ACP-120 Actual Questions - Valid ACP-120 Exam Pdf

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The ACP-120 exam is a cloud-based, multiple-choice exam that consists of 60 questions. ACP-120 exam covers various topics such as Jira Cloud architecture, user management, project configuration, issue types, workflows, and administration. ACP-120 exam is designed to test your understanding of the Jira Cloud platform and your ability to troubleshoot and resolve common issues that may arise during the administration process. Passing the ACP-120 Exam validates your expertise in Jira Cloud administration and provides you with an industry-recognized certification that can enhance your career prospects.

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ATLASSIAN Jira Cloud Administrator Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62
You want to use a bulk operation to move issues between two company-managed projects that use different field configurations. Which field will definitely be updated?

- A. Status
- B. Resolved Date
- C. Components
- D. Assignee
- E. Custom fields

Answer: A

Explanation:
When moving issues between two company-managed projects with different field configurations using a bulk operation, certain fields may need to be updated due to differences in workflows, field configurations, or project-specific settings. The field that willdefinitelybe updated isStatus(Option E), as issues must be mapped to a valid status in the target project's workflow.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option E):
* Each company-managed project can have its ownworkflow scheme, which assigns workflows to issue types. When moving issues between projects, the source project's workflow may have different statuses than the target project's workflow. During a bulk move, you must map the current status of each issue to a valid status in the target project's workflow, as the source status may not exist in the target workflow. This status mapping is a mandatory step in the bulk move process, ensuring thatStatusis always updated.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Move issues between projects
When moving issues to a different project in Jira Cloud, you must map the issue's status to a valid status in the target project's workflow.
To move issues:
* Select issues and chooseBulk change>Move issues.
* Choose the target project and issue type.
* Map the source status to a target status for each issue type.Note: Status mapping is required because projects may use different workflows with distinct statuses.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Move issues in Jira Cloud")
* Why This Fits: The bulk move operation always requires mapping theStatusfield to a valid status in the target project's workflow, makingStatusthe field that will definitely be updated.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Assignee (Option A):
* TheAssigneefield is not necessarily updated during a move. If the assignee is a valid user in the target project and has theAssignable Userpermission, the assignee remains unchanged. Only if the assignee is invalid (e.g., lacks permissions) might you need to update it, but this is not guaranteed.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheAssigneefield is preserved during a move unless the user is not assignable in the target project, in which case you may be prompted to choose a new assignee.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Move issues in Jira Cloud")
* Custom fields (Option B):
* Custom fieldsmay need to be updated if the target project's field configuration requires values for fields that were not required in the source project. However, this is not guaranteed, as it depends on the specific field configurations. If the custom fields are optional or have compatible values, no update is needed.
* Extract from Documentation:
Custom fields may require updates if the target project's field configuration mandates values not required in the source project. This is not always necessary.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Move issues in Jira Cloud")
* Resolved Date (Option C):
* TheResolved Date(orResolution Date) is a read-only system field set automatically when an issue'sResolutionis set (e.g., via a workflow transition). It is not directly updated during a move unless the status mapping triggers a resolution change, which is not guaranteed.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheResolution Dateis set by workflow transitions, not directly by moving issues. It remains unchanged unless the move alters the resolution.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure advanced work item workflows")
* Components (Option D):
* Componentsare project-specific, and the target project may have different components.

During a move, you may need to map or clear components if the source components do not exist in the target project. However, this is not guaranteed, as components may be compatible or optional.
* Extract from Documentation:
Components may need to be mapped or cleared if the target project has different components, but this is not always required.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Move issues in Jira Cloud")
* Additional Notes:
* The bulk move operation is performed viaIssues > Search for issues > Bulk change > Move issues, requiring theMove Issuespermission.
* The mandatory status mapping ensures compliance with the target project's workflow, making Statusthe only field always updated.
* Other fields (e.g.,Assignee,Custom fields) may be updated depending on configurations, but only Statusis certain.
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Atlassian Support Documentation:Move issues in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure advanced work item workflows

