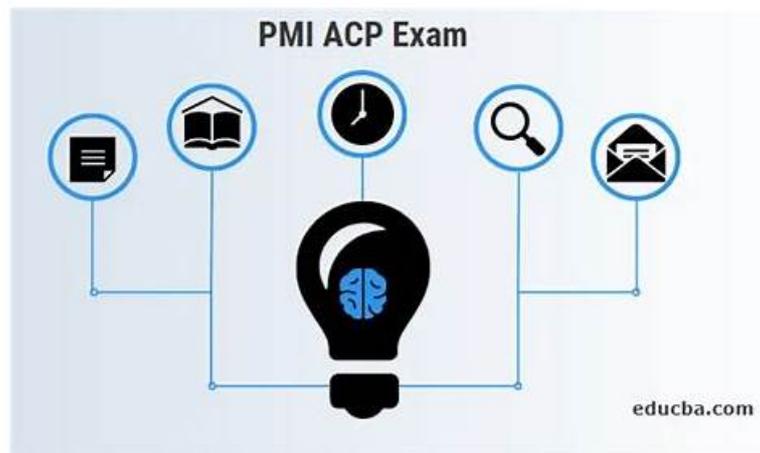


Hohe Qualität von ACP-120 Prüfung und Antworten



Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser EchteFrage ACP-120 Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FC-v1boNRV7Pmln0qpzFdtf2jsU5nHOr>

Das IT-Expertenteam von EchteFrage haben eine kurzfristige Schulungsmethode nach ihren Kenntnissen und Erfahrungen bearbeitet. Diese Dumps könne Ihnen effektiv helfen, in kurzer Zeit den erwarteten Effekt zu erzielen, besonders für diejenigen, die arbeiten und zugleich lernen. EchteFrage kann Ihnen viel Zeit und Energir ersparen. Wählen Sie EchteFrage und Sie werden Ihre wünschten Schulungsmaterialien zur ATASSIAN ACP-120 Zertifizierungsprüfung bekommen.

Die ATASSIAN ACP-120 (Jira Cloud Administrator) Prüfung ist eine Zertifizierungsprüfung, die entwickelt wurde, um die Fähigkeiten und Kenntnisse von Fachleuten zu validieren, die für die Verwaltung und Administration von Jira Cloud Anwendungen verantwortlich sind. Jira ist ein beliebtes Projektmanagement-Tool, das von vielen Unternehmen verwendet wird, um ihre Projekte zu verfolgen und zu verwalten. Die ACP-120 Prüfung ist darauf ausgelegt, Ihr Verständnis für die Jira Cloud-Verwaltung zu testen, einschließlich Benutzermanagement, Projektmanagement und Systemadministration.

>> ACP-120 Zertifikatsfragen <<

ACP-120 Deutsch Prüfungsfragen, ACP-120 Lerntipps

Wenn Sie finden, dass eine große Herausforderung in Ihrem Berufsleben vor Ihnen steht, so müssen Sie die ATASSIAN ACP-120 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen. EchteFrage ist eine echte Website, die umfassende Kenntnisse zur ATASSIAN ACP-120 Zertifizierungsprüfung besitzt. Wir bieten exklusive Online-ATASSIAN ACP-120 Prüfungsfragen und Antworten. So ist es ganz leicht, die Prüfung zu bestehen. Unser EchteFrage bietet Ihnen 100%-Pass-Garantie. EchteFrage ist als Anführer der professionalen Zertifizierung anerkannt. Sie bietet die umfangreichste Zertifizierungsantworten. Sie werden feststellen, dass die ATASSIAN ACP-120 Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur Zeit die gründlichste, genaueste und neueste Praxis sind. Wenn Sie die ATASSIAN ACP-120 Prüfungsfragen und Antworten haben, werden Sie sicher mehr sicher sein, die Prüfung zum ersten Mal zu bestehen.

