

# ACP-120試験感想、ACP-120最新な問題集



P.S. Xhs1991がGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいACP-120ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1rurVJlAbAGfDeDJK-9rsSUWf2EAQiQcD>

IT技術の急速な発展について、IT認証試験の問題は常に変更されています。したがって、Xhs1991のACP-120問題集も絶えず更新されています。それに、Xhs1991の教材を購入すれば、Xhs1991は一年間の無料アップデート・サービスを提供してあげます。問題が更新される限り、Xhs1991は直ちに最新版のACP-120資料を送ってあげます。そうすると、あなたがいつでも最新バージョンの資料を持っていることが保証されます。Xhs1991はあなたが試験に合格するのを助けることができるだけでなく、あなたは最新の知識を学ぶのを助けることもできます。このような素晴らしい資料をぜひ見逃さないでください。

認定試験は、Jira Cloud管理に関する広範なトピックをカバーしています。これらのトピックには、ユーザー管理、プロジェクトおよび課題の設定、ワークフロー管理、他のツールとの統合が含まれます。試験は、個人がJira Cloudを効果的かつ効率的に管理する能力を評価し、チームが協力して高品質の仕事を提供できるようにします。

ATLASSIAN ACP-120 (Jira Cloud Administrator) 認定試験は、Jira Cloud管理の堅固な理解が必要な厳しい試験です。試験は 68 間の多肢選択問題から構成され、180 分以内に完了する必要があります。この試験は、個人の Jira Cloud 管理に関する知識とスキルを、様々なトピックにわたってテストするよう設計されています。

>> ACP-120試験感想 <<

## ACP-120最新な問題集 & ACP-120テスト問題集

世界で、多くの人はACP-120学習教材を利用しています。ここから見ると、ACP-120学習教材はいい資料です。彼らはACP-120学習教材を勉強したら、ACP-120試験に合格しました。だから、彼らはACP-120学習教材に対して、感謝の気持ちです。つまり、あなたもACP-120学習教材を購入すれば、後悔することはありません。

認定されたJiraクラウド管理者になるには、候補者は65の複数選択の質問で構成されるACP-120試験に合格する必要があります。この試験では、プロジェクトと問題の管理、ユーザー管理、許可、ワークフロー、他のツールとの統合など、さまざまなトピックをカバーしています。試験に合格すると、候補者がJIRA管理を強く理解しており、チームまたは組織のJIRAを効果的に管理およびカスタマイズできることが示されています。認定は2年間有効であり、再成長試験を受けることで更新できます。

## ATLASSIAN Jira Cloud Administrator 認定 ACP-120 試験問題 (Q47-Q52):

### 質問 #47

Users need to be able to select Browser Type when editing bugs in the DEV project. However, they cannot see the field. Identify three possible root causes. (Choose three.)

- A. Project roles
- B. Field configurations
- C. Custom field context
- D. Project permissions

- E. Issue security scheme

## 正解: B、C、D

解説:

The issue is that users cannot see the Browser Typefield when editing bugs in the DEV project, a company-managed project. This suggests a configuration issue preventing the field from being displayed or accessible.

The three possible root causes are field configurations (Option B), custom field context (Option C), and project permissions (Option D), as these can affect field visibility or editability.

\* Explanation of the Correct Answers:

\* Field configurations (Option B):

\* Field configurations determine whether a field is required, optional, or hidden for specific issue types in a project. If the Browser Typefield is marked as `Hidden` in the field configuration for bugs in the DEV project, it will not appear on any screens (Create, Edit, View), preventing users from seeing or selecting it when editing bugs.

\* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Configure field settings

Field configurations control field behavior (required, optional, hidden) for issue types in a project.

If a field is hidden:

\* It does not appear on any screens, including Create, Edit, or View. To check:

\* Go to Project settings > Fields.

\* Review the field configuration for the issue type (e.g., Bug).

\* Ensure the field (e.g., Browser Type) is not marked as `Hidden`. Note: Hidden fields are completely removed from issue operations. (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure field settings")

\* Why This Fits: If the Browser Typefield is hidden in the field configuration for bugs, users will not see it when editing, making this a possible root cause.

