ATLASSIAN ACP-120 Boot Camp & ACP-120 Brain Dumps

A lot of my friends from IT industry in order to pass ATLASSIAN certification ACP-120 exam have spend a lot of time and effort, but they did not choose training courses or online training, so passing the exam is so difficult for them and generally, the disposable passing rate is very low. Fortunately, FreeDumps can provide you the most reliable training tool for you. FreeDumps provide training resource that include simulation test software, simulation test, practice questions and answers about ATLASSIAN Certification ACP-120 Exam. We can provide the best and latest practice questions and answers of ATLASSIAN certification ACP-120 exam to meet your need.

ATLASSIAN ACP-120: Jira Cloud Administrator Exam is a proctored exam that can be taken online from the comfort of your own home or office. ACP-120 exam consists of multiple-choice questions, and the passing score is 65%. ACP-120 Exam Fee is $350 USD, and the certification is valid for two years.

>> ATLASSIAN ACP-120 Boot Camp <<

Unparalleled ATLASSIAN ACP-120 Boot Camp Pass Guaranteed Quiz

We often regard learning as a torture. Actually, learning also can become a pleasant process. With the development of technology, learning methods also take place great changes. Take our ACP-120 practice material for example. All of your study can be completed on your computers because we have developed a kind of software which includes all the knowledge of the ACP-120 exam. The simulated and interactive learning environment of our test engine will greatly arouse your learning interests. You will never feel boring and humdrum. Your strong motivation will help you learn effectively. If you are tired of memorizing the dull knowledge point, our ACP-120 Test Engine will assist you find the pleasure of learning. Time is priceless. Learn something when you are still young. Then you will not regret when you are growing older.

The ATLASSIAN ACP-120 Exam covers a wide range of topics related to Jira Cloud administration, including user management, project management, issue management, workflow management, and system administration. ACP-120 exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to configure and customize Jira Cloud to meet the needs of their organization. It also assesses their understanding of best practices for maintaining and optimizing Jira Cloud instances.

ATLASSIAN Jira Cloud Administrator Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65
A company-managed project uses a single workflow for two issue types: Blogs and Ideas. You received several new requirements. To satisfy one of them, you must create a second workflow. Identify that requirement.

- A. Blogs should allow reopening after they are closed, but not Ideas.
- B. Blogs should be editable after they are closed, but not Ideas.
- C. Blogs should be auto-closed after 3 days, but not Ideas.

- D. Blogs should be sent to the project lead each Friday, but not Ideas.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a company-managed project, a single workflow can be shared across multiple issue types (e.g., Blogs and Ideas) via a workflow scheme that maps workflows to issue types. To satisfy a requirement that necessitates a second workflow, the requirement must involve workflow-specific differences that cannot be handled within a single workflow. The requirement that Blogs should allow reopening after they are closed, but not Ideas (Option D) requires a second workflow, as reopening involves a transition that must be present for Blogs but absent for Ideas.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option D):
* The requirement to allow Blogs to be reopened after being closed, but not Ideas, means the workflow for Blogs must include a transition from the Closed status to an open status (e.g., Open or Reopened), while the workflow for Ideas must not include this transition. In a single workflow, transitions apply to all issue types using that workflow, so it is impossible to have a transition for Blogs but not Ideas. Therefore, a second workflow is needed: one for Blogs (with a reopen transition) and one for Ideas (without a reopen transition). These workflows can be assigned to the respective issue types via the project's workflow scheme.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure workflows in company-managed projects
Workflows define statuses and transitions for issues. A workflow scheme maps workflows to issue types in a project.
To use different workflows for different issue types:
* Create separate workflows (e.g., one for Blogs with a reopen transition, one for Ideas without).
* Go to Settings > Issues > Workflow schemes.
* Edit the project's workflow scheme to assign the appropriate workflow to each issue type (e.g., Blogs to Workflow A, Ideas to Workflow B). Note: A single workflow applies the same transitions to all issue types it governs. To have different transitions (e.g., reopening for Blogs but not Ideas), use separate workflows. (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure workflow schemes")
* Why This Fits: The need for a reopen transition for Blogs but not Ideas requires distinct workflows, as a single workflow cannot differentiate transitions by issue type, making Option D the correct answer.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Blogs should be auto-closed after 3 days, but not Ideas (Option A):
* Auto-closing issues after 3 days can be achieved using a Jira automation rule (e.g., a scheduled rule that transitions Blogs to Closed based on a time condition). This does not require a workflow change, as the transition to Closed can exist in a shared workflow, and the automation rule can filter by issue type (Blogs).
* Extract from Documentation:
Use Jira automation to transition issues based on time conditions (e.g., close Blogs after 3 days). Filter by issue type to exclude Ideas. This does not require separate workflows.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Automate your Jira Cloud instance")
* Blogs should be editable after they are closed, but not Ideas (Option B):
* Editability after closing is controlled by the Edit Issues permission and workflow properties (e.g., jira.issue.editable). A workflow property can be set on the Closed status to allow editing for Blogs but not Ideas, or a separate field configuration scheme can make fields read-only for Ideas. This can be managed without a second workflow.
* Extract from Documentation:
Use workflow properties (e.g., jira.issue.editable=true) or field configuration schemes to control editability by issue type. Separate workflows are not required.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure advanced work item workflows")
* Blogs should be sent to the project lead each Friday, but not Ideas (Option C):
* Sending issues to the project lead each Friday can be handled with a Jira automation rule (e.g., a scheduled rule that sends an email or creates a task for Blogs). This is independent of the workflow, as it involves notifications or actions, not status transitions.
* Extract from Documentation:
Use Jira automation to send notifications or tasks for specific issue types (e.g., Blogs) on a schedule (e.g., every Friday). This does not require workflow changes.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Automate your Jira Cloud instance")
* Additional Notes:
* Creating a second workflow requires Jira administrator privileges to modify workflows (Settings > Issues > Workflows) and update the workflow scheme (Project settings > Workflows).
* The workflow scheme can assign different workflows to Blogs and Ideas, ensuring the reopen transition is only available for Blogs.
* Options A, B, and C can be addressed with automation or other configurations, but Option D fundamentally requires distinct workflows due to the transition difference.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure workflow schemes
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure advanced work item workflows

