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Question: 4

Magento's command line interface is extended through custom commands defined in the ____ file within a module.

Response:

- A. command.xml
- B. di.xml
- C. config.xml
- D. cli.xml

Answer: D

Question: 5

Which elements should be considered when managing product types in Magento?
(Choose three)

Response:

- A. Product attributes
- B. Shipping methods
- C. Customer segments
- D. Stock availability
- E. Pricing rules

Answer: A,D,E

Question: 6

A merchant has a new product that they would like to upload a video to. What are the steps needed to accomplish this?

Response:

- A. Upload the video under "Images and Video" on the product page, which will upload it to the media folder
- B. Upload the video via SFTP to the media folder, then add the filename to the product under "Images and Video"
- C. Upload the video to YouTube, add the merchant's YouTube API key in the Admin, then add the URL to the product
- D. Upload the video directly to the Adobe Commerce media folder and select it from the file manager in the product page

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Adobe Commerce Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q105-Q110):

NEW QUESTION # 105

An Adobe Commerce developer has been asked to modify the PageBuilder slider content type to allow a new custom content type (other than slide) to be assigned as a child. The developer has already created the new content type called `improved_slide` in their module. They now need to create a new `view/adminhtml/pagebuilder/content_type/slider.xml` file in their module to allow the new content type to be a child of slider content types. What is the correct xml to accomplish this?

- A.

```
<type name="slider">
  <children>
    <child name="improved_slide" policy="allow"/>
  </children>
</type>
```
- B.

```
<type name="slider">
  <allowed_descendants>
    <descendant name="improved_slide" />
  </allowed_descendants>
</type>
```
- C.

```
<type name="slider">
  <arguments>
    <argument name="allowed_children" xsi:type="array">
      <item name="improved_slide" xsi:type="string">improved_slide</item>
    </argument>
  </arguments>
</type>
```

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is Option C. This XML configuration is the correct way to define allowed child content types for a slider content type in Magento's PageBuilder.

Magento PageBuilder Content Type Structure:

In PageBuilder, each content type can specify which other content types are allowed as children.

This is done by defining the `allowed_children` array within the content type's XML configuration.

Analyzing Option C:

Arguments Definition: Option C uses the `<arguments>` node to define a new argument named `allowed_children`.

Array Structure: This argument is an array (`xsi:type="array"`) that includes an item specifying the `improved_slide` as an allowed child with `xsi:type="string"`.

This configuration is correct because it explicitly defines which child content types are allowed for the slider content type, adhering to Magento's structure for allowed child elements in PageBuilder.

Why Options A and B are Incorrect:

Option A: Uses a `<children>` node with `policy="allow"`, which is not the standard way to define allowed children for PageBuilder content types. This format is incorrect and won't be recognized by PageBuilder.

Option B: Uses `<allowed_descendants>`, which also doesn't align with the way Magento's PageBuilder expects child content types to be declared. The correct term is `allowed_children`, not `allowed_descendants`.

NEW QUESTION # 106

Which method type can be intercepted by plugins?

- A. static
- B. public
- C. final

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Magento, plugins (Interceptors) can only intercept public methods. This is because the plugin system relies on Magento's object manager to dynamically create proxy classes that can intercept method calls. Since private and final methods are not accessible from outside the class they are defined in, and static methods are not called on an object instance, these method types cannot be intercepted. This mechanism allows for the extension and customization of Magento's core behavior in a transparent and non-intrusive manner.

NEW QUESTION # 107

An Adobe Commerce developer is asked to change the tracking level on a custom module for free downloading of pdf and images. The module contains following models:

Vendor\FreeDownload\Model\Download

Vendor\FreeDownload\Model\DownloadPdf extends Vendor\FreeDownload\Model\Download

Vendor\FreeDownload\Model\DownloadImage extends Vendor\FreeDownload\Model\Download

Download class has a parameter for tracking_level.

How will the developer configure the tracking_level parameter, in di.xml, to have a value of 4 for Download class and all classes that extend Download?

