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Adobe AD0-E725 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Section 1: Architecture: This section of the exam measures the skills of Backend Developers and covers the core structural concepts of Adobe Commerce. It involves demonstrating effective cache implementation, understanding key code components like plugins and observers, and managing multi-site configurations on a single instance. The domain also includes explaining the use of Git patches, critical security features, the CRON scheduling system, and how indexing functions within the platform.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">External Integrations: This section of the exam measures the skills of Integration Specialists and focuses on connecting Adobe Commerce with external SaaS services. It encompasses the skills needed to customize data flows, utilize Adobe App Builder for extensibility, and implement Adobe I/O events and webhooks to create automated and connected business processes.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Customizations: This section of the exam measures the skills of Solutions Engineers and involves modifying and extending platform functionality. This includes customizing core areas like the product catalog, checkout process, and admin panel, as well as manipulating data entities, customizing APIs, working with message queues, and writing integration tests to ensure code quality and functionality.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cloud: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Architects and covers the deployment and management of Adobe Commerce on cloud infrastructure. It requires explaining the fundamental cloud architecture, performing setup and configuration tasks, and utilizing the Adobe Commerce Cloud CLI tool to manage the environment effectively.

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Adobe Commerce Developer Expert Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

A Developer is working on an Adobe Commerce store, and the security team has flagged certain inline scripts in the store as vulnerable to potential attacks. The Developer decides to implement Content Security Policies (CSP) to secure the store's environment.

What will the Developer achieve by taking this action?

- A. Restrict which resources (scripts, styles, images) are allowed to load on the website.
- B. Prevent users from accessing certain areas of the website based on their IP address.
- C. Ensure that all user input is sanitized before being processed by the application.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (with official references):

The correct answer is C. Restrict which resources (scripts, styles, images) are allowed to load on the website.

Adobe Commerce supports Content Security Policy (CSP), a browser-level security feature that mitigates certain types of attacks such as Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and data injection attacks.

By defining a CSP in Adobe Commerce, developers can control:

- * Which scripts can be executed (script-src).
- * Which stylesheets can be applied (style-src).
- * Which images and media can be loaded (img-src, media-src).
- * Whether inline scripts or styles are allowed.

This does not sanitize user input (A) nor restrict user access based on IP addresses (B). Instead, it focuses on restricting the sources of content that the browser can load.

Official Documentation Extracts:

* "Content Security Policy (CSP) is an added layer of security that helps to detect and mitigate certain types of attacks, including Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and data injection attacks. CSP works by restricting the sources from which content can be loaded." - Adobe Commerce DevDocs: Content Security Policy

* "A CSP allows developers to define approved sources of content that browsers can load. These policies help reduce the risk of malicious content injection in Magento storefronts." - Adobe Commerce Security Guide

NEW QUESTION # 46

A customer wants to create a set of CMS blocks to be used on their website but does not wish to create these manually. An Adobe Commerce Developer is tasked to install the CMS blocks programmatically.

How should the Developer achieve this?

- A. Implement the SchemaSetupInterface, then use the block repository in the apply() function to create the blocks.
- B. Implement the InstallSchemaInterface, then use the block repository in the execute() function to create the blocks.
- C. Implement the DataPatchInterface, then use the block repository in the apply() function to create the blocks.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct approach for creating CMS blocks programmatically is to use a Data Patch (DataPatchInterface).

Data Patches are used for creating or modifying data programmatically (e.g., CMS blocks, CMS pages, configuration values).

InstallSchemaInterface (B) and SchemaSetupInterface (C) are used for modifying database schema, not data.

Reference:

Adobe Commerce DevDocs - Data patches

NEW QUESTION # 47

A Developer is tasked with creating a new index. The custom indexer is not automatically updating the product data.

How should the Developer solve this issue?

- A. Use an event observer to monitor data changes.
- **B. Use the mview to allow tracking database changes.**
- C. Implement custom database triggers.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Magento uses the materialized view (mview) system to track database changes and trigger automatic updates to indexers.

B (mview) is correct because it enables Magento to automatically detect data changes and update indexers incrementally.

A (observer) is not reliable for large indexing operations and not the recommended method.

C (database triggers) are discouraged and not used in Magento's indexing mechanism.

Reference:

Adobe Commerce DevDocs - Mview and indexing

NEW QUESTION # 48

An Adobe Commerce Developer is tasked to frequently send data to a third-party API. The API utilizes a JSON Web Token (JWT) that expires every hour. The developer decides to store the JWT in a custom cache.

Which step should the Developer take to implement this new custom cache type correctly?

- A. Define the custom cache type directly in system.xml at the website level.
- **B. Define the custom cache type in cache.xml with a unique name and instance.**
- C. Define the custom cache type in the di.xml, ensuring the cache model implements CacheInterface.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 49

A Developer connects to the Magento-Cloud CLI and creates a new branch for environment using the following Git command:

`git checkout -b <branch-name>`

The developer notices the branch is not activated and does not automatically build when changes are pushed to the remote environment.

Which solution will fix this issue?

- A. magento-cloud environment:redeploy --no-wait should be executed after branch creation.
- **B. magento-cloud environment:branch <branch-name> should be used instead of Git commands.**
- C. git branch -b <branch-name> should be used instead of Git checkout.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Adobe Commerce Cloud, simply creating a Git branch locally does not automatically create a corresponding Cloud environment.

The correct way is to use:

`magento-cloud environment:branch <branch-name>`

This ensures the environment is created in Cloud, builds automatically, and is linked to the new Git branch.

B redeloys an existing environment but does not create one.

C is just another Git command and does not activate the environment.

Reference:

Adobe Commerce Cloud DevDocs - Manage environments

NEW QUESTION # 50

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