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Adobe AD0-E102

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, AEM Fundamentals	11
Topic 2, AEM Sites	45
Topic 3, AEM Assets	12
Topic 4, AEM Forms	2
Total	70

QUESTION NO: 1

You need to create a large set of pages that share the same content structure but have different content. What is the best approach to create this large set of same structured pages?

A. Use Projects

B. Use an Editable Template

C. Use Workflows

D. Use Targeting mode

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Use an Editable Template is correct because editable templates provide a reusable page blueprint for authors creating many pages with a consistent structure. A template author can define the page layout, permitted components, policies, initial content, and locked components. When content authors create pages from that template, each page inherits the intended structure while allowing its own page-specific text, images, and other authorable content. This approach supports governance and brand consistency at scale without requiring a separate page design for every page in the set. Editable templates are managed in the Template Console and are intended to let template authors control the structure available to regular content authors. Adobe also supports updating the structure of an editable template after pages have been created; structural changes can be reflected on pages based on the template, helping teams maintain a large family of similarly structured pages efficiently. This directly fits the requirement for many pages that vary in content but share a common composition. See Adobe's Editable Templates documentation and Creating Page Templates.

QUESTION NO: 2

A client is building out their website using several different content pages web specific components to be used on each page. What is the recommended system to restrict components on specific templates?

A. Set ACL permissions

B. Define components in page properties

C. Use content policies

D. Use the Responsive Grid Edit dialog

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Use content policies is correct because AEM content policies provide the template-level governance mechanism for controlling which components authors can add to a page or container. In an editable template, an administrator configures the policy for the Layout Container (Responsive Grid) and selects the permitted component groups or individual components. Pages created from that template inherit the policy, so authors see only the approved components in the component browser or insert dialog for that container.

This approach supports reusable, maintainable authoring standards. A policy can be associated with a template and reused where the same component rules are needed, while different templates can apply different policies for distinct page types. Content policies can also define component-specific authoring settings and style-system choices, keeping template and component behavior centrally managed without changing the page content itself. Adobe documents content policies as the mechanism that defines which components and settings are available to authors, and documents editable templates as the location where policies are assigned to page containers. See Adobe Experience Manager content policies documentation and Adobe editable templates documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which workflow step types can be used when creating a custom content-review workflow? Choose two.

A. Participant Step

B. Process Step

C. Content Policy Step

D. Dispatcher Flush Step

E. Editable Template Step

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A Participant Step assigns a workflow item to a specified user or group so that a reviewer can approve, reject, or otherwise complete the assigned task. This is commonly used for business review and approval activities.

A Process Step can execute a Java-based process as part of the workflow. It is appropriate when the workflow must perform an automated action, such as updating content, invoking an integration, or performing a custom validation. See Workflow step reference.

QUESTION NO: 4

An author would like to display an AI-summarized version of an article. Which method would you recommend to achieve this?

A. Create a variation of a master content fragment

B. Modify a component to display a shortened form of the article

C. Create a variation of an experience fragment

D. Implement a workflow to generate a summarized version

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Create a variation of a master content fragment is the recommended method because Content Fragment variations are designed to maintain alternate versions of the same structured content for different channels, audiences, or presentation needs. In AEM, authors can use the Generate Variations capability to create AI-assisted content alternatives from the master content, including a concise summary. The generated result is saved as a named variation within the same Content Fragment, allowing the original article to remain intact while making the summarized version available for delivery.

This approach also supports a sound content-governance model. The summary remains associated with its source content, can be reviewed and edited by an author, and can be selected by AEM components or Content Fragment delivery mechanisms where a shorter version is needed. Using a Content Fragment variation therefore combines generative assistance with reusable, structured, and manageable content rather than creating an unrelated copy. Adobe documents that variations are alternate versions of Content Fragment content and that Generative AI can generate variations based on prompts and the source content. See Content Fragment variations and Generate variations with Generative AI.

QUESTION NO: 5

An asset manager needs to locate all approved campaign images stored across several DAM folders. Which AEM Assets capabilities can help locate the assets? Choose two.

A. Use metadata filters in Assets search

B. Create a Smart Collection based on the campaign criteria

C. Use the Sites References rail

D. Create a page launch for the campaign

E. Use the Workflow Models console

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

AEM Assets search can use metadata and filter criteria to locate assets across the DAM repository. For example, the asset manager can filter by approval status, tags, file type, or campaign-related metadata without needing to know the physical folder location.

A Smart Collection can save those search criteria as a dynamic asset grouping. As additional assets match the criteria, they can appear in the collection automatically while remaining in their original DAM folders. See Search assets and Managing collections.

QUESTION NO: 6

A company wants to enable the “Request for Activation” option for some of the authors so that content only gets published upon approval. What would you do to enable the option for those authors?

A. Overlay the Sites wizard to add “Request for Activation” option

B. Remove the right to the replicate action from those authors

C. Add those authors to the Request for Activation workflow model

D. Give Replicate and Modify permission to those authors

E. Editable Templates

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Remove the right to the replicate action from those authors. In AEM, activation/publishing is governed by the replication privilege in the user or group’s ACLs. When an author does not have permission to replicate a page, AEM presents the Request for Activation action rather than allowing that user to publish directly. The author can then submit the content for review through AEM’s request-for-activation process, and a user with the required replication rights can approve and activate the content. This enforces the required separation between content creation and publication approval without customizing the Sites wizard or granting additional publishing permissions. The permission should normally be managed through the appropriate author group, so all affected authors consistently have authoring access while lacking direct replication capability. Adobe documents that users without replication rights can request activation, while publication is completed by an authorized approver. See Requesting activation in AEM and AEM security and permissions.

QUESTION NO: 7

What can a Content Fragment Model define for Content Fragments? Choose two.

A. Content elements and data types

B. Validation rules for content fields

C. The layout of components on a Sites page

D. Dispatcher cache invalidation rules

E. Replication agent transport settings

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A Content Fragment Model defines the structure that authors use when creating Content Fragments. It can define the content elements and their associated data types, such as single-line text, multi-line text, numbers, dates, booleans, and content references. This ensures that structured content is captured consistently.

Models can also define validation and field constraints, such as required fields and allowed values. These controls help maintain content quality before fragments are consumed on pages or delivered through headless APIs. A Content Fragment Model does not define the visual page layout used to render the content. See Content Fragment Models.