NEW QUESTION # 63
Mira is working on a story. All of a sudden, the links to all three bugs related to the story disappeared. All issues including the story and the three bugs are tracked in the DEV project, which is a classic Software project.
Which four can explain the situation (Choose four)

- A. A security level was applied to the linked bugs
- B. The links to the bugs were deleted
- C. Link issues permission was revoked for Mira
- D. The linked bugs were deleted
- E. Browse Projects permission was revoked for Mira
- F. Issue linking was disabled globally

Answer: A,B,D,F

NEW QUESTION # 64
Francis needs to manage product subscriptions and billing on his Jira site. What administrator privileges does Francis definitely need?

- A. Product admin role for Jira Administration
- B. Product admin role for Jira Software
- C. Administer Jira global permission
- D. Organization admin role

Answer: D

Explanation:
Managing product subscriptions and billing for a Jira site is a task handled at the Atlassian organization level, not within the Jira product itself. Theorganization admin roleis required to perform these actions, as it grants access to billing and subscription management.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option A):
* Theorganization admin roleallows users to manage the Atlassian organization, including product subscriptions, billing, and user access across all products (e.g., Jira Software, Confluence). Francis needs this role to manage subscriptions and billing for the Jira site.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Organization admin role
Organization administrators manage the Atlassian organization, including:
* Managing product subscriptions and billing.
* Adding or removing users from the organization.
* Configuring organization-wide settings like security policies.To manage billing:
* Go toadmin.atlassian.com.
* SelectBillingto view and update subscription details.Note: Only organization admins can manage subscriptions and billing. Product admins or Jira admins cannot access these settings.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage your Atlassian organization")
* Why This Fits: Theorganization admin roleis the only role that grants access to billing and subscription management, making Option A the correct choice.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Product admin role for Jira Software (Option B):
* Theproduct admin role for Jira Softwareallows users to manage user access and settings specific to Jira Software (e.g., adding users to the product). It does not include access to billing or subscription management, which is handled at the organization level.
* Extract from Documentation:
Product admins for Jira Software manage user access and product-specific settings but cannot manage subscriptions or billing.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage product access")
* Administer Jira global permission (Option C):
* TheAdminister Jiraglobal permission (Jira administrator role) allows usersto manage Jira- specific settings, such as schemes, workflows, and user groups. It does not grant access to organization-level billing or subscription management.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheAdminister Jirapermission allows managing Jira settings, such as schemes and permissions, but does not include billing or subscription management, which is handled by organization admins.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage global permissions")
* Product admin role for Jira Administration (Option D):
* There is no distinctproduct admin role for Jira Administrationin Jira Cloud. The term may be confused with theJira administratorrole or product admin role for Jira Software, neither of which grants billing access.
* Extract from Documentation:
Jira Cloud uses roles like Jira administrator and product admin for Jira Software. Billing and subscriptions are managed by organization admins, not product-specific roles.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage your Atlassian organization")
* Additional Notes:
* Francis must accessadmin.atlassian.comto manage subscriptions and billing, which requires the organization admin role.
* Other roles (e.g., Jira administrator) may be involved in configuring Jira settings but are irrelevant for billing tasks.
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Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage your Atlassian organization
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage product access
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage global permissions

NEW QUESTION # 65
A new team requests a Jira project. They must be able to:
* Manage and prioritize all work from a central backlog.
* Track progress with a burndown chart.
* Move pre-production defects and production defects through a different QA process.
* Have the project share its schemes with another project in the future.
Which project type fulfills these requirements?