\* Custom field context (Option C):

\* The custom field context defines which projects and issue types a custom field applies to. If the Browser Typefield's context does not include the DEV project or the Bug issue type, the field will not be available for bugs in that project, causing it to be invisible during editing.

\* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Manage custom field contexts

A custom field's context determines the projects and issue types where it is available.

If a field is not visible:

\* Check the field's context in Settings > Issues > Custom fields.

\* Ensure the context includes the project (e.g., DEV) and issue type (e.g., Bug). Note:

A misconfigured context can prevent a field from appearing in a project. (Source:

Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud")

\* Why This Fits: If the Browser Typefield's context excludes the DEV project or Bug issue type, it will not be available, making this a possible root cause.

\* Project permissions (Option D):

\* The `Edit Issues` permission in the project's permission scheme determines whether users can edit issues, including fields like Browser Type. If users lack this permission for bugs in the DEV project, they will not be able to edit the field, which could manifest as the field being invisible or non-editable during editing attempts.

\* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Manage permissions in Jira Cloud

The `Edit Issues` permission allows users to modify issue fields, including custom fields.

If users cannot edit a field:

\* Check Project settings > Permissions.

\* Ensure the user, group, or role has the `Edit Issues` permission. Note: Lack of edit permission can prevent users from seeing or interacting with editable fields. (Source:

Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage permissions in Jira Cloud")

\* Why This Fits: If users lack the `Edit Issues` permission, they may not be able to edit or see the Browser Typefield as editable, making this a possible root cause.

\* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* Project roles (Option A):

\* Project roles are used in permission schemes or other configurations to grant permissions (e.g., `Edit Issues`). While a role could be part of the permission scheme affecting `Edit Issues`, the root cause is the permission itself (Option D), not the role. Roles do not directly control field visibility.

\* Extract from Documentation:

Project roles are used to assign permissions, not to control field visibility directly. Check permissions like `Edit Issues` for editability issues.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage project roles")

\* Issue security scheme (Option E):

\* An issue security scheme restricts which issues a user can view based on security levels. If users can see the bug issues but not the Browser Type field, the issue is not about issue visibility but field visibility or editability, so the security scheme is not a root cause.

\* Extract from Documentation:

Issue security schemes control which issues are visible, not which fields within an issue are displayed.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue security schemes")

\* Additional Notes:

\* To troubleshoot:

\* Check Project settings > Fields to ensure Browser Type is not hidden in the field configuration for bugs.

\* Verify the field's context in Settings > Issues > Custom fields includes the DEV project and Bug issue type.

\* Confirm users have the Edit Issues permission in Project settings > Permissions.

\* Other potential causes (not listed) include the field not being on the Edit screen (screen configuration) or being hidden in the issue layout, but these are covered by field configurations and permissions broadly.

\* Resolving these issues may require Jira administrator (for field configurations, contexts) or project admin (for permissions) privileges.

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Atlassian Support Documentation: Configure field settings

Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud

Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage permissions in Jira Cloud

Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage project roles

Atlassian Support Documentation: Configure issue security schemes

#### 質問 #48

A team requests updates to the behavior of some fields in the project. The project uses three issue types: Problem, Incident, and Change.

The desired configuration is shown below:

Issue Type	Severity (custom field)	Impact (custom field)	Priority (system field)
Problem	Required	Required	Hidden
Incident	Required	Required	Shown and optional
Change	Hidden	Hidden	Required

Which configuration update will meet the requirements?

- A. Create unique field contexts for each issue type for the desired fields.
- B. **Configure individual field contexts for each custom field and update the priority scheme.**
- C. Configure individual field configurations for each issue type.
- D. Configure individual screens for any combination of issue operation and issue type.
- E. Configure individual screens for each issue type and update the priority scheme.
- F. Configure individual field configuration for each custom field and update the priority scheme.

正解: B

#### 質問 #49

You want to rename an issue type. What might be impacted by this change?

- A. Custom field contexts
- B. **Swimlanes by queries**
- C. Issue type schemes
- D. Issue type screen schemes
- E. Workflow schemes

正解: B

解説:

Renaming an issue type in Jira Software Cloud changes its display name, which can impact configurations or features that reference the issue type by name, particularly in JQL queries or user-defined settings. The element most likely to be impacted is `swimlanes` by

queries(Option D), as swimlanes often use JQL queries that include issue type names.

\* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option D):

\* Swinlanes on Jira boards (e.g., Kanban or Scrum) can be configured to use JQL queries to group issues (e.g., issuetype = Bug). If a swimlane's JQL query references the issue type being renamed (e.g., issuetype = Task), renaming the issue type (e.g., toStory) will cause the query to no longer match issues of the renamed type, breaking the swimlane's functionality. These queries must be updated to reflect the new issue type name.

\* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Configure board swimlanes

Swimlanes on Jira boards can be based on JQL queries (e.g., issuetype = Bug).

Impact of renaming issue types:

\* JQL queries referencing the issue type name (e.g., issuetype = Task) will no longer match issues if the issue type is renamed (e.g., to Story). To update:

\* Go to Board settings > Swimlanes.

\* Update the JQL query to use the new issue type name. Note: Renaming an issue type can affect any JQL-based feature, including swimlanes, filters, and dashboards. (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure boards in Jira Cloud")

\* Why This Fits: Renaming an issue type impacts swimlanes by queries because JQL queries in swimlane configurations may reference the issue type name, requiring updates to maintain functionality, making Option D the correct answer.

\* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* Issue type schemes (Option A):

\* Issue type schemes define which issue types are available in a project. Renaming an issue type changes its display name globally but does not alter the scheme's structure or associations, as issue types are referenced by their internal IDs in schemes.

\* Extract from Documentation:

Renaming an issue type updates its display name but does not affect issue type schemes, which use internal IDs.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage issue types in Jira Cloud")

\* Issue type screen schemes (Option B):

\* Issue type screen schemes map screens to issue types for operations (Create, Edit, View).

These schemes reference issue types by their internal IDs, so renaming an issue type does not impact the scheme's configuration.

\* Extract from Documentation:

Issue type screen schemes use issue type IDs, not names. Renaming an issue type does not require changes to screen schemes.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure screen schemes in Jira Cloud")

\* Workflow schemes (Option C):

\* Workflow schemes map workflows to issue types. Like other schemes, they use issue type IDs, so renaming an issue type does not affect workflow assignments or configurations.

\* Extract from Documentation:

Workflow schemes reference issue types by ID. Renaming an issue type has no impact on workflow schemes.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure workflow schemes")

\* Custom field contexts (Option E):

\* Custom field contexts define the projects and issue types where a custom field is available.

Contexts also use issue type IDs, so renaming an issue type does not require changes to the context configuration.

\* Extract from Documentation:

Custom field contexts use issue type IDs. Renaming an issue type does not affect field contexts.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud")

\* Additional Notes:

\* Renaming an issue type is done in Settings > Issues > Issue types and requires Jira administrator privileges.

\* Other JQL-based features (e.g., filters, dashboards, automation rules) may also be impacted if they reference the issue type name, but swimlanes by queries is the most directly affected among the options.

\* To minimize impacts, use issue type IDs in JQL queries (e.g., issuetype = 10001), though this is less common.

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Atlassian Support Documentation: Configure boards in Jira Cloud

Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage issue types in Jira Cloud

Atlassian Support Documentation: Configure screen schemes in Jira Cloud

Atlassian Support Documentation: Configure workflow schemes

Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud

## 質問 # 50

You want to introduce Jira to your small non-profit organization.

Since you are unsure of the optimal deployment option you have gathered some requirements:

- You need to manage a team of up to 15 employees.

- You need to be able to track a backlog of staff action items.
- You want to easily visualize the progress of ongoing work.

The solution must require minimal administration since your organization only has a part-time IT volunteer.

What solution is most appropriate for your organization?

- A. Jira Service Desk Data Center
- B. Jira Software Data Center
- C. Jira Core Server
- D. **Jira Service Desk Cloud**

正解: D

## 質問 #51

You need to grant members of the Compliance team access to all of your company-managed projects in Jira.

All the projects were created with a shared configuration and need to remain that way. You must decide if a project role is required to accommodate any of their requirements. Identify the requirement that necessitates the use of a project role.

