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Adobe Experience Manager DevOps Engineer Expert

Adobe AD0-E124

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Topic Break Down

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Topic 1, Cloud Manager	14
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QUESTION NO: 1

A DevOps engineer is deploying a project in a Sandbox Program with an outdated environments version. The deployment fails at the build step on the Staging environment.

What should the DevOps engineer do?

A. Delete the Sandbox Program via the Cloud Manager UI and recreate a Sandbox Program. Then rebuild the production pipeline.

B. Recreate the Staging environment with an up-to-date AEM image while maintaining the Production environment intact.

C. Update the Stage and Production environments via the Cloud Manager UI. Then rebuild the production pipeline.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Delete the Sandbox Program via the Cloud Manager UI and recreate a Sandbox Program. Then rebuild the production pipeline. Sandbox programs are designed for rapid learning, demonstrations, proof-of-concept work, and non-production testing rather than long-lived production workloads. Their AEM environment version is established as part of provisioning, and an outdated sandbox environment cannot be remediated through the same environment-update lifecycle used for supported production program environments. Recreating the sandbox provisions a fresh program and environments on the current supported AEM version, removing the version mismatch that prevents the deployment from progressing successfully. After the replacement sandbox is available, the DevOps engineer must configure and run the production pipeline again so that the project is built and deployed to the newly provisioned staging environment. This approach also preserves the intended disposable nature of sandbox programs: any required code, configuration, and test content should be retained externally or recreated in the new sandbox before deployment. Adobe describes sandbox programs as intended for learning and experimentation, with limitations that distinguish them from production programs. See Adobe's Sandbox Programs overview and the Cloud Manager deployment overview.

QUESTION NO: 2

An AEM as a Cloud Service application calls an external service from both Author and Publish. Each environment requires a different API token, and the token must not be stored in Git.

Which two actions should the DevOps engineer take? (Choose two.)

A. Create a secret environment variable for the API token in each target environment.

B. Reference the token in the OSGi configuration as `$[secret:API_TOKEN]`.

C. Commit the API token in a `config.publish` OSGi configuration file.

D. Create a secret pipeline variable and read it directly through `System.getenv()` at runtime.

E. Store the API token as a property in the Dispatcher farm configuration.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The DevOps engineer should create a secret environment variable for each Cloud Manager environment and reference that value from the OSGi configuration by using the `$[secret:VARIABLE_NAME]` expression. Cloud Manager resolves secret environment variables during deployment without exposing their values in source control or in the deployed OSGi configuration.

A pipeline variable is intended for build-time pipeline use and is not the appropriate mechanism for supplying an environment-specific value to a running AEM service. Committing the token, even in a runmode-specific configuration file, exposes a credential in the repository history.

QUESTION NO: 3

A DevOps engineer must analyze a performance issue on AEM as a Cloud Service. A page is running slowly and takes a long time to render. A query seems to be the cause.

What should the DevOps engineer do to analyze this issue?

A. Review the performance tests retrieved from the Cloud Manager pipeline.

B. Check the Code Quality gate for bad queries from the Cloud Manager pipeline.

C. Investigate query performance via Cloud Manager Developer Console.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Investigate query performance via Cloud Manager Developer Console. This is the appropriate operational tool for diagnosing a suspected repository-query bottleneck in an AEM as a Cloud Service environment. The Developer Console provides environment-specific diagnostic capabilities for authorized users, including the Query Performance view. That view allows the engineer to inspect query execution information and identify queries that are expensive, slow, or traversing repository content rather than using an appropriate index. This evidence helps isolate whether the delayed page render is attributable to query execution and provides the practical information needed to plan an index or query adjustment in the codebase. The investigation can be performed against the relevant Cloud Service environment, which is essential because query behavior and available content can differ between development, stage, and production. Adobe documents the Developer Console as the supported interface for accessing developer tools in Cloud Service environments and specifically lists query-performance diagnostics among its capabilities. For additional implementation context, Adobe's indexing documentation explains that properly designed Oak indexes are central to efficient query execution in AEM. See Adobe Developer Console documentation and Adobe indexing documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

A DevOps engineer must upload SSL certificates for multiple domains to Cloud Manager via the UI. Which two certificate formats can the DevOps engineer use? (Choose two.)

A. Wildcard certificate

B. SAN certificate

C. PKCS certificate

D. Single certificate for each domain

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Wildcard certificate and SAN certificate are the supported certificate types for covering multiple hostnames when configuring self-managed SSL certificates in Cloud Manager. A wildcard certificate secures a domain's first-level subdomains under a common namespace, such as `*.example.com`. This is appropriate when the required hostnames are subdomains of the same base domain and can therefore be represented by one wildcard name. A SAN certificate, short for Subject Alternative Name certificate, includes multiple explicitly listed DNS names in one certificate. It is useful when the domains do not share a single wildcard namespace, such as `www.example.com`, `shop.example.com`, and `example.org`. Cloud Manager's SSL certificate workflow lets an authorized user add a certificate and associate it with the relevant custom domains, while the certificate's names must match the domains being secured. Adobe documents the self-managed SSL certificate process, including the certificate and private-key material required for upload, in its Cloud Manager documentation. See Add an SSL certificate and Introduction to SSL certificates.

QUESTION NO: 5

A DevOps engineer modifies a Dispatcher virtual host and farm configuration for an AEM as a Cloud Service project. Before committing the change, the engineer wants to detect unsupported directives, invalid includes, and structural configuration errors locally.

Which command should the DevOps engineer use from the Dispatcher Tools distribution when the Dispatcher source directory is named `src`?

A. `bin/docker_run.sh src`

B. `mvn clean install -Pdispatcher`

C. `bin/validate.sh src`

D. `java -jar aem-sdk-quickstart.jar -validateDispatcher src`

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The command `bin/validate.sh src` runs the Dispatcher configuration validator against the project source directory. The validator checks the expected Dispatcher project structure and validates Apache HTTP Server and Dispatcher configuration elements before they reach a Cloud Manager pipeline.

The Docker run command is intended to start a local Dispatcher container for functional testing, not as the primary configuration validation command. Maven package execution and an AEM SDK startup do not validate the Dispatcher configuration in the same way as the Dispatcher Tools validator.