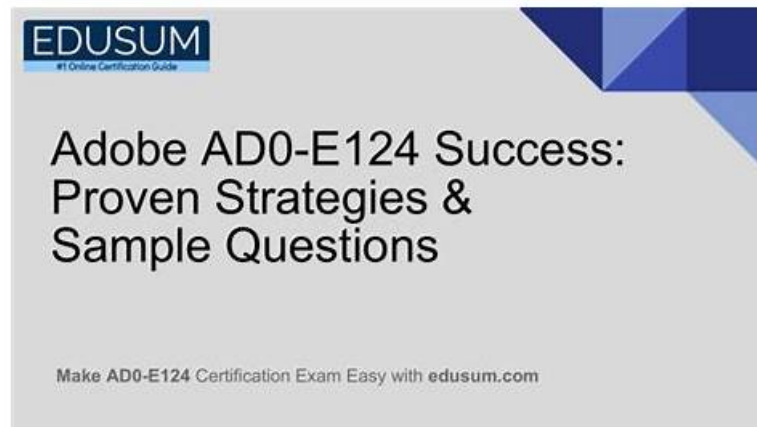


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Adobe Experience Manager DevOps Engineer Expert Sample Questions (Q121-Q126):

NEW QUESTION # 121

What is the primary function of the AEM Dispatcher in a web proxy infrastructure?

- A. To store content directly in the JCR
- B. To replace the need for replication agents in AEM
- C. To manage workflow automation in AEM
- **D. To act as a caching and load-balancing layer between AEM and end-users**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 122

A Cloud Manager pipeline deployment fails due to a missing dependency. What is the best approach to resolve this issue?

- A. Disable the dependency check and force the deployment

- B. Manually add the missing JAR file to the AEM instance
- **C. Check and update the pom.xml to ensure the dependency is correctly referenced**
- D. Remove all dependencies and rebuild the project

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 123

A customer reports that publish instances are experiencing high CPU utilization. What diagnostic data must the DevOps engineer collect?

- A. GC logs
- **B. Thread dumps**
- C. Heap dumps
- D. audit.log

Answer: B

Explanation:

High CPU utilization in a Java application like AEM is typically caused by active threads stuck in infinite loops, recursive calls, or highly intensive processing tasks. A "Thread Dump" takes a snapshot of exactly what every thread in the JVM is executing at that specific millisecond. By taking multiple thread dumps a few seconds apart and comparing them, a DevOps engineer can identify which specific threads (and therefore which Java classes/methods) are constantly active and consuming the CPU resources. (Heap dumps are used for memory issues, not CPU issues).

NEW QUESTION # 124

Which strategy ensures zero downtime deployment in AEM as a Cloud Service?

- A. Deploying only small changes at a time
- **B. Using blue-green deployment techniques in Cloud Manager**
- C. Configuring Dispatcher to serve stale content during deployment
- D. Manually disabling production servers during deployment

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 125

A DevOps engineer integrates an on-premise repository with Cloud Manager using Jenkins and the Git plugin. After a few builds, the developers notice that code is not getting merged into the proper branch on Cloud Manager.

There are no build errors to report.

What should the DevOps engineer do?

- **A. Make sure to do a force push merge code with the Cloud Manager branch in the post build actions.**
- B. Validate that the credentials for the local and Cloud Manager repositories are correct.
- C. Check that the name of the target remote in the post build action equals the Cloud Manager remote.
- D. Confirm that the URLs for the local and Cloud Manager repositories are correct.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When integrating external CI/CD tools (like Jenkins) with Adobe Cloud Manager's Git repository, a common, silent failure occurs during the push phase. Because Cloud Manager occasionally modifies the Git history internally (e.g., during environment syncing or Adobe updates), the local Jenkins repository history and the Cloud Manager remote history can diverge. When this happens, a standard git push fails silently or is rejected by the remote without throwing a standard build compilation error. The recognized DevOps workaround for this specific Cloud Manager Git integration is to configure the Jenkins post-build Git publisher to perform a "force push" to overwrite the remote branch.

NEW QUESTION # 126

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