DUMPSARENA

Project Administration in Jira Server

Atlassian ACP-600

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Project configuration	16
Topic 2, Issue configuration	20
Topic 3, Workflow configuration	18
Topic 4, Permissions and security	27
Topic 5, Notification configuration	5
Topic 6, Reports and dashboards	14
Topic 7, Mix Questions	1
Total	101

QUESTION NO: 1

A project uses the Simplified Workflow and a Scrum board.

You are the project administrator and the board administrator, but Extended project administration is disabled.

Which two actions can you perform? (Choose two.)

A. add a status via the workflow editor

B. add a status via the Scrum board

C. set a workflow resolution via the Scrum board

D. set a workflow resolution via the workflow editor

E. add a transition via the workflow editor

F. add a condition via the Scrum board

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

A board administrator can add a status through the Scrum board's column configuration. In a project using a simplified workflow, adding a new board column and selecting or creating a status updates the workflow arrangement used by that board. This is specifically designed to let teams manage the statuses represented on an agile board without requiring Jira system-level workflow administration.

A project administrator can also add a transition through the workflow editor when working with the project's simplified workflow. Simplified workflows are intended to be safely administered at the project level: their transitions are not constrained by the same complex configuration model used for standard shared workflows. The simplified-workflow editor therefore permits the project administrator to define the paths between statuses needed by the project.

These capabilities reflect the division between board configuration for status/column management and simplified workflow editing for transitions. Extended project administration is relevant to broader administration of standard workflows and schemes, but it does not remove the project-level editing capabilities available for a simplified workflow. Atlassian describes simplified workflows and their project-level administration in its Jira Server workflow documentation; board status and column configuration is covered in the Jira Software Server board configuration documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

Malik is a project administrator for the HR project.

He cannot remove the Fix Version/s field from the HR project screen. Why is he NOT able to do this?

A. Fix Version/s for the project have been archived.

B. The Fix Version/s field is locked.

C. The screen is used by another project.

D. System fields cannot be removed from screens.

E. Fix Version/s is a required field.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The screen is used by another project. In Jira Server, screens are global objects that can be associated with issue operations through screen schemes and then assigned to one or more projects. Removing a field from a screen changes the screen itself, rather than creating a change limited to one project. Consequently, a project administrator must not be allowed

to make that change when the screen is shared, because it would also alter the issue-create, edit, or view experience for the other project or projects using the same screen.

To make the HR-specific change safely, a Jira administrator would normally create or copy a screen and screen scheme for HR, associate the appropriate issue operations with the HR-specific screens, and then remove the field from the relevant HR screen. This preserves the existing shared screen for the other projects. Atlassian's documentation describes screens as reusable configurations containing tabs and fields, and screen schemes as the mechanism that maps those screens to issue operations: Defining a screen and Defining a screen scheme.

QUESTION NO: 3

You manage multiple projects which share a notification scheme.

For the Issue Moved event, you want to notify only a particular individual.

That individual needs to be selected by other users.

Which value should be used for the Issue Moved event?

A. Single User

B. Developers project role

C. User Custom Field Value

D. Current User

E. Component Lead

F. Single Email Address

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

User Custom Field Value is the appropriate notification recipient because the intended person is not fixed in advance: users must be able to select that person on an issue. Create a user-picker custom field, make it available on the relevant issue screens, and ensure its context applies to the issue types and projects that can use the shared notification scheme. When a user selects an individual in that field, Jira can resolve the stored user account and send that person the notification when the Issue Moved event is fired.

This recipient type is particularly useful for responsibilities that vary issue by issue, such as a designated contact, reviewer, stakeholder, or escalation owner. It keeps the notification scheme reusable across projects while allowing each issue to identify its own recipient. The value is evaluated from the issue's custom-field data, so users selecting a different person updates who will receive subsequent event notifications without requiring an administrator to modify the shared scheme. Atlassian documents notification-scheme recipient configuration and the supported custom-field types in its Jira Server administration guidance: Configuring notification schemes and Custom field types.

QUESTION NO: 4

A project administrator is configuring components for a new software project.