NEW QUESTION # 66
Two projects share all their schemes. Which two configuration changes would impact both projects?

- A. Removing shortcuts
- B. Adding a new field to a screen
- C. Archiving a version
- D. Making the Assignee required
- E. Adding a new component
- F. Updating the project category

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
When two projects in Jira Software Cloud share all their schemes (e.g., issue type scheme, workflow scheme, screen scheme, field configuration scheme, permission scheme, notification scheme), any changes to these shared schemes will impact both projects. The two configuration changes that would affect both projects are adding a new field to a screen(Option A) andmaking the Assignee required(Option C), as these involve modifications to shared schemes.
* Explanation of the Correct Answers:
* Adding a new field to a screen (Option A):
* Screens in Jira are associated with projects through ascreen scheme, which maps screens to issue operations (e.g., Create, Edit, View) for specific issue types. If two projects share the same screen scheme, adding a new field to a screen (e.g., a custom field or system field) will affect all projects using that screen scheme, as the field will appear on the screen for the corresponding operation.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure screens
Screens define which fields are displayed during issue operations (Create, Edit, View). Screens are associated with issue types via a screen scheme, and multiple projects can share the same screen scheme.
To add a field to a screen:
* Go toSettings > Issues > Screens.
* Select the screen and add the field.Impact: Adding a field to a screen affects all projects using the same screen scheme, as the field will appear for the associated issue types and operations.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure screens in Jira Cloud")
* Why This Fits: Since the projects share all schemes, including the screen scheme, adding a field to a screen will impact both projects by altering the issue creation, editing, or viewing experience.
* Making the Assignee required (Option C):
* Making theAssigneefield required involves modifying thefield configurationwithin afield configuration scheme. The field configuration determines whether a field is required, optional, or hidden. If two projects share the same field configuration scheme, making the Assignee field required will affect both projects, as issues in both projects will require an assignee to be set.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure field settings
Field configurations define the behavior of fields (e.g., required, optional, hidden) for specific issue types. A field configuration scheme maps field configurations to issue types, and multiple projects can share the same scheme.
To make a field required:
* Go toSettings > Issues > Field configurations.
* Select the field configuration and mark the field (e.g., Assignee) asRequired.Impact:
Changes to a field configuration affect all projects using the associated field configuration scheme.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure field settings")
* Why This Fits: Since the projects share the field configuration scheme, making the Assignee required will enforce this rule in both projects, impacting their issue creation and editing processes.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Adding a new component (Option B):
* Components are project-specific and configured inProject settings > Components.
Adding a component to one project does not affect another project, even if they share schemes, as components are not part of any shared scheme.
* Extract from Documentation:
Manage components
Components are unique to each project and configured inProject settings > Components. They are not shared via schemes, so changes to components in one project do not affect others.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage components in Jira Cloud")

* Removing shortcuts (Option D):
* Shortcuts (project-specific links to external resources) are configured inProject settings > Shortcutsand are unique to each project. Removing shortcuts in one project does not impact another project, regardless of shared schemes.
* Extract from Documentation:
Manage project shortcuts
Shortcuts are project-specific links to external resources, configured inProject settings > Shortcuts. Changes to shortcuts in one project do not affect other projects.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage project settings")
* Updating the project category (Option E):
* The project category is a project-specific attribute set inProject settings > Details.
Changing the project category for one project does not affect another project, even if they share schemes, as categories are not tied to schemes.
* Extract from Documentation:
Change project details
The project category is set inProject settings > Detailsand is unique to each project. It does not impact schemes or other projects.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage project settings")
* Archiving a version (Option F):
* Versions are project-specific and managed inProject settings > Releases. Archiving a version in one project does not affect another project, as versions are not part of shared schemes.
* Extract from Documentation:
Manage versions
Versions are project-specific and configured inProject settings > Releases. Archiving a version affects only the project it belongs to, not other projects, even if they share schemes.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage versions in company-managed projects")
* Additional Notes:
* Shared schemes ensure consistency across projects, but they also mean that changes to schemes (e.g., screens, field configurations) have a broad impact. Project admins must coordinate with Jira admins to modify schemes, as these changes require system-level permissions.
* Project-specific settings like components, shortcuts, categories, and versions allowfor customization without affecting other projects.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure screens in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure field settings
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage components in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage project settings
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage versions in company-managed projects

NEW QUESTION # 67
The configuration details of an SMTP Mail Server of a Jira instance are shown below.

