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Adobe Experience Manager Architect

Adobe AD0-E104

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two security aspects should be configured in a dispatcher.any? (Choose two.)

A. SQL Injection

B. Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

C. Clickjacking

D. Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

E. Denial of Service (DoS)

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF) and **Denial of Service (DoS)** are the security concerns that need Dispatcher-related configuration. AEM's CSRF protection uses a token that clients obtain and submit with unsafe requests. Because Dispatcher controls which requests reach AEM, its filter rules must permit the required CSRF token endpoint and the applicable requests while still applying a restrictive allowlist. This ensures that CSRF protection remains functional when publish instances are accessed through Dispatcher rather than directly.

Dispatcher configuration is also an important layer for mitigating denial-of-service exposure. The Dispatcher filter section should strictly allow only required URL paths, selectors, extensions, methods, and query patterns, reducing the request surface that reaches AEM. Adobe further recommends web-server and Dispatcher controls such as request filtering, connection/request limits, caching of appropriate public responses, and blocking unnecessary paths. These measures reduce expensive or malicious traffic before it consumes publish-tier resources. The relevant configuration is therefore not merely caching behavior; it is a deliberate boundary between public traffic and AEM's rendering infrastructure. See Adobe's Dispatcher configuration documentation and AEM CSRF protection documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

A large retail customer is building their ecommerce platform on AEM. Several third-party vendors sell products through their site. Those vendors need to review and verify the content close to production before the content goes live and the customer wants to provide them a restricted environment.

Which approach should the Architect recommend?

A. Add a Publish (preview) Server and provide access

B. Give third-party vendors access to the Author Server

C. Use the Preview Capabilities of AEM Author Server

D. Export content as PDF and share with the vendors

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Add a Publish (preview) Server and provide access is the appropriate architecture because it gives external vendors a controlled, production-like destination for validating the rendered experience without granting them access to the authoring environment or exposing unreleased content on the live site. A preview publish service is designed to receive content before production publication and render it using the same publish-side patterns that matter for final review, such as templates, components, delivery behavior, and relevant dispatcher or CDN configuration. The organization can restrict access to the preview endpoint through authentication, network controls, and vendor-specific permissions, while keeping authoring, workflow administration, and production publishing under the customer's control. This also creates a clear promotion path: content is reviewed in the preview tier, approved through the customer's governance process, and then activated to the production publish tier. Adobe documents the Preview Service as a dedicated place to test and preview content before it is made available through the production publish service. See Adobe's Preview Service access