- A. Configure the parameter on a child class and add parent attribute as it will be propagated to siblings and parent.

```
<type
  name="Vendor\FreeDownload\Model\DownloadPdf"
  parent="Vendor\FreeDownload\Model\Download"
>
  <arguments>
    <argument name="tracking_level" xsi:type="integer">4</argument>
  </arguments>
</type>
```

- B. Configure the parameter on the all child classes and set the parent attribute on one of them.

```
<type name="Vendor\FreeDownload\Model\DownloadPdf"
  parent="Vendor\FreeDownload\Model\Download">
  <arguments>
    <argument name="tracking_level" xsi:type="number">4</argument>
  </arguments>
...
<type name="Vendor\FreeDownload\Model\DownloadImage">
  <arguments>
    <argument name="tracking_level" xsi:type="number">4</argument>
  </arguments>
...

```

- C. Configure the parameter on parent class, as it will be propagated on descendant classes.

```
<type name="Vendor\FreeDownload\Model\Download">
  <arguments>
    <argument name="tracking_level" xsi:type="number">4</argument>
  </arguments>
</type>
```

Answer: C

Explanation:

To configure a parameter for a parent class so that it propagates to all descendant classes, the correct approach is to define the parameter on the parent class within di.xml. This way, all child classes inheriting from this parent will automatically use the parameter value unless explicitly overridden.

Option C is correct for the following reasons:

- * Configuring on the Parent Class (Vendor\FreeDownload\Model\Download): By setting the tracking_level parameter directly on the Download class, you ensure that all classes extending this class, such as DownloadPdf and DownloadImage, will inherit the tracking_level parameter value. This method leverages Magento's dependency injection configuration, which allows parameters set on a parent class to cascade to child classes.

- * Explanation: In Magento's dependency injection system, parameters configured at the parent class level are available to all child classes unless overridden at a more specific level. Defining tracking_level in the parent class is efficient and ensures consistency across all subclasses.

NEW QUESTION # 108

An Adobe Commerce developer is tasked to add a file field to a custom form in the administration panel, the field must accept only .PDF files with size less or equal than 2 MB. So far the developer has added the following code within the form component xml file, inside the fieldset node:

```
<field name="pdf_file" formElement="fileUploader">
  <formElements>
    <fileUploader>
      <settings>
        <uploaderConfig>
          <param xsi:type="string" name="url">myvendor_mymodule/customForm/uploadPdf</param>
        </uploaderConfig>
      </settings>
    </fileUploader>
  </formElements>
</field>
```

How would the developer implement the validations?

A)

Add the Validations Within the HyVendor\MyModule\Controller\Adminhtml\CustomEntity\UploadPdf Controller

```
public function execute()
{
    $file = $this->fileUploaderFactory->create($this->getRequest()->getPdfFile());
    if($file->getExtension() == 'pdf') {
        throw new InvalidFileException(__('The file must be PDF.'));
    }
    if($file->getSize() >= '2048000') {
        throw new InvalidFileException(__('The file size must be less or equal than 2MB'));
    }
    return $this->resultFactory->create(ResultFactory::TYPE_PAGE);
}
```

B)

Add a virtual type for MyVendor\MyModule\Model\CustomPdfuploader specifying the allowedExtensions and the maxFileSize for the constructor, within the module's di.xml:

```
<type name="MyVendor\MyModule\Model\CustomPdfUploader">
  <arguments>
    <argument name="allowedExtensions" xsi:type="string">pdf</argument>
    <argument name="maxFileSize" xsi:type="number">2048000</argument>
  </arguments>
</type>
```

C)

Add the following code inside the <settings> node:

```
<allowedExtensions>pdf</allowedExtensions>
<maxFileSize>2048000</maxFileSize>
```

- A. Option C
- B. Option A
- C. Option B

Answer: A

Explanation:

To add file upload validation for a custom form field in the Adobe Commerce admin panel, which should restrict the file type to .pdf and limit the file size to 2 MB, the recommended approach is to include the validation parameters directly within the <settings> node in the form's XML configuration. This ensures that the validation occurs on the client-side as well as server-side, providing immediate feedback to users before submission.