ATASSIAN ACP-120: Die Jira Cloud Administrator-Prüfung (ATASSIAN ACP-120) ist eine Zertifizierungsprüfung, die für Personen entwickelt wurde, die ihre Expertise in der Verwaltung und Administration von Jira Cloud-Instanzen demonstrieren möchten. Die Prüfung testet das Wissen und die Fähigkeiten der Kandidaten in verschiedenen Bereichen der Jira Cloud-Administration, einschließlich Benutzerverwaltung, Projektmanagement, Problemmanagement und Systemadministration.

ATASSIAN Jira Cloud Administrator ACP-120 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q43-Q48):

43. Frage

Inspect the rule shown.

Projects / SCRUM / Project settings

Automation ENABLED

ABC

- Rule details
- Audit log

When: Issue transitioned

If: Epic exists

Related issues condition

Checks if related issues that exist on the trigger issue matches a specific

Please select related issues and what to compare them to:

Related issues

Stories (or other issues in this Epic)

What is being transitioned in the last component of the rule?

- A. Multiple stories
- **B. The trigger issue**
- C. An epic
- D. One or more sub-tasks
- E. A single story

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The automation rule in the SCRUM project triggers when an issue is transitioned, checks if an Epic exists, and includes a Related issues condition that evaluates whether Stories (or other issues in this Epic) exist. The question asks what is being transitioned in the last component of the rule. Based on the rule structure, the last component is the Related issues condition, which does not perform a transition- it only checks a condition. However, interpreting the question in the context of the entire rule, the trigger issue (Option D) is the issue being transitioned in the initial When: Issue transitioned component, and subsequent components (like conditions) do not introduce new transitions unless explicitly stated (e.g., via an action).

* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option D):

* The rule structure is:

* When: Issue transitioned: This is the trigger, meaning the rule runs when an issue (the trigger issue) is transitioned to a new status in the workflow.

* If: Epic exists: This condition checks if the trigger issue is associated with an Epic (e.g., it's an Epic itself or a Story linked to an Epic).

* Related issues condition: Stories (or other issues in this Epic): This condition checks if there are Stories (or other issues) related to the Epic associated with the trigger issue.

* The last component shown is the Related issues condition, which does not perform a transition-it only evaluates whether Stories exist in the Epic. However, the question likely intends to ask about the issue being transitioned in the overall rule context. The When: Issue transitioned trigger indicates that the trigger issue is the one undergoing the transition that initiates the rule.

* Since the rule does not yet include an action (e.g., transitioning related issues), the only issue being transitioned in the rule's execution is the trigger issue-the issue that was transitioned to activate the rule.

* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Jira automation components

Automation rules act on the trigger issue by default, which is the issue that activates the rule (e.g., the issue transitioned for an Issue Transitioned trigger).

* Conditions like Related issues condition check for related issues (e.g., Stories in an Epic) but do not transition issues unless an action is specified.

* Actions like Transition issue apply to the trigger issue or related issues if specified (e.g., via a branch).Note: Without a branch or action, the rule does not transition additional issues beyond the trigger.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation,

"Automate your Jira Cloud instance")

* Why This Fits: The trigger issue is the issue being transitioned in the When: Issue transitioned component, and the Related issues condition does not introduce a new transition. Thus, the trigger issue (Option D) is the issue being transitioned in the rule's context.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A single story (Option A):

* The Related issues condition checks for Stories in the Epic but does not transition them-it only evaluates their existence. The rule does not yet include an action to transition a single Story, and the trigger issue (being transitioned) is not specified as a Story (it could be an Epic or another issue type).

* The Related issues condition checks for Stories in the Epic but does not transition them-it only evaluates their existence. The rule does not yet include an action to transition a single Story, and the trigger issue (being transitioned) is not specified as a Story (it could be an Epic or another issue type).