- A. Only two Compliance users should be able to see secured issues.
- B. Only some Compliance users need to create shared dashboards.
- C. All members need to be able to move issues.
- D. **Only some Compliance users can delete issues and they differ in each project.**

正解: D

解説:

Since all company-managed projects share a single configuration (including permission schemes), permissions are applied uniformly across projects. A project role is necessary when a requirement involves project-specific differences in user permissions, as roles allow membership to vary by project. The requirement that only some Compliance users can delete issues and they differ in each project (Option A) necessitates a project role, as it requires project-specific user assignments for the Delete Issues permission.

\* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option A):

\* The requirement states that only some Compliance users can delete issues, and the specific users differ in each project. In a shared permission scheme, permissions like Delete Issues are granted to users, groups, or project roles. Using a group would apply the same users across all projects, which does not allow for different users per project. A project role (e.g., "Compliance Deleters") can be added to the Delete Issues permission in the shared permission scheme, and different Compliance users can be added to this role in each project's Project settings > People, accommodating the project-specific variation.

\* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Manage project roles

Project roles allow permissions to be granted to different users in each project, even with a shared permission scheme.

To configure:

\* Create a new project role in Settings > System > Project roles (e.g., "Compliance Deleters").

\* Add the role to a permission (e.g., Delete Issues) in the permission scheme (Settings > Issues > Permission schemes).

\* Add users to the role in each project's Project settings > People. Example: Grant Delete Issues to the "Compliance Deleters" role, then assign different users to the role in each project. Note: Project roles are ideal for permissions that vary by project while maintaining a shared scheme. (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage project roles")

\* Why This Fits: A project role allows different Compliance users to have the Delete Issues permission in each project, satisfying the requirement for project-specific variation while keeping the shared configuration, making Option A the correct answer.

\* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* All members need to be able to move issues (Option B):

\* The Move Issues permission can be granted to all Compliance users via a group (e.g.,

"Compliance Team") in the shared permission scheme. Since the requirement applies uniformly to all members across all projects, a project role is not necessary, as there is no project-specific variation.

\* Extract from Documentation:

Permissions like Move Issues can be granted to a group in a shared permission scheme, applying to all projects without needing project-specific roles.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage permissions in Jira Cloud")

\* Only two Compliance users should be able to see secured issues (Option C):

\* Secured issues are managed by an issue security scheme, where security levels define who can view issues (e.g., specific users, groups, or roles). To allow only two Compliance users to see secured issues, you can create a security level listing those two users explicitly or a group containing only them. This does not require a project role, as the same two users apply across all projects, and security levels are part of the shared configuration.

\* Extract from Documentation:

Issue security levels can specify individual users or groups to restrict visibility. Project roles are not required unless visibility varies by project.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue security schemes")

\* Only some Compliance users need to create shared dashboards (Option D):

\* Creating shared dashboards requires the Share dashboards and filters global permission, not a project-level permission. This can be granted to a group containing the relevant Compliance users in Settings > System > Global permissions. Since this is a global permission, it does not vary by project and does not require a project role.

\* Extract from Documentation:

The Share dashboards and filters global permission allows users to share dashboards. It is granted globally, not via project roles.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage global permissions")

\* Additional Notes:

\* Steps to configure Option A:

\* Create a "Compliance Deleters" project role in Settings > System > Project roles.

\* Add the role to the Delete Issues permission in the shared permission scheme (Settings > Issues > Permission schemes).

\* For each project, add the appropriate Compliance users to the "Compliance Deleters" role in Project settings > People.

\* This configuration requires Jira administrator privileges to create the role and modify the permission scheme, but project admins can manage role membership.

\* The shared configuration (permission scheme, etc.) is preserved, as the project role integrates seamlessly.

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Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage project roles

Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage permissions in Jira Cloud

Atlassian Support Documentation: Configure issue security schemes

Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage global permissions

## 質問 #52

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ACP-120最新な問題集: <https://www.xhs1991.com/ACP-120.html>

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BONUS ! ! ! Xhs1991 ACP-120ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1rurVJlAbAGfDeDJK-9rsSUWf2EAQcD>

