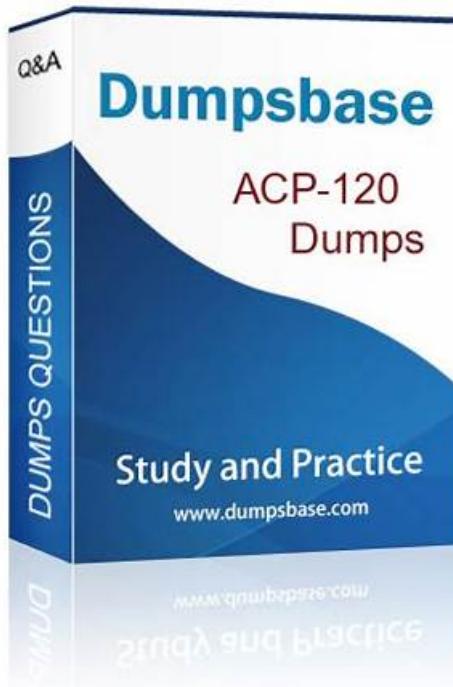


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ATLASSIAN Jira Cloud Administrator Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

A user says she can see the Ready for Testing transition but cannot successfully execute it.



Why can't the user execute this transition?

- A. A Condition on the transition requires the user to be in the Developer role.
- B. A Validator on the workflow transition requires the user to be in the Developer role.
- C. The status property of Code Review prevents the Developer role from executing the transition.
- D. The status property of In Progress prevents the Developer role from executing the transition.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 65

You need to create a filter that shows only issues that were created during the last calendar month. Identify the correct JQL query.

- A. `createdDate >= startOfMonth(-1m) AND createdDate <= endOfMonth(-1m)`
- B. `createdDate >= startOfMonth(-1) OR createdDate <= endOfMonth(-1)`
- C. `created` changed during `(startOfMonth(), endOfMonth())`
- D. `created >= startOfMonth(-1) AND created <= endOfMonth(-1)`

Answer: A

Explanation:

To create a filter that shows issues created during the last calendar month, the JQL query must use the `createdDate` field with the `startOfMonth(-1m)` and `endOfMonth(-1m)` functions to define the time range. The correct query is `createdDate >= startOfMonth(-1m) AND createdDate <= endOfMonth(-1m)` (Option D).

* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option D):

* The `createdDate` field represents the date an issue was created. The `startOfMonth(-1m)` function returns the first day of the previous month (e.g., April 1, 2025, for May 2025), and `endOfMonth(-1m)` returns the last day of the previous month (e.g., April 30, 2025). The query `createdDate >= startOfMonth(-1m) AND createdDate <= endOfMonth(-1m)` selects issues created within this range, covering the entire last calendar month.

* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Exact Extract from Document

The `createdDate` field (or `createdAlias`) stores the creation date of an issue. Use date functions like `startOfMonth()` and `endOfMonth()` to define time ranges.

Example:

* `createdDate >= startOfMonth(-1m) AND createdDate <= endOfMonth(-1m)` returns issues created in the previous calendar month

* Use -1mo to indicate one month ago. Note: Ensure date fields use \geq and \leq for inclusive ranges.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Search for issues using JQL")

* Why This Fits: The query in Option D correctly uses `createdDate`, `startOfMonth(-1m)`, and `endOfMonth(-1m)` with `AND` to define the last calendar month, making it the correct answer.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* created changed during (startOfMonth(), endOfMonth()) (Option A):
 * The `changed` operator is used for fields that track changes (e.g., status, assignee), not for static fields like `created`. Additionally, `startOfMonth()` and `endOfMonth()` without a unit refer to the current month, not the last month.

* Extract from Documentation:
 The `changed` operator is invalid for the `created` field. Use `>=` and `<=` for date comparisons.
 (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - operators reference")

* `createdDate >= startOfMonth(-1)` OR `createdDate <= endOfMonth(-1)` (Option B):
 * The `OR` operator creates a logical error, selecting issues created after the start of the previous month or before the end of the previous month, which includes almost all issues.
 Additionally, `-1` is ambiguous and typically invalid without a unit (e.g., `-1m` for one month). The correct operator is `AND` to define a range.

