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The Jira Cloud Administrator certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to Jira Cloud administration. These topics include user management, project and issue configuration, workflow management, and integrations with other tools. ACP-120 Exam is designed to test an individual's ability to manage Jira Cloud effectively and efficiently, ensuring that teams can collaborate and deliver high-quality work.

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ATlassian Jira Cloud Administrator Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

version in a company-managed project:

- * Move all issues in version 1.1 to version 1.2.
- * Remove version 1.1 as an available option from the Fix Versions system field.

Which two operations will both meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Build and release
- B. Archive
- C. Delete
- D. Merge

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The question involves managing versions in a company-managed project in Jira Software Cloud. Maia wants to move all issues from version 1.1 to version 1.2 and remove version 1.1 as an available option in the Fix Versions field. The two operations that meet both

requirements are Archive and Merge.

* Explanation of the Correct Answers:

* Archive (Option B):

* Archiving a version removes it from the Fix Versions field as an available option for new issues, while preserving the version's association with existing issues. Additionally, archiving allows you to move issues to another version (e.g., version 1.2) during the process, meeting both requirements.

* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Archive a version

Archiving a version removes it from the list of available versions in fields like Fix Versions, so it can't be selected for new issues. You can also move issues to another version during the archiving process.

To archive a version:

* Go to your project's Releases page.

* Find the version (e.g., version 1.1) and select Archive.

* Optionally, choose to move issues to another version (e.g., version 1.2). Archived versions are still visible in reports and issue details but are no longer selectable in fields. Note: You need project admin permissions to archive versions. (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage versions in company-managed projects")

* Why This Fits: Archiving version 1.1 removes it from the Fix Versions field, preventing it from being selected for new issues, and allows Maia to move all issues to version 1.2 during the archiving process, fulfilling both requirements.

* Merge (Option D):

* Merging a version moves all issues from one version (e.g., version 1.1) to another (e.g., version 1.2) and deletes the source version, effectively removing it from the Fix Versions field. This meets both requirements, as it reassigns issues and eliminates version 1.1 as an available option.

* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Merge versions

Merging versions allows you to combine two versions by moving all issues from one version to another. The source version is deleted after the merge.

To merge versions:

* Go to your project's Releases page.

* Find the version to merge (e.g., version 1.1) and select Merge.

* Choose the target version (e.g., version 1.2) to move issues to. After merging, the source version (version 1.1) is removed from the Fix Versions field and is no longer available for selection. Note: Merging is permanent and cannot be undone, so ensure the target version is correct. (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage versions in company-managed projects")

* Why This Fits: Merging version 1.1 into version 1.2 moves all issues to version 1.2 and deletes version 1.1, ensuring it is no longer an option in the Fix Versions field, thus meeting both requirements.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Delete (Option A):

* Deleting a version removes it from the Fix Versions field, but it also removes the version from all issues associated with it without reassigning them to another version. This does not meet the requirement to move issues to version 1.2.

* Extract from Documentation:

Delete a version

Deleting a version removes it from the project and clears it from the Fix Versions field of all associated issues. Issues are not reassigned to another version automatically.

Note: Use caution, as this action cannot be undone, and issues lose their version association.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage versions in company-managed projects")

* Build and release (Option C):

* Building and releasing a version marks it as complete and moves unresolved issues to another version, but it does not remove the version from the Fix Versions field. Released versions remain selectable unless archived or deleted.

* Extract from Documentation:

Release a version

Releasing a version marks it as complete and optionally moves unresolved issues to another version. The released version remains available in the Fix Versions field unless archived.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage versions in company-managed projects")

* Additional Notes:

* Both Archive and Merge are suitable, but they have different implications:

* Archiving preserves version 1.1 in reports and issue histories, making it ideal if historical data needs to be retained.

* Merging permanently deletes version 1.1, which may be preferred if the version is no longer relevant.

* The operations require project admin permissions in a company-managed project, and the Releases page is accessed via Project Settings > Releases.

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Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage versions in company-managed projects Atlassian Support Documentation: Configure releases and versions

NEW QUESTION # 17

An automation rule should send an email with the issue key in the subject line. Identify the correct syntax to use in the Send Email action.

- A. {{issueKey}}
- B. issue.key
- C. {{issue.key}}
- D. {issue.issuekey}
- E. {{triggerIssue.issuekey}}

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Jira Software Cloud, automation rules use smart values to reference issue fields, such as the issue key, in actions like sending emails. The correct syntax for referencing the issue key in the Send Email action's subject line is {{issue.key}} (Option B).

* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option B):

* The {{issue.key}} smart value retrieves the issue key (e.g., PROJ-123) of the issue that triggers or is processed by the automation rule. This can be used in the subject line of the Send Email action to include the issue key dynamically.

* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Use smart values in automation rules

Smart values allow you to access issue fields and other data in automation actions. To reference the issue key:

* Use {{issue.key}} to insert the issue key (e.g., PROJ-123) in fields like email subjects or bodies. Examples:

* Email subject: Issue {{issue.key}} Updated

* Output: Issue PROJ-123 Updated
Note: Smart values are enclosed in double curly braces ({{}}). Use dot notation to access fields (e.g., {{issue.key}}, {{issue.summary}}). (Source:

Atlassian Support Documentation, "Use smart values in Jira automation")

* Why This Fits: The {{issue.key}} syntax is the standard way to reference the issue key in Jira automation, making it the correct choice for the Send Email action's subject line.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* {{triggerIssue.issuekey}} (Option A):

* The {{triggerIssue}} smart value refers to the issue that triggers the rule, but the field is key, not issuekey. The correct syntax is {{triggerIssue.key}}, not {{triggerIssue.issuekey}}.

Additionally, {{issue.key}} is sufficient for most rules unless specifically targeting the trigger issue in a branched rule.

* Extract from Documentation:

Use {{triggerIssue.key}} to reference the key of the issue that triggers the rule. {{issue.key}} is used for the current issue in the rule's context.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Use smart values in Jira automation")

* {{issueKey}} (Option C):

* Smart values require dot notation for field access (e.g., {{issue.key}}). {{issueKey}} is not a valid smart value, as it does not reference a specific field.

* Extract from Documentation:

Smart values must reference valid fields using dot notation (e.g., {{issue.key}}, {{issue.summary}}). Single variables like {{issueKey}} are not supported.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Use smart values in Jira automation")

* {issue.issuekey} (Option D):

* The syntax uses single curly braces and issuekey instead of key, which is incorrect. Smart values require double curly braces ({{}}) and the correct field name (key).

* Extract from Documentation:

Smart values use double curly braces ({{}}) and standard field names (e.g., {{issue.key}}). Incorrect formats like {issue.issuekey} will not work.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Use smart values in Jira automation")

* issue.key (Option E):

* Without curly braces, issue.key is treated as plain text, not a smart value. It will not resolve to the issue key and will appear literally in the email subject.

* Extract from Documentation:

Smart values must be enclosed in {{}} to be evaluated. Plain text like issue.key will not resolve to a field value.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Use smart values in Jira automation")

* Additional Notes:

* The Send Email action in Jira automation allows smart values in the subject and body to dynamically include issue data.

* If the rule involves branching or multiple issues, {{issue.key}} refers to the current issue in the rule's context,

while `{{triggerIssue.key}}` refers to the triggering issue. For a simple email rule, `{{issue.key}}` is typically sufficient.

Atlassian Support Documentation: Use smart values in Jira automation

Atlassian Support Documentation: Automate your Jira Cloud instance

NEW QUESTION # 18

Your organization has a Jira project for managing work on a software development project. As the team has grown, two groups have formed within it, working on different tasks. To help bring more focus to the work being conducted, the team has requested a second Jira project to split the team's work into two. Which set of schemes can likely be shared between the two projects?

- A. Notification and Workflow
- B. Issue Type and Sub-task
- C. Resolution and Notification
- **D. Workflow and Custom Field**
- E. Custom Field and Issue Security

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 19

Your team creates issues directly in the Kanban board of a company-managed project. You must ensure that all their newly created issues are not left unassigned. Which entry must you select in the project's Default Assignee dropdown?

- **A. Project lead**
- B. Reporter
- C. Project admin
- D. Board administrator
- E. Component lead

Answer: A

Explanation:

To ensure that newly created issues in a company-managed project's Kanban board are not left unassigned, you must configure the Default Assignee setting in the project's settings. The Project lead (Option B) is a valid and appropriate choice, as it assigns new issues to the project's designated lead by default.

* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option B):

* In a company-managed project, the Default Assignee setting determines who is automatically assigned to new issues when no assignee is specified during creation (e.g., when creating issues directly on a Kanban board). The Project lead is a predefined user set in the project's settings and can be selected as the default assignee to ensure issues are not left unassigned.

* By selecting Project lead in the Default Assignee dropdown, all new issues created in the project, including those created on the Kanban board, will be automatically assigned to the project lead, meeting the requirement.

* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Configure the default assignee

The Default Assignee setting in a company-managed project determines who is assigned to new issues when no assignee is specified.

Options include:

* Project lead: Assigns issues to the user designated as the project lead.

* Unassigned: Leaves issues unassigned (if allowed by the project's permission scheme). To configure:

* Go to Project settings > Details.