Which two statements are true about components? (Choose two.)

A. A component can have a component lead.

B. A component can have a default assignee.

C. A component can be shared by multiple projects.

D. A component automatically creates a new project role.

E. A component can be associated with only one issue.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A component can have a component lead. The lead identifies the person responsible for that project area and can be used in configurations such as notifications and default assignment.

A component can also have a default assignee. When a component is selected while an issue is created, Jira can use that component's assignment setting to determine the issue's initial assignee. Components are project-specific, so their names, leads, and assignment settings are managed independently in each project. See Atlassian's Configuring components documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

A project administrator needs JQL queries that can return issues assigned to released versions and issues assigned to unreleased versions.

Which two JQL functions can be used with the Fix Version/s field? (Choose two.)

A. releasedVersions()

B. unreleasedVersions()

C. currentUser()

D. startOfDay()

E. openSprints()

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

releasedVersions() returns the versions that have been marked as released, and **unreleasedVersions()** returns versions that have not been released. Both functions can be used with the Fix Version/s field, for example `fixVersion in releasedVersions()`.

These functions are useful when a filter should adapt automatically as versions are released, rather than naming a specific version. Functions such as currentUser() return a user and are used with user fields such as Assignee or Reporter. startOfDay() returns a date value and is used with date fields. See Atlassian's advanced searching functions reference.

QUESTION NO: 6

All projects use only a single simplified workflow which has three statuses (Open, In Progress, Closed) and all global transitions.

You need to find all issues that were in the Closed status at some point in their lifecycle.

Select the correct JQL query.

A. status CHANGED FROM “In Progress” TO Closed

B. status = Closed OR (status WAS Closed AND status = Open)

C. status WAS Closed

D. status CHANGED TO Open

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

`status WAS Closed` is correct because the `WAS` operator searches an issue's status history rather than evaluating only its current status. It returns every issue for which the Status field has held the value Closed at any point in the issue lifecycle, including issues that are currently Closed and issues that were subsequently transitioned back to Open or In Progress. This directly matches the requirement to identify all issues that were ever in Closed.

Jira's history-search operators can be used with fields that retain historical values, including Status. The query does not need to name a source status, transition, date, or current status because the requirement is intentionally broad: any historical occurrence of Closed qualifies. This is particularly appropriate with global transitions, since an issue may enter Closed from more than one status and may leave it again. For details on the `WAS` operator and JQL history searches, see the Jira Server advanced searching operators reference and the Jira Server advanced searching fields reference.

QUESTION NO: 7

Your Scrum Software type project only uses a single shared workflow.

The resolution needs to be set manually during the Fix transition.

As a project administrator, how can you achieve this?

A. Add the Resolution field to all project screens.

B. Check the Set Resolution option on the target status in your board configuration.

C. Request a post-function to be configured for the Fix transition.

D. Request a screen with the Resolution field to be associated with the Fix transition.

E. Add the Resolution field to the screen associated with the Fix transition.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

"Request a screen with the Resolution field to be associated with the Fix transition." is correct because manually setting a resolution requires Jira to present the Resolution field to the user while they execute that specific workflow transition. This is accomplished with a transition screen: the workflow administrator associates a screen containing the Resolution field with the Fix transition, so the user selects an appropriate resolution value as part of completing the transition.

The workflow is explicitly shared, meaning its transition configuration can affect every project using it. A project administrator should therefore request the workflow/screen configuration from a Jira administrator rather than directly change the shared workflow configuration. The screen should contain the Resolution system field, and it must be attached to the Fix transition itself; adding it only to general create, edit, or view screens would not ensure it is available at the moment the issue is fixed.

Atlassian's workflow documentation describes associating screens with transitions so users can provide field values during a transition: Adding a screen to a workflow transition. Atlassian also explains that an issue's resolution is set through the Resolution field: How to edit the resolution of an issue.

QUESTION NO: 8

A Jira project uses a single issue type.

Alana complains that she is not able to see the custom field Approval Board when she views a specific issue.

She can see the field on other issues in the project.

You check the screen configuration and confirm that the field is on the correct screen.