* Extract from Documentation:

The Related issues condition evaluates related issues but does not transition them unless an action (e.g., Transition issue) is specified. (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Jira automation conditions")

* Multiple stories (Option B):

* Similar to Option A, the rule does not transition multiple Stories. The Related issues condition only checks for Stories in the Epic, and no action is shown to transition them. The trigger issue is the one being transitioned.

* Extract from Documentation:

Transitioning multiple issues requires a branch (e.g., For Stories) and a Transition issue action, which is not present in the rule. (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Jira automation actions")

* An epic (Option C):

* The If Epic exists condition checks for an Epic, but the trigger issue (being transitioned) could be any issue type (e.g., an Epic, Story, or Task). The rule does not specify that the trigger issue is an Epic, so this is not definite.

* Extract from Documentation:

The Issue Transitioned trigger applies to any issue type, not specifically Epics, unless filtered by a condition (e.g., Issue Type = Epic).

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Jira automation triggers")

* One or more sub-tasks (Option E):

* The rule does not mention Sub-tasks; the Related issues condition focuses on Stories in the Epic. There is no branch or action to transition Sub-tasks, and the trigger issue is the one being transitioned.

* Extract from Documentation:

To transition Sub-tasks, use a branch like For Sub-tasks with a Transition issue action, which is not present in the rule.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Jira automation actions")

* Additional Notes:

* The rule is incomplete as shown, lacking an action (e.g., transitioning Stories or the Epic).

The question likely assumes the focus is on the trigger issue being transitioned in the When component.

* If the rule were to include an action (e.g., Transition Stories to Done), the answer might involve Stories, but the current rule stops at the condition.

* The rule is configured in Project settings > Automation and requires project admin privileges for project-level rules.

References:

Atlassian Support Documentation:Automate your Jira Cloud instance

Atlassian Support Documentation:Jira automation triggers

Atlassian Support Documentation:Jira automation conditions

Atlassian Support Documentation:Jira automation actions

44. Frage

You are configuring an issue type screen in a team-managed project. Which statement is true?

- A. You can edit the name of any field on the screen.
- B. You can reuse a custom field from another team-managed project.
- C. You can add any field type to the Context fields section.
- D. You can add any field type to the Description fields section.
- E. You can reorder custom fields within all sections of the screen.

Antwort: E

Begründung:

In a team-managed project, the issue type screen (configured in Project settings > Issue types) determines which fields are displayed for an issue type and how they are organized (e.g., in sections like Description or Context fields). The true statement is that you can reorder custom fields within all sections of the screen (Option E), as team-managed projects allow flexible reordering of fields within their designated sections.

* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option E):

* In team-managed projects, the issue type screen is configured per issue type, and fields (including custom fields) are organized into sections (e.g., Description fields, Context fields). Users with appropriate permissions (e.g., project admins) can reorder custom fields within any section of the screen to customize the layout, ensuring fields appear in the desired order for creation, editing, or viewing.

* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Configure issue types in team-managed projects

Each issue type in a team-managed project has its own screen configuration, defining which fields are displayed and their order.

To reorder fields:

* Go to Project settings > Issue types.