- A. Team-managed Scrum
- B. Company-managed Kanban
- C. Team-managed Kanban
- D. Company-managed Scrum

Answer: D

Explanation:
The requirements for the new Jira project include a central backlog, burndown chart, different QA processes for defect types, and the ability to share schemes with another project. Thecompany-managed Scrumproject type (Option B) best fulfills all these requirements due to its support for Scrum boards, burndown charts, flexible workflows, and shared configurations.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option B):
* Manage and prioritize all work from a central backlog:
* Company-managed Scrum projects include aScrum boardwith a central backlog where issues (e.g., Stories, Defects) can be managed and prioritized.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Company-managed Scrum projects
Company-managed Scrum projects provide a Scrum board with a central backlog for managing andprioritizing work.
To access:
* Go toProject > Backlog.
* Prioritize issues by dragging and dropping.Note: The backlog supports all issue types in the project.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage Scrum projects in Jira Cloud")
* Track progress with a burndown chart:
* Company-managed Scrum projects supportburndown chartsin sprint reports, which track progress based on Story Points or issue

count during a sprint.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Burndown charts in Scrum projects
Company-managed Scrum projects include burndown charts in sprint reports to track progress.
To view:
* Go toProject > Reports > Burndown Chart.
* Select the sprint to view progress.Note: Burndown charts require sprints and Story Points or issue counts.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage Scrum projects in Jira Cloud")
* Move pre-production defects and production defects through a different QA process:
* Company-managed projects allow different issue types (e.g., Pre-production Defect, Production Defect) to use distinct workflows via aworkflow scheme. This enables separate QA processes (e.g., different statuses or transitions) for each defect type.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure workflows in company-managed projects
A workflow scheme maps workflows to issue types. Different issue types (e.g., Pre-production Defect, Production Defect) can use different workflows to support unique processes.
To configure:
* Go toSettings > Issues > Workflow schemes.
* Assign workflows to issue types in the project's scheme.Note: Company-managed projects support complex workflow configurations.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure workflow schemes")
* Have the project share its schemes with another project in the future:
* Company-managed projects use shared configurations (e.g., permission schemes, workflow schemes, issue type schemes) that can be reused by other projects. This allows the new project to share its schemes with another project in the future.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Shared configurations in company-managed projects
Company-managed projects use schemes (e.g., workflow, permission, issue type) that can be shared across multiple projects.
To share:
* Create a project with a shared configuration inSettings > Projects > Create project.
* Select the same schemes for another project.Note: Team-managed projects have project-specific configurationsand cannot share schemes.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Create a project in Jira Cloud")
* Why This Fits: Thecompany-managed Scrumproject type supports a central backlog, burndown charts, distinct workflows for defect types, and shared schemes, fully meeting all requirements.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Company-managed Kanban (Option A):
* While company-managed Kanban projects support a central backlog (Kanban board) and shared schemes, they do not natively provideburndown charts, which are specific to Scrum projects for tracking sprint progress. Additionally, while different workflows for defect types are possible, Kanban projects are less aligned with sprint-based tracking like burndown charts.
* Extract from Documentation:
Company-managed Kanban projects use a Kanban board but do not include burndown charts, which are specific to Scrum sprints.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage Kanban projects in Jira Cloud")
* Team-managed Scrum (Option C):
* Team-managed Scrum projects support a backlog, burndown charts, and simplified workflows. However, they do not support shared schemes, as configurations (e.g., workflows, permissions) are project-specific and cannot be reused by other projects. Additionally, team-managed projects have limited workflow flexibility, making it harder to define distinct QA processes for defect types.
* Extract from Documentation:
Team-managed projects have project-specific configurations and cannot share schemes with other projects.
Workflows are simplified and may not support complex processes for multiple issue types.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage team-managed projects in Jira Cloud")
* Team-managed Kanban (Option D):
* Team-managed Kanban projects support a Kanban board but lackburndown charts, as they do not use sprints. They also have project-specific configurations, preventing scheme sharing, and limited workflow flexibility for distinct QA processes.
* Extract from Documentation:
Team-managed Kanban projects do not support burndown charts or shared schemes. Workflows are project- specific and simplified.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage team-managed projects in Jira Cloud")
* Additional Notes:
* Creating a company-managed Scrum project requiresJira administratorprivileges (Settings > Projects > Create project).
* The project can be configured with aScrum board,workflow schemefor distinct defect workflows, and shared schemes for future projects.
* Burndown charts require sprints and Story Points or issue counts to be configured.
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Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage Scrum projects in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage Kanban projects in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage team-managed projects in Jira Cloud Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure workflow schemes Atlassian Support Documentation:Create a project in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION # 66
An excerpt of the DEV permission scheme is shown:
Project Permissions|Users / Groups / Project Roles
Administer Projects | Project Role (Administrators)
View Development Tools | Project Role (Core), Project Role (Sprint Team) Manage Sprints | Project Role (atlassian-addons-project-access), Project Role (Core) Ahmed is a project administrator in DEV and not a Jira administrator. He is unable to create sprints in DEV.
What should Ahmed do?

