain user?

- A. mentions:
- B. Smentioned:
- C. mentioned:
- D. threads:

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

The qualifier `mentions:` is used in GitHub's search functionality to find issues that mention a certain user. For example, if you want to find all issues where a specific user is mentioned, you would use `mentions:username`.

This helps in tracking where a user has been involved in discussions across issues or pull requests.

**NO.3** What are some scenarios that can automatically subscribe you to conversations on GitHub? (Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Pushing a commit to the default branch
- B. Being added as a repo admin
- C. Opening a pull request or issue
- D. Commenting on a thread
- E. Being assigned to an issue or pull request

**Answer:** C D E

Explanation:

On GitHub, certain actions automatically subscribe you to conversations so that you receive notifications about further activity in that thread.

\* Opening a Pull Request or Issue:

\* Option C is correct because when you open a pull request or issue, you are automatically subscribed to the conversation and will receive notifications for any updates.

\* Commenting on a Thread:

\* Option D is correct because commenting on an issue or pull request automatically subscribes you to that thread, ensuring you are notified of further comments or changes.

\* Being Assigned to an Issue or Pull Request:

\* Option E is correct because when you are assigned to an issue or pull request, you are automatically subscribed to notifications related to it.

\* Incorrect Options:

\* Option A is incorrect because pushing a commit to the default branch does not automatically subscribe you to conversations.

\* Option B is incorrect because being added as a repo admin does not automatically subscribe you to specific conversations unless you engage with them.

References:

\* GitHub Docs: [Subscribing to Notifications](#)

**NO.4** GitHub Actions workflows can be directly triggered by which of the following events? (Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Adding a comment to a discussion post
- B. Creating a new repository
- C. Committing a change to a local git repository
- D. Pushing to a GitHub repository
- E. Disabling a GitHub runner
- F. Creating an Issue

**Answer:** A D F

Explanation:

GitHub Actions are automated workflows that can be triggered by various events on GitHub. Some common events that trigger workflows include pushes to a repository, creation of issues, and comments on discussion posts.

\* Triggering GitHub Actions:

\* Option D (Pushing to a GitHub repository) is correct because this is one of the most common triggers for CI/CD workflows.

\* Option F (Creating an Issue) is correct because issues are commonly used as triggers for workflows, such as automatically assigning a label or notifying a team.

\* Option A (Adding a comment to a discussion post) is correct because actions can be triggered by activity on discussion posts, including comments.

\* Incorrect Options:

\* Option B (Creating a new repository) is incorrect because this action typically does not trigger workflows within a specific repository.

\* Option C (Committing a change to a local git repository) is incorrect because GitHub Actions are triggered by events on the GitHub platform, not by local commits.

\* Option E (Disabling a GitHub runner) is incorrect because it is related to the environment where actions are executed, not a trigger for workflows.

References:

\* GitHub Docs: [Events That Trigger Workflows](#)

**NO.5** Which of the following steps are part of the Codespaces lifecycle? (Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Commit
- B. Clone
- C. Rebuild
- D. Rollback
- E. Delete

**F.** Create

**G.** Install

**Answer:** C E F

Explanation:

The Codespaces lifecycle on GitHub includes several key steps:

\* Create: This is the step where a new Codespace is initiated.

\* Rebuild: A Codespace can be rebuilt to ensure that the environment is up-to-date with the latest code or configurations.

\* Delete: Once a Codespace is no longer needed, it can be deleted to free up resources.

Committing, cloning, or installing are typical Git operations but are not considered part of the specific lifecycle steps for a GitHub Codespace.

**NO.6** In GitHub, why is it recommended to deploy from your feature branch before merging into the main branch?

**A.** To directly deploy changes from the main branch without any intermediate testing

**B.** To speed up the process of merging changes into the main branch

**C.** To avoid the need for testing changes in production

**D.** To ensure the changes are verified and validated in a production environment

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

It is recommended to deploy from your feature branch before merging into the main branch to ensure the changes are verified and validated in a production environment. This practice helps in identifying any potential issues or bugs in a real-world scenario before the changes are permanently integrated into the main branch. By deploying from the feature branch, developers can catch and address issues early, reducing the risk of introducing bugs into the main branch, which is usually considered the stable branch.

**NO.7** Which of the following statements most accurately describes who can access a private repository Wiki?

**A.** Wikis are only viewable by repository admins.

**B.** Wikis can be viewed by the same people who have Read access to the repository.

**C.** Wikis will not be visible until shared with a specific user.

**D.** Wikis are public regardless of whether you have access to the repository.

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

For private repositories on GitHub, the Wiki is accessible to anyone who has Read access to the repository. This means that if you can view the code and files in the repository, you can also view its Wiki. This makes Wikis a useful tool for documenting projects in a way that is available to all collaborators without requiring special permissions beyond those needed to access the repository itself.

**NO.8** Which of the following best describes GitHub Copilot?

**A.** A Visual Studio Code extension for developing AI solutions

**B.** An AI tool designed to replace software developers

**C.** An AI pair programmer that offers autocomplete-style suggestions

**D.** An advanced search tool to intelligently reuse existing code in your projects

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

GitHub Copilot is described as an AI pair programmer that offers autocomplete-style suggestions. It is a tool integrated into development environments like Visual Studio Code that helps developers by providing code suggestions as they type. Copilot can suggest entire lines or blocks of code based on the context of what you're writing, making it a valuable assistant in coding, but not a replacement for developers.