- * Select the issue type and edit its screen.
- * Drag and drop fields (including custom fields) within sections (e.g., Description fields, Context fields) to reorder them. Note: Custom fields can be reordered within any section of the screen, but some system fields have fixed positions. (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue types in team-managed projects")
- * Why This Fits: The ability to reorder custom fields within all sections of the issue type screen is a standard feature in team-managed projects, making Option E the true statement.
- * Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
- * You can edit the name of any field on the screen (Option A):
- * In team-managed projects, you cannot edit the name of fields directly on the screen configuration. Custom field names are set when the field is created (Project settings > Project fields), and system field names (e.g., Summary, Description) are fixed. The screen configuration only allows adding, removing, or reordering fields, not renaming them.
- * Extract from Documentation:
Field names are set in Project settings > Project fields for custom fields or are fixed for system fields. Screen configurations do not allow renaming fields.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage fields in team-managed projects")
- * You can reuse a custom field from another team-managed project (Option B):
- * Custom fields in team-managed projects are project-specific and cannot be reused across projects, unlike company-managed projects where global custom fields are shared. To use a similar field, you must create a new custom field in the project.
- * Extract from Documentation:
Custom fields in team-managed projects are unique to the project and cannot be reused from other team-managed projects.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage fields in team-managed projects")
- * You can add any field type to the Context fields section (Option C):
- * The Context fields section (right panel in the issue view) has restrictions on which field types can be added. System fields like Summary, Description, and certain others are fixed in the main section and cannot be moved to the Context fields section. Only eligible fields (e.g., custom fields, Labels, Components) can be added to this section.
- * Extract from Documentation:
The Context fields section is limited to certain field types (e.g., custom fields, Labels). Core fields like Summary and Description cannot be moved to Context fields.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue types in team-managed projects")
- * You can add any field type to the Description fields section (Option D):
- * The Description fields section (main section below the Summary) also has restrictions. Fields like Summary, Issue Type, and Status are fixed in their positions, and not all field types can be added to the Description fields section. Only certain fields (e.g., Description, custom text fields) are eligible.
- * Extract from Documentation:
The Description fields section is for fields like Description or custom text fields. Some system fields have fixed positions and cannot be moved.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue types in team-managed projects")
- * Additional Notes:
- * Configuring issue type screens requires project admin privileges in a team-managed project (Project settings > Issue types).
- * Reordering fields enhances usability by prioritizing important fields in each section.
- * System fields may have limited reordering options compared to custom fields.

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Atlassian Support Documentation: Configure issue types in team-managed projects Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage fields in team-managed projects

45. Frage

A team in your company requests a new Jira project that fulfills the following requirements:

- * Ability to work on issues in weekly iterations
- * Allows the project administrators to create their own fields

The project should fulfill these requirements right after creation without the need to enable additional features.

Which project should you create?

- A. Team-managed project with Scrum template
- **B. Company-managed project with Scrum template**
- C. A company-managed project with Kanban template
- D. Team-managed project with Kanban template

Antwort: B

46. Frage

You need to grant members of the Compliance team access to all of your company-managed projects in Jira.

All the projects were created with a shared configuration and need to remain that way. You must decide if a project role is required to accommodate any of their requirements. Identify the requirement that necessitates the use of a project role.

- A. Only two Compliance users should be able to see secured issues.
- B. Only some Compliance users need to create shared dashboards.
- **C. Only some Compliance users can delete issues and they differ in each project.**
- D. All members need to be able to move issues.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Since all company-managed projects share a single configuration (including permission schemes), permissions are applied uniformly across projects. A project role is necessary when a requirement involves project-specific differences in user permissions, as roles allow membership to vary by project. The requirement that only some Compliance users can delete issues and they differ in each project (Option A) necessitates a project role, as it requires project-specific user assignments for the Delete Issues permission.

* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option A):

* The requirement states that only some Compliance users can delete issues, and the specific users differ in each project. In a shared permission scheme, permissions like Delete Issues are granted to users, groups, or project roles. Using a group would apply the same users across all projects, which does not allow for different users per project. A project role (e.g., "Compliance Deleters") can be added to the Delete Issues permission in the shared permission scheme, and different Compliance users can be added to this role in each project's Project settings > People, accommodating the project-specific variation.

* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Manage project roles

Project roles allow permissions to be granted to different users in each project, even with a shared permission scheme.

To configure:

* Create a new project role in Settings > System > Project roles (e.g., "Compliance Deleters").

* Add the role to a permission (e.g., Delete Issues) in the permission scheme (Settings > Issues > Permission schemes).