Option C is correct for the following reasons:

* Adding Validation Inside <settings>: By placing the <allowedExtensions> and <maxFileSize> tags within the <settings> node of the XML configuration, the system will enforce these restrictions directly within the form component. This method leverages Magento's built-in support for validation settings, which ensures that only files matching the specified criteria (.pdf files of 2 MB or smaller) are accepted by the form.

* Explanation: Magento UI components allow for client-side validation through the <settings> node, where attributes such as allowedExtensions and maxFileSize are used to control file upload constraints. This approach not only validates the file size and type but also integrates seamlessly with Magento's front-end validation mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION # 109

An Adobe Commerce developer is working on a custom gallery extension.

The module uses the `Magento\Catalog\Model\ImageUploader` class for image uploading. The admin controller for custom image uploads is `Vendor\CustomGallery\Controller\Adminhtml\Image\Upload`.

The images need to be stored in different `basePath` and `baseTmpPath` than the default ones.

How can the default `imageuploader` class be extended and used without affecting the other modules that are already using it?

- A.

1. Create a Virtual Type and configure the `basePath` and `baseTmpPath`.
2. Add virtual type `Vendor\CustomGallery\GalleryImageUpload` as a preference for `Magento\Catalog\Model\ImageUploader`:

```
<virtualType
    name="Vendor\CustomGallery\GalleryImageUpload"
    type="Magento\Catalog\Model\ImageUploader">
    <arguments>
        <argument name="baseTmpPath" xsi:type="string">customgallery/tmp/images</argument>
        <argument name="basePath" xsi:type="string">customgallery/images</argument>
    </arguments>
</virtualType>

<preference
    for="Magento\Catalog\Model\ImageUploader"
    type="Vendor\CustomGallery\GalleryImageUpload"
/>
```

- B.

1. Configure the `basePath` and `baseTmpPath` Of `Magento\Catalog\Model\ImageUploader`.
2. Inject the type `Magento\Catalog\Model\ImageUploader` into admin controller:

```
<type name="Magento\Catalog\Model\ImageUploader">
    <arguments>
        <argument name="baseTmpPath" xsi:type="string">customgallery/tmp/images</argument>
        <argument name="basePath" xsi:type="string">customgallery/images</argument>
    </arguments>
</type>

<type name="Vendor\CustomGallery\Controller\Adminhtml\Image\Upload">
    <arguments>
        <argument name="imageUploader" xsi:type="object">
            Magento\Catalog\Model\ImageUploader
        </argument>
    </arguments>
</type>
```

1. Create a Virtual Type and configure the `basePath` and `baseTmpPath`.
2. Inject the virtual type `Vendor\CustomGallery\GalleryImageUpload` into admin controller:

```
<virtualType
    name="Vendor\CustomGallery\GalleryImageUpload"
    type="Magento\Catalog\Model\ImageUploader">
    <arguments>
        <argument name="baseTmpPath" xsi:type="string">customgallery/tmp/images</argument>
        <argument name="basePath" xsi:type="string">customgallery/images</argument>
    </arguments>
</virtualType>

<type name="Vendor\CustomGallery\Controller\Adminhtml\Image\Upload">
    <arguments>
        <argument name="imageUploader" xsi:type="object">
            Vendor\CustomGallery\GalleryImageUpload
        </argument>
    </arguments>
</type>
```

- C.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To extend the `Magento\Catalog\Model\ImageUploader` class and configure it with custom `basePath` and `baseTmpPath` without affecting other modules that utilize this class, the best approach is to use a Virtual Type.

Virtual types allow you to create a customized version of a class for a specific context without altering the original class or its usage elsewhere.

Option A is correct for the following reasons:

- * Creating a Virtual Type: By defining a virtual type (`Vendor\CustomGallery\GalleryImageUpload`) in the `di.xml`, you create a custom version of the `ImageUploader` class. This virtual type can have unique configurations for `basePath` and `baseTmpPath`, which are specific to the custom gallery module.

- * Explanation: Virtual types are particularly useful in Magento when you need to use a slightly modified version of an existing class in a specific context. In this case, the virtual type allows you to define custom paths without altering the base `ImageUploader` class,

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