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Adobe Campaign Classic Developer Expert

Adobe AD0-E330

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

A JavaScript activity calls an external service. The developer catches an exception to write diagnostic details to a custom error schema, and an Alert activity on the workflow error path must notify an operator when the external call fails.

Which two actions should the developer implement? (Choose two)

- A. Configure the JavaScript activity to process errors through an error transition
- B. Rethrow the exception after recording the diagnostic details
- C. Write only an informational message with `logInfo()`
- D. Connect the Alert activity to the normal outbound transition

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Configure the JavaScript activity to process errors through an error transition and **rethrow the exception after recording the diagnostic details** are correct. The error transition provides the route to the Alert activity. If a script catches an exception only to log it, the workflow can treat the activity as successful unless the error is raised again. Rethrowing the exception preserves the failure state after the custom error record has been written.

Writing only an informational log message does not activate an error path. Adding the Alert activity to the normal outbound transition would notify operators even when the external call succeeds.

QUESTION NO: 2

An Adobe Campaign Classic Developer needs to set up a workflow that imports customer data from an S3 bucket on a daily basis. The records must be stored in an existing Campaign table. Which sequence of workflow activities should the Developer use?

- A. Scheduler, File collector, Data loading, Update data
- B. Scheduler, File transfer, Data loading, Update data
- C. Scheduler, File transfer, Data extraction, Update data
- D. Scheduler, File collector, Data extraction, Update data

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Scheduler, File transfer, Data loading, Update data is the appropriate workflow sequence. The Scheduler activity initiates the workflow on the required daily recurrence. The File transfer activity then retrieves the import file from the configured Amazon S3 location and makes it available to the workflow. In Adobe Campaign Classic, the activity supports transfer protocols and cloud-storage configurations, with the connection details normally defined through the relevant external account and activity settings.

Once the file is available, Data loading (file) parses its structured content, such as a delimited text file, according to the selected format, columns, and field mappings. This produces a workflow transition containing the imported records. Update data is designed to persist that transition data in an existing Campaign database schema. It can be configured to insert records, update matching records, or perform both operations, based on the reconciliation or identification criteria selected for the target table. This sequence therefore separates scheduling, acquisition, parsing, and database persistence into the standard Campaign workflow stages. Adobe documents the file-loading workflow activity at [Data loading \(file\)](#) and database writes at [Update data](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

When connecting to an Adobe Campaign server using the Client Console, an operator gets the following error: HTTP code 500, "The IP address accessing the server is not accepted. Connection refused." How should the Developer fix this issue?

- A. Provide the operator with the correct connection URL
- B. Configure a security zone for the operator to be able to connect
- C. Uncheck the option 'Forbid access from the rich client' in the security settings of the operator

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Configure a security zone for the operator to be able to connect. Adobe Campaign Classic uses security zones to control which network addresses can access application services, including connections made through the rich-client Client Console. A zone contains IP-address rules, and Campaign evaluates the incoming client address against those rules before allowing the connection to proceed. The stated server response explicitly identifies the source IP address as not accepted, so the required remediation is to ensure that the operator's current public source IP address, or the appropriate corporate network range, is permitted by the security-zone configuration used for Client Console access. This should be implemented carefully using an appropriately scoped IP range rather than broadly opening access, in keeping with Campaign's network-security model. After the relevant zone is updated and the configuration is applied according to the environment's operational procedure, the Client Console connection can be accepted for that network address. Adobe documents security zones as the mechanism for filtering access by IP address and describes their configuration in the server configuration file. See [Adobe Campaign Classic security zones](#) and [Adobe Campaign server configuration](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

A customer has an in-house CRM application that needs to create, update, and delete custom data stored in the Adobe Campaign Classic instance. What are the two minimum prerequisites for the CRUD operations to work? (Choose two)

- A. Whitelist CRM application's server IP
- B. Configure IP affinity
- C. Authenticate as a technical operator with appropriate rights
- D. Create a request from Adobe Campaign Classic to the CRM application

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Whitelist CRM application's server IP and **Authenticate as a technical operator with appropriate rights** are required for a CRM system to invoke Adobe Campaign Classic APIs securely and successfully. Campaign Classic controls incoming access through security zones. A security zone defines the IP address ranges permitted to connect to the instance, as well as the applicable authentication security settings. Therefore, the CRM host's outbound server IP address must be included in an appropriate authorized range before its API calls can reach the application. This should be the stable public IP used by the integration, not an individual user workstation address.