* Add users to the role in each project's Project settings > People. Example: Grant Delete Issues to the "Compliance Deleters" role, then assign different users to the role in each project. Note: Project roles are ideal for permissions that vary by project while maintaining a shared scheme. (Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage project roles")

* Why This Fits: A project role allows different Compliance users to have the Delete Issues permission in each project, satisfying the requirement for project-specific variation while keeping the shared configuration, making Option A the correct answer.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* All members need to be able to move issues (Option B):

* The Move Issues permission can be granted to all Compliance users via a group (e.g., "Compliance Team") in the shared permission scheme. Since the requirement applies uniformly to all members across all projects, a project role is not necessary, as there is no project-specific variation.

* Extract from Documentation:

Permissions like Move Issues can be granted to a group in a shared permission scheme, applying to all projects without needing project-specific roles.

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

* Only two Compliance users should be able to see secured issues (Option C):

* Secured issues are managed by an issue security scheme, where security levels define who can view issues (e.g., specific users, groups, or roles). To allow only two Compliance users to see secured issues, you can create a security level listing those two users explicitly or a group containing only them. This does not require a project role, as the same two users apply across all projects, and security levels are part of the shared configuration.

* Extract from Documentation:

Issue security levels can specify individual users or groups to restrict visibility. Project roles are not required unless visibility varies by project.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue security schemes")

* Only some Compliance users need to create shared dashboards (Option D):

* Creating shared dashboards requires the Share dashboards and filters global permission, not a project-level permission. This can be granted to a group containing the relevant Compliance users in Settings > System > Global permissions. Since this is a global permission, it does not vary by project and does not require a project role.

* Extract from Documentation:

The Share dashboards and filters global permission allows users to share dashboards. It is granted globally, not via project roles.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage global permissions")

* Additional Notes:

* Steps to configure Option A:

- * Create a "Compliance Deleters" project role in Settings > System > Project roles.
- * Add the role to the Delete Issues permission in the shared permission scheme (Settings > Issues > Permission schemes).
- * For each project, add the appropriate Compliance users to the "Compliance Deleters" role in Project settings > People.
- * This configuration requires Jira administrator privileges to create the role and modify the permission scheme, but project admins can manage role membership.
- * The shared configuration (permission scheme, etc.) is preserved, as the project role integrates seamlessly.

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 Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage project roles
 Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage permissions in Jira Cloud
 Atlassian Support Documentation: Configure issue security schemes
 Atlassian Support Documentation: Manage global permissions

47. Frage

The operations team currently uses the OPS project to track their tasks. They have a new requirement to begin handling change requests.

Inspect the partial summary of the current OPS project configuration:

The screenshot shows the Jira project configuration for the 'OPS' project. It is divided into four sections:

- Issue Types:** Keep track of different types of issues, such as bugs or tasks. Each issue type can be configured differently. Scheme: SIM: Simple Issue Tracking Issue Type Scheme. Includes 'Task' and 'Sub-Task' (SUB-TASK).
- Versions:** For software projects, JIRA allows you to track different versions, e.g. 1.0, 2.0. Issues can be assigned to versions. Includes 'Q3 2015' and 'Q4 2015'.
- Workflows:** Issues can follow processes that mirror your team's practices. A workflow defines the sequence of steps that an issue will follow, e.g. "In Progress", "Resolved". Scheme: SIM: Simple Issue Tracking Workflow Scheme. Includes 'SIM: Simple Issue Tracking Workflow'.
- Components:** Projects can be broken down into components, e.g. "Database", "User Interface". Issues can then be categorised against different components. Includes 'Automation Hans Bürger', 'Integration Tri Nguyen', 'Maintenance Param Reddy', and 'Upgrade Andrew Jackson'.

Which two requirements would require creating a new project? (Choose two.)

- A. Change requests will have different component leads.
- B. Change requests will have a different workflow.
- C. Change requests will require the Due Date field to be populated.
- D. Change requests will notify different people for all system events.
- E. Change requests will not use versions.

Antwort: C,D

48. Frage

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ACP-120 Deutsch Prüfungsfragen: <https://www.echtefrage.top/ACP-120-deutsch-pruefungen.html>

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