* Extract from Documentation:
 Use `AND` to define a date range (e.g., `createdDate >= startOfMonth(-1m)` AND `createdDate <= endOfMonth(-1 m)`). `OR` creates an overly broad range.
 (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - operators reference")

* `created >= startOfMonth(-1)` AND `created <= endOfMonth(-1)` (Option C):
 * The `-1` syntax without a unit (e.g., `-1m`) is ambiguous and typically invalid in JQL. The correct syntax uses `-1m` to indicate one month ago. Additionally, while `created` is an alias for `createdDate`, the incorrect time unit makes this query invalid.

* Extract from Documentation:
 Date functions require units like `m` for months (e.g., `startOfMonth(-1m)`). Without a unit, the query is invalid.
 (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - functions reference")

* Additional Notes:
 * The filter can be created in `Issues > Search for issues`, saved as a filter, and shared if needed.
 * The `created` alias can be used instead of `createdDate`, but `createdDate` is more explicit and matches the options.
 * Ensure the Jira instance's timezone aligns with the expected month range.
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[Atlassian Support Documentation: Search for issues using JQL](#)
[Atlassian Support Documentation: Advanced searching - operators reference](#) [Atlassian Support Documentation: Advanced searching - functions reference](#)

NEW QUESTION # 66

You performed the following steps:

- * Created a new filter with the JQL query `project IN projectsWhereUserHasRole("Sales")`
- * Created a filter subscription for the filter and set the recipients to the Sales group.

Leila is a member of the Sales group. Which issues will Leila receive in her subscription?

- A. Issues from projects where Leila is in the Sales role
- B. Issues from projects where Leila is in the Sales group
- C. Issues assigned to anyone in the Sales role
- D. Issues assigned to anyone in the Sales group

Answer: A

Explanation:

The JQL query `project IN projectsWhereUserHasRole("Sales")` filters for issues in projects where the user running the query has the `Sales` project role. Since Leila is a member of the `Sales` group and receives the filter subscription, the issues she receives are those from projects where Leila is in the Sales role (Option A).

* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option A):

- * The JQL function `projectsWhereUserHasRole("Sales")` returns a list of projects where the user executing the query is a member of the `Sales` project role. The query `project IN projectsWhereUserHasRole("Sales")` selects all issues from those projects.
- * Leila, as a member of the `Sales` group, receives the filter subscription. When the subscription runs for Leila, the JQL query is evaluated in her context, meaning it returns issues from projects where Leila has the `Sales` project role.

* Exact Extract from Documentation:

[Advanced searching - functions reference](#)

The `projectsWhereUserHasRole("role")` function returns projects where the user running the query is a member of the specified project role.

Example:

- * `project IN projectsWhereUserHasRole("Sales")` returns issues from projects where the user has the `Sales` project role. Note: For filter subscriptions, the query is executed in the context of each recipient, so results depend on the recipient's role membership.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - functions reference")

* Why This Fits: The filter subscription runs the JQL query for Leila, returning issues from projects where Leila is in the Sales role, making Option A the correct answer.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Issues assigned to anyone in the Sales group (Option B):

* The JQL query does not filter by assignee or group membership. It only selects issues based on the projects where the user has the Sales role, regardless of who the issues are assigned to.

* Extract from Documentation:

To filter by assignee, use assignee in membersOf("group"). The projectsWhereUserHasRole function filters by project, not assignee. (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - fields reference")

* Issues from projects where Leila is in the Sales group (Option C):

* The query uses projectsWhereUserHasRole("Sales"), which checks for the Sales project role, not a group. Project roles and groups are distinct, and the query does not reference group membership.

* Extract from Documentation:

Project roles are project-specific and distinct from groups. Use projectsWhereUserHasRole for roles, not membersOf for groups. (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - functions reference")

* Issues assigned to anyone in the Sales role (Option D):

* The query does not filter by assignee or role membership of the assignee. It selects issues from projects where the user (Leila) has the Sales role, not issues assigned to users in that role.

* Extract from Documentation:

To filter by assignees in a role, additional JQL or scripting is needed. projectsWhereUserHasRole only filters by project.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - fields reference")

* Additional Notes:

* The Sales project role must exist in the relevant projects, and Leila must be added to it in Project settings > People for those projects.

* The subscription sends emails to the Sales group, and each recipient (like Leila) sees issues based on their own role membership in the JQL query's context.

* Leila must have Browse Projects permission for the projects returned by the query to see the issues.