- A. Add himself to the Sprint Team project role
- B. Add the Administrators project role to the 'Manage Sprints' permission
- C. Add himself to the Core project role
- D. Add the Administrators project role to the 'View Development Tools' permission

Answer: B

Explanation:
Ahmed is a project administrator in the DEV project, which means he is in theAdministratorsproject role (as per the permission scheme, whereAdminister Projectsis granted to this role). However, he cannot create sprints because he lacks theManage Sprintspermission, which is granted to theatlassian-addons-project- accessandCoreproject roles. To resolve this, Ahmed shouldadd the Administrators project role to the
'Manage Sprints' permission(Option D).
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option D):
* TheManage Sprintspermission allows users to create, start, complete, or delete sprints in a project. According to the permission scheme, this permission is granted to theatlassian-addons- project-accessandCoreproject roles, but not to theAdministratorsproject role, which Ahmed belongs to.
* As a project administrator, Ahmed has theAdminister Projectspermission, which allows him to modify the project's permission scheme (viaProject settings > Permissions) and add the Administratorsproject role to theManage Sprintspermission. This will grant him the ability to create sprints without needing Jira administrator privileges.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Manage Sprints permission
TheManage Sprintspermission allows users to create, start, complete, or delete sprints in a project. This permission is granted via the project's permission scheme.
To update permissions:
* Go toProject settings > Permissions.
* Edit the permission scheme and add a user, group, or project role (e.g., Administrators) to theManage Sprintspermission.Note: Project administrators can modify the permission scheme for their project if they have theAdminister Projectspermission.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage permissions in Jira Cloud")
* Why This Fits: Adding theAdministratorsproject role to theManage Sprintspermission directly addresses Ahmed's lack of permission to create sprints, leveraging his existing project administrator privileges.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Add himself to the Core project role (Option A):
* Adding himself to theCoreproject role would grant Ahmed theManage Sprintspermission, as this role is listed for that permission. However, as a project administrator, Ahmed can modify the permission scheme directly instead of adding himself to another role, which may grant unnecessary permissions (e.g.,View Development Tools). Option D is more appropriate, as it aligns with his administrative role.
* Extract from Documentation:
Project roles are managed inProject settings > People. Adding a user to a role grants all permissions associated with that role, which may include more than needed.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage project roles")
* Add himself to the Sprint Team project role (Option B):
* TheSprint Teamproject role is only listed for theView Development Toolspermission, not Manage Sprints. Adding himself to this role would not grant Ahmed the ability to create sprints.
* Extract from Documentation:
Permissions are granted to specific roles or groups in the permission scheme. Verify the roles assigned to each permission before

adding users.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage permissions in Jira Cloud")
* Add the Administrators project role to the 'View Development Tools' permission (Option C)
:
* TheView Development Toolspermission allows users to view development-related information (e.g., commits, builds). It is unrelated to creating sprints, so adding the Administratorsrole to this permission would not help Ahmed.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheView Development Toolspermission grants access to development information, not sprint management.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage permissions in Jira Cloud")
* Additional Notes:
* Ahmed's ability to modify the permission scheme depends on hisAdminister Projects permission, which is confirmed by his role as a project administrator.
* Theatlassian-addons-project-accessrole is typically used for system or app-related permissions and is not relevant for Ahmed to modify.
* After adding theAdministratorsrole toManage Sprints, Ahmed and other administrators will gain sprint management capabilities.
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Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage permissions in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage project roles
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage sprints in company-managed projects

NEW QUESTION # 67
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