The configuration hasn't been changed in the last 24 months.
Currently emails are no longer being sent and the failed notifications can be seen in the Mail Error Queue.
What is the likely cause of the failure?

- A. The database and/or server disk is full.
- B. Email volume has increased and the Timeout is too low.
- C. The user jira has no valid Jira license.
- D. The SMTP password has expired.
- E. The Jira license has expired.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION # 68
You are adding a user to Jira software using the invite users method in user management Which setting on the page guarantees the user access to Jira software (Choose one)

- A. Email address
- B. Group membership
- C. Product access

- D. Email domains

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 69
You run the JQL query shown:
assignee changed from currentUser() TO EMPTY and resolution changed to EMPTY Which statement is definitely true?

- A. All returned issues were in Done status at some point.
- B. All returned issues are currently unassigned.
- C. All returned issues were assigned to you at some point.
- D. All returned issues are currently not assigned to you.
- E. All returned issues are currently unresolved.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The JQL query assignee changed from currentUser() TO EMPTY and resolution changed to EMPTY filters for issues based on their change history for theassigneeandresolutionfields. The statement that is definitely true isall returned issues were assigned to you at some point(Option C), as the query explicitly requires that theassigneefield changed from the current user toEMPTY.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option C):
* The query consists of two conditions:
* assignee changed from currentUser() TO EMPTY: This means the issue'sassigneefield was changed from the current user (the person running the query) tounassigned(EMPTY) at some point in its history. For this condition to be true, the issue must have been assigned to the current user before being unassigned.
* resolution changed to EMPTY: This means theresolutionfield was changed toEMPTY (unresolved) at some point, typically indicating the issue was reopened (e.g., resolution was cleared).
* Theassignee changed from currentUser() TO EMPTYcondition guarantees that all returned issues were assigned to the current user at some point, as the change history explicitly includes a transition from the current user to unassigned.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Advanced searching - operators reference
TheCHANGEDoperator searches for issues where a field's value changed from one value to another.
* assignee changed from currentUser() TO EMPTY: Finds issues where the assignee was changed from the current user to unassigned.
* resolution changed to EMPTY: Finds issues where the resolution was cleared (e.g., issue was reopened).Note:
TheCHANGEDoperator examines the issue's history, not its current state.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - operators reference")
* Why This Fits: The query's conditionassignee changed from currentUser() TO EMPTY ensures that all returned issues were assigned to the current user at somepoint, making Option C definitely true.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* All returned issues are currently unresolved (Option A):
* Theresolution changed to EMPTYcondition means the resolution was set toEMPTYat some point in the issue's history, but the issue could have been resolved again later (e.g., resolution set to Done). The query does not check the current resolution state, so this is not definitely true.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheCHANGEDoperator does not guarantee the current state of a field. Use resolution is EMPTY to check if issues are currently unresolved.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - operators reference")
* All returned issues are currently unassigned (Option B):
* Theassignee changed from currentUser() TO EMPTYcondition means the issue was unassigned at some point, but it could have been reassigned to another user later. The query does not check the current assignee state, so this is not definitely true.
* Extract from Documentation:
To check if issues are currently unassigned, use assignee is EMPTY. TheCHANGEDoperator only checks historical changes.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - fields reference")
* All returned issues are currently not assigned to you (Option D):
* The query does not guarantee that issues are currently not assigned to the current user.
After being unassigned (TO EMPTY), the issue could have been reassigned to the current user again. The current assignee state is not checked, so this is not definitely true.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheCHANGEDoperator does not reflect the current field value. Use assignee != currentUser() to check if issues are not assigned to

the current user.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - operators reference")
* All returned issues were in Done status at some point (Option E):
* Theresolution changed to EMPTYcondition indicates the resolution was cleared (e.g., issue reopened), which often follows a resolved state (e.g., Done). However, the query does not explicitly require that the issue was in aDonestatus (or had a resolution set) before the change toEMPTY. For example, an issue could have had a resolution set to another value or cleared without being inDone. Thus, this is not definitely true.
* Extract from Documentation:
Theresolution changed to EMPTYcondition indicates a resolution was cleared, but it does not guarantee the issue was in a specific status like Done.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - fields reference")
* Additional Notes:
* The query examines historical changes, not current states, so assumptions about currentresolution orassigneevalues are invalid.
* To ensure current states, additional conditions like resolution is EMPTY or assignee is EMPTY would be needed.
* The query requires the user to haveBrowse Projectspermission for the relevant projects.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Advanced searching - operators reference Atlassian Support Documentation:Advanced searching - fields reference Atlassian Support Documentation:Search for issues using JQL

NEW QUESTION # 70
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