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Atlassian Support Documentation: Advanced searching - functions reference Atlassian Support Documentation: Advanced searching - fields reference Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage filters in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION # 67

Below are the requirements for two new fields to be used in a company-managed project:

* Allow a single option from a dropdown list of options.

* Allow bold and underlined text.

Identify the two field types you need to use. (Choose two.)

- A. Paragraph
- B. Short text
- C. Checkboxes
- D. Radio buttons

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

To meet the requirements for two new fields in a company-managed project, one field must allow selecting a single option from a dropdown list, and the other must allow bold and underlined text. The appropriate field types are Radio buttons (Option C) for the dropdown list and Paragraph (Option B) for bold and underlined text.

* Explanation of the Correct Answers:

* Radio buttons (Option C):

* The requirement to allow a single option from a dropdown list of options is met by a Radio buttons custom field. This field type presents a list of predefined options in a radio button format, allowing users to select exactly one option, similar to a dropdown list. In Jira, radio buttons are often used interchangeably with Select List (single choice) for single-selection lists, and both fulfill the requirement.

* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Custom field types

The Radio buttons field type allows users to select one option from a predefined list, presented as radio buttons.

To create:

* Go to Settings > Issues > Custom fields.

* Create a new field and select Radio buttons.

* Define the list of options. Note: Radio buttons are similar to Select List (single choice) and are used for single-selection dropdown-like functionality. (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud")

* Why This Fits: The Radio buttons field type provides a single-selection list, meeting the requirement for a dropdown list of options.

* Paragraph (Option B):

* The requirement to allow bold and underlined text is met by a Paragraph custom field (also known as Text Field (multi-line)). This field type supports rich text input, including formatting options like bold and underlined text, using a WYSIWYG editor or wiki-style markup.

* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Custom field types

The Paragraph (or Text Field (multi-line)) field type allows users to enter multiple lines of text with rich text formatting, including bold, underline, and other styles.

To create:

* Go to Settings > Issues > Custom fields.

* Create a new field and select Paragraph. Note: The rich text editor supports formatting like bold and underline, or users can use wiki-style markup (e.g., bold, underline). (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud")

* Why This Fits: The Paragraph field supports rich text formatting, including bold and underlined text, meeting the second requirement.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Short text (Option A):

* A Short text (or Text Field (single line)) custom field allows single-line text input but does not support rich text formatting like bold or underlined text. It is unsuitable for the second requirement and does not provide a dropdown list for the first requirement.

* Extract from Documentation:

The Short text field type is for single-line plain text and does not support rich text formatting like bold or underline.

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

* Checkboxes (Option D):

* A Checkboxes custom field allows users to select multiple options from a predefined list.

The first requirement specifies a single option, making checkboxes unsuitable, as they are designed for multiple selections.

* Extract from Documentation:

The Checkboxes field type allows multiple selections from a list. For single-selection lists, use Radio buttons or Select List (single choice).

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

* Additional Notes:

* Steps to configure:

* Create a Radio buttons custom field in Settings > Issues > Custom fields, name it appropriately, and define the options.

* Create a Paragraph custom field in Settings > Issues > Custom fields for rich text input.

* Add both fields to the project's screens (Project settings > Screens).

* Configuring custom fields requires Jira administrator privileges.

* The Radio buttons field may display as a dropdown-like list in some interfaces, aligning with the requirement.

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Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud

Atlassian Support Documentation: Configure screens in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION # 68

No one should be allowed to edit issues in a particular workflow status of a company-managed project. Which element must be configured?

- A. Status Property
- B. Condition
- C. Trigger
- D. Post function

Answer: A

Explanation:

Okay, let's analyze this question again with the revised options.

The requirement is to prevent anyone from editing an issue when it resides in a specific workflow status.

As established previously:

* Conditions (A): Control whether a transition out of or into a status can occur. They check criteria before a transition starts. They don't prevent editing while an issue is sitting in a status.

* Post Functions (Implied by B & C): Actions that execute after a transition is successfully completed (e.g.,

g., updating a field, sending a notification). They don't affect editability within the status itself.

* Triggers (D): Automatically initiate a workflow transition based on external events (like code commits). Not relevant to editing permissions within a status.

The correct way to achieve this in Jira is by setting a Status Property:

- * Navigate to Workflow configuration.
- * Select the relevant status.
- * Go to its 'Properties'.
- * Add a property: `jira.issue.editable` with the value `false`.

NEW QUESTION # 69

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