* Select Project lead in the Default Assignee dropdown. Note: Ensure the project lead has the Assignable User permission in the project's permission scheme. (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage project settings in Jira Cloud")

* Why This Fits: Selecting Project lead ensures that all newly created issues are automatically assigned to the project lead, preventing them from being unassigned, making Option B the correct answer.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Board administrator (Option A):

* There is no Board administrator option in the Default Assignee dropdown. Board administrators manage Kanban or Scrum boards but are not a predefined assignee role for issues.

* Extract from Documentation:

The Default Assignee dropdown includes Project lead, Unassigned, or specific users, but not Board administrator.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage project settings in Jira Cloud")

- * Component lead (Option C):

- * The Component lead is not an option in the Default Assignee dropdown. Component leads are assigned to specific components, and issues are only assigned to them if a component with a default assignee is selected during issue creation, which is not guaranteed for Kanban board creations.

- * Extract from Documentation:

Component leads are assigned to issues only when a component with a default assignee is selected. They are not part of the Default Assignee setting.

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

- * Project admin (Option D):

- * There is no Project admin option in the Default Assignee dropdown. Project administrators have the Administer Projects permission but are not a predefined assignee role. The Project lead is the designated user for default assignments.

- * Extract from Documentation:

The Default Assignee setting does not include Project admin. Use Project lead or Unassigned.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage project settings in Jira Cloud")

- * Reporter (Option E):

- * The Reporter is the user who creates the issue and is not an option in the Default Assignee dropdown for company-managed projects. Assigning issues to the reporter would require a custom automation rule or manual assignment, not a default setting.

- * Extract from Documentation:

The Reporter is not a valid option for Default Assignee. Use Project lead or Unassigned for automatic assignments.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage project settings in Jira Cloud")

- * Additional Notes:

- * The Default Assignee setting is configured in Project settings > Details, requiring project admin privileges.

- * Ensure the project lead has the Assignable User permission in the project's permission scheme to be eligible as an assignee.

- * If Unassigned is selected, issues could remain unassigned, which violates the requirement.

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Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage project settings in Jira Cloud

Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage components in Jira Cloud

Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage permissions in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which action requires that users have the "Administer Projects" permission?

- A. Reopen bugs
- B. Assign issues to themselves
- C. Edit due dates
- **D. Modify component leads**
- E. Set fix versions

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Administer Projects permission in Jira Software Cloud grants users the ability to manage project settings, such as components, versions, and roles. Among the listed actions, modifying component leads (Option C) requires the Administer Projects permission, as it involves updating project-specific configurations.

- * Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option C):

- * Modifying component leads involves changing the user assigned as the lead for a component in Project settings > Components.

This action requires the Administer Projects permission, as it is a project administration task.

- * Exact Extract from Documentation:

Administer Projects permission

The Administer Projects permission allows users to manage project settings, including:

- * Creating, editing, or deleting components and their leads.

- * Updating project details, roles, and permissions.

- * Configuring notification schemes, issue security, and other project-level settings. To modify component leads:

- * Go to Project settings > Components.

- * Edit the component and update the lead. Note: Only users with Administer Projects permission can perform this action. (Source:

Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage components in Jira Cloud")

- * Why This Fits: Modifying component leads is a project administration task that directly requires the Administer Projects permission, making Option C the correct choice.

- * Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Reopen bugs (Option A):

* Reopening bugs involves transitioning an issue back to an open status, which requires the Transition Issues permission and possibly Edit Issues permission, depending on the workflow. It does not require Administer Projects.

* Extract from Documentation:

Transition Issues permission

Allows users to move issues through workflow transitions, such as reopening a bug. This does not require Administer Projects.

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

* Assign issues to themselves (Option B):

* Assigning issues to oneself requires the Assignable User permission (to be eligible as an assignee) and the Assign Issues permission (to change the assignee). These are not administrative tasks.

* Extract from Documentation:

Assign Issues permission

Allows users to assign issues to other users or themselves, provided they have the Assignable User permission.

This does not require Administer Projects.

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

* Edit due dates (Option D):

* Editing due dates requires the Edit Issues permission, as it involves modifying an issue's Due Date field. This is not an administrative task.

* Extract from Documentation:

Edit Issues permission

Allows users to modify issue fields, such as Due Date, Summary, or Description. This does not require Administer Projects.

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

* Set fix versions (Option E):

* Setting fix versions requires the Edit Issues permission to modify the Fix Versions field. In some cases, the Resolve Issues permission may also be needed if the field is restricted to resolution workflows, but Administer Projects is not required.

* Extract from Documentation:

Edit Issues permission

Allows users to update fields like Fix Versions. The Administer Projects permission is required to manage versions, not set them on issues.

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

* Additional Notes:

* The Administer Projects permission is typically granted to project administrators or leads via the project's permission scheme. It is checked in Project settings > Permissions.

* Other actions listed (A, B, D, E) are issue-level operations that do not require administrative privileges.

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Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage components in Jira Cloud

Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage permissions in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION # 21

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