Why does Alana NOT see the field on that specific issue?

A. The field is hidden in the field configuration.

B. The field was disabled by a Jira administrator.

C. The field has no value at the moment.

D. The field is hidden by the workflow status.

E. The field is hidden by a security level.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The field is hidden by the workflow status. In Jira Server, a workflow can apply properties at an individual status, and those properties can hide a particular field while an issue is in that status. This produces exactly the issue-specific behavior described: Approval Board remains available on the configured view screen and is visible for other issues in the same project and issue type, but it is not displayed for an issue currently at the workflow status that carries the field-hiding property.

The single-issue-type detail is significant because it means the project's field configuration and screen associations are ordinarily consistent across the issues in question. Since the field is confirmed to be present on the applicable screen and can be seen on other issues, the differentiating condition is the issue's workflow state. An administrator should inspect the workflow associated with the project, identify the status of the affected issue, and review that status's workflow properties for a property targeting the Approval Board custom field. Atlassian's troubleshooting guidance identifies workflow properties as a possible reason fields can be absent despite being added to the expected screen. See Atlassian's fields missing on screens knowledge-base article and Advanced workflow configuration documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

You are helping a manager to translate business requirements into a Jira project configuration.

The manager wants users to indicate which systems are impacted by a bug.

You are unsure if systems should be configured as components or as a custom field.

Select two situations in which components must definitely be used rather than a custom field. (Choose two.)

A. Assignee must be set based on the selected system.

B. Users must be able to select multiple systems.

C. Systems must be required on the screen.

D. Systems must be managed by project administrators.

E. Systems must be exportable to CSV.

F. Systems must have a default value.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Assignee must be set based on the selected system. is a component-specific requirement because each Jira component can have a component lead and a default assignee. When an issue is assigned to that component, Jira can use the component's configured default-assignment behavior, allowing routing to be driven by the selected system without building custom automation or post-functions. This makes components appropriate when the system designation also needs to control ownership of incoming work.

Systems must be managed by project administrators. also requires components. Components are configured within an individual project and can be maintained by users with project-administration authority, subject to the relevant project permissions. This lets each project manage its own system list, component leads, and assignment defaults independently. A

conventional custom field is created and administered centrally by Jira administrators; although its contexts can limit where it appears, its option configuration is not normally delegated as per-project component administration. Components therefore fit where the values represent project-owned functional areas or systems and must be maintained by project administrators. Atlassian's documentation describes components as project-specific entities with component leads and default assignees, and identifies component administration as a project administration activity. See Configuring components and Managing projects.

QUESTION NO: 10

The extract of a permission scheme is shown below

Permission	Granted to
Administer Projects	**Project role**: Administrators
Browse Projects	**Project role**: Viewers **Application access:** Any logged in user
Create Issues	**Project role**: Creators
Edit Issues	**Project role**: Editors
Link Issues	**Project role**: Linkers
Transition Issues	**Project role:** Transitioners

Angela is a new team member. Her main tasks are:

- Search the project for duplicate bugs
- Link them
- Close duplicate bugs in the workflow

Which two project roles does she need? (Choose two.)

A. Linkers

B. Creators

C. Editors

D. Transitioners

E. Viewers

F. Administrators

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

Linkers and **Viewers** are required because the permission-scheme extract associates the permissions needed for these tasks with those two project roles. Searching the project for potential duplicate bugs requires the ability to browse the project and view its issues. That access is provided through the Viewers role in the displayed scheme. Jira's Browse Projects permission controls whether a user can access a project and search or view its issues.

After identifying duplicates, Angela must create issue links and close the duplicate issues. The extract grants the Linkers role the relevant issue-linking permission and the workflow transition permission needed to perform the closing transition. In Jira, closing an issue is not merely an edit; it is a workflow action and therefore requires the Transition Issues permission, in

addition to the project access required to see the issue. Project roles are groups of users that can be assigned to permissions within each project's permission scheme, so assigning Angela to both roles supplies the complete set of access described without granting unrelated administrative capabilities. See Atlassian's documentation on managing project permissions and its documentation on project roles.