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## Acquia Drupal-Site-Builder Advanced Testing Engine - Drupal-Site-Builder Valid Test Pattern

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## Acquia Certified Drupal Site Builder Exam for Drupal 10, 11 Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

### NEW QUESTION # 23

You have installed a custom theme for your website, and you notice that the theme displays a Drupal icon as the favicon in the browser. As much as you love Drupal, you would like to remove this favicon and display your company's favicon instead. How would you do this in the Drupal admin interface?

- A. Place the Site branding block in the appropriate region and enable the favicon under "Toggle branding elements".
- B. Go to Configuration > Basic Site Settings and upload your new favicon.
- **C. Go to Appearance > Settings and upload your new favicon.**
- D. Use a contributed module to inject CSS to hide the Druplicon and display your logo instead.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Drupal 10 and Drupal 11, favicon settings are managed at the theme level, not through general site configuration. The official Drupal theming documentation explains that each theme has its own configurable settings, including the ability to upload or replace the site's favicon.

To change the favicon, you navigate to Appearance # Settings (or specifically the active theme's settings page), where you will find an option to upload a custom favicon or use the default. This allows you to replace the default Drupal icon (Druplicon) with your organization's icon.

Option A is incorrect because the Site branding block controls elements like the logo and site name, not the favicon. Option C is incorrect because Basic Site Settings does not manage favicon configuration in modern Drupal versions. Option D is unnecessary and incorrect, as CSS is not used to change favicons.

Therefore, the correct and documented method is to update the favicon through the theme settings in the Appearance section, making option B correct.

#### NEW QUESTION # 24

You installed a new site using the Spanish language. You added new fields to article content type alongside the default fields. The custom fields labels are in Spanish.

Which of the following statements is true when you add the French language to your site?

- A. Drupal will handle translations of both built in and custom field configurations to French automatically.
- B. Drupal will handle translation of content configuration for custom fields automatically. Built-in fields will need to be translated manually.
- C. All content configurations should be translated to French manually.
- **D. Drupal will handle translation of content configuration for built-in fields automatically. Custom fields will have to be translated manually.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Drupal distinguishes between interface text and configuration text. The built-in labels and other text that come from Drupal core, modules, and themes are handled by the Interface Translation system, and Drupal can download those translations for added languages. The Drupal User Guide explains that this built-in text is typically translated by downloading available translations rather than translating it yourself.

By contrast, field labels are configuration. Drupal's multilingual documentation says that configuration text includes items such as labels for fields in your content types, and the Configuration Translation module provides the interface to translate that configuration into other languages. It also specifically lists Content fields as translatable configuration elements. That means field labels you created yourself in Spanish are not automatically translated into French just because French is added; they must be translated through configuration translation.

So, when French is added, Drupal can automatically provide translations for built-in field/interface text where translations exist, but custom field configuration labels still require manual translation. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

#### NEW QUESTION # 25

A "Hotel Review" content type includes an entity reference field, "field\_related\_hotel," to associate each Hotel Review with a "Hotel" node. You are asked to add a sidebar block to the Hotel node display that shows a list of related reviews.

How can you build this functionality?

- A. Add "field\_related\_hotel" to the Hotel content type and use CSS to display the field in the sidebar region.
- **B. Create a View of Hotel Review nodes, with a relationship to content referenced from field\_related\_hotel, and a contextual filter by ID using the relationship, set to use "Content ID from URL". Add the block to the Hotel nodes display.**
- C. Create a view of Hotel nodes, with a relationship to field\_related\_hotel, and add the title field using the relationship. Add the block to the Hotel nodes display.
- D. Add the "show related content" block to the Hotel nodes display. Set it to include only nodes of type "Hotel Review"

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct Drupal site-building approach is to create a View of Hotel Review content and filter it dynamically based on the currently viewed Hotel node. Drupal's Views documentation explains that contextual filters are used when a view should change depending on the current context, such as the URL or current page. It also notes that when the filter is based on related data rather than the base table alone, you may need to add a relationship first.

Here, the base content is Hotel Review nodes, and those reviews point to a Hotel through the entity reference field field\_related\_hotel. So the View should add the relationship to the referenced Hotel node, then use a Content: ID contextual filter on that relationship, with the default value set to Content ID from URL. This makes the block show only reviews whose referenced

hotel matches the Hotel node currently being displayed.

That is exactly what option A describes. The other options either use the wrong base content, rely on CSS instead of Views logic, or refer to a generic block that does not provide this relationship-based filtering behavior.

### NEW QUESTION # 26

The development team does monthly releases to the production system. The deployment lasts for an hour.

During the deployment time, the site is put into maintenance mode. You want a certain set of users to be able to access the site during maintenance mode as well.

How do you accomplish this?

- A. Only administrators can access the site during maintenance mode
- B. Under permissions page, provide permission "Administer site" to required users
- C. Create a new role, assign users to the role and provide permission "Use the site in maintenance mode" to new role
- D. Create a new role, assign users to the role. Go to Configuration # Development # Maintenance mode and select role to allow access

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Drupal 10 and Drupal 11, access to the site during maintenance mode is controlled through a specific permission rather than a configuration setting tied directly to roles on the maintenance mode page. The correct approach is to create a role and grant it the permission "Use the site in maintenance mode." Users assigned this role will be able to bypass the maintenance mode restriction and access the site while it is offline for regular visitors.

Option C reflects this exact mechanism and aligns with Drupal core's permission-based access control system. Drupal uses roles and permissions extensively to manage access, and maintenance mode is no exception.

Option A is incorrect because access is not limited strictly to administrators; it depends on permissions.

Option B is incorrect because the Maintenance mode configuration page does not provide role selection for access-this is a common misconception. Option D is also incorrect because granting "Administer site" gives excessive privileges and is not required for maintenance mode access; it violates the principle of least privilege.

Therefore, assigning the "Use the site in maintenance mode" permission is the correct, secure, and Drupal- recommended solution.

### NEW QUESTION # 27

Your content team needs to use < div > tags in the content of some articles. The default configuration does not allow for this.

How can you reconfigure the site to support this request? (Select 2 options)

- A. Enable the site theme's "structural HTML" setting.
- B. Reconfigure the "Basic HTML" text format to allow the use of < div > tags.
- C. Reconfigure the site's permissions; grant content editors the "Use advanced HTML" permission.
- D. Reconfigure the page's body field to use the "Full HTML" text format.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Drupal controls HTML markup through text formats and filters . The official User Guide explains that text formats such as Basic HTML and Full HTML determine which tags are allowed, and these formats exist specifically to protect the site from unsafe markup such as XSS. Because of that, if editors need to use < div > tags, one valid solution is to configure the content so it can use the Full HTML text format, which is the most permissive core format. Drupal also supports restricting or allowing which text formats are available on a formatted text field, including the Body field.

Another valid solution is to edit the Basic HTML text format and add < div > to the list of allowed HTML tags. Drupal's text format configuration page explicitly allows administrators to change the Allowed HTML tags for Basic HTML. That makes option C correct as well. Option B is incorrect because Drupal does not use a permission named "Use advanced HTML"; permissions are tied to specific text formats. Option D is incorrect because theme settings do not control which tags are allowed in editor input.

### NEW QUESTION # 28

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In order to better meet users' need, our Acquia Certified Drupal Site Builder Exam for Drupal 10, 11 study questions have set up a



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