The integration must also authenticate using an Adobe Campaign operator account. For a non-interactive server-to-server integration, this is normally a technical operator. The operator's group membership and assigned permissions determine whether its authenticated session can access the relevant schema and execute the required insert, update, and delete operations. Access should follow least-privilege practice while still granting the rights needed for the custom-data workflow. Campaign Classic's data-oriented APIs expose schema data through authenticated API methods, so both permitted network access and authorized operator access are foundational conditions for CRUD processing. See Adobe's documentation on [security zones](#) and [data-oriented APIs](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

The Campaign Classic Developer needs to change the data purge settings for some of the tables. Where should the developer find this option?

- A. serverConf.xml
- B. External Accounts
- C. Deployment Wizard

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Deployment Wizard is the correct location because Adobe Campaign Classic exposes configurable database-retention and purge parameters through its Data purge configuration section. A developer can open the Deployment Wizard from the client console and use this section to set the retention duration for the applicable technical and operational data categories. These settings control how long records are retained before the database cleanup process removes them, allowing the instance to meet operational, storage, and retention requirements without manually altering platform configuration files.

The configuration is designed to work with Campaign's built-in database-cleanup processing. After the desired durations are set and the configuration is saved, the scheduled cleanup operation applies the relevant purge rules to supported data. This makes the Deployment Wizard the supported administration interface for changing table-related data-purge settings in an Adobe Campaign Classic instance. Adobe documents the Data purge section as part of Campaign server configuration and describes how cleanup and retention are managed in its maintenance guidance. See [Adobe Campaign server configuration](#) and [Adobe Campaign data purging documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

A developer identifies that click and open data has not been updated for a long time. Which OOTB technical workflow should be checked in order to troubleshoot this issue?

- A. Task notification (taskMgt)
- B. Tracking (tracking)
- C. Update event status (updateEventStatus)

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Tracking (tracking) is the correct OOTB technical workflow to inspect when email open and click metrics have stopped updating. Adobe Campaign Classic records recipient interactions through tracking logs generated when tracked URLs are requested or tracking pixels are loaded. The Tracking workflow is responsible for retrieving and processing these logs so that tracking information is written into the Campaign database and becomes available in delivery tracking indicators, recipient tracking logs, and reporting.

A developer should review the workflow's execution history, confirm that it is started and recurring as expected, and investigate any failed or paused activities. The associated tracking-log retrieval and processing steps are especially relevant, because a delay or failure there prevents recent interaction events from being reflected in Campaign even when deliveries have already been sent. This workflow is therefore the appropriate first technical-workflow checkpoint for stale click and open data. Adobe's Campaign Classic documentation describes tracking as the mechanism used to collect delivery interaction data and identifies the technical processes involved in tracking-log handling. See [Adobe Campaign Classic: About tracking](#) and [Adobe Campaign Classic: Monitoring technical workflows](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

A nightly workflow processes several million recipient records and is causing database pressure. The workflow contains a broad extraction followed by a JavaScript loop that evaluates each recipient individually before applying a final filter.

Which two changes should the developer make to improve the workflow design? (Choose two)

- A. Apply restrictive Query activity conditions as early as possible
- B. Use set-based workflow activities instead of a JavaScript loop where possible
- C. Enable Keep interim results for every execution
- D. Schedule the workflow to run more frequently

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Apply restrictive Query activity conditions as early as possible and **use set-based workflow activities instead of a JavaScript loop where possible** are correct. Reducing the population before later processing decreases the volume of data carried through worktables. Query, Enrichment, Split, and Update data activities are designed to process data set-wise in the database and are generally more efficient than iterating through a very large population in JavaScript.

Keeping interim results increases temporary-data retention and should be reserved for troubleshooting. Increasing the schedule frequency would add more concurrent workload and can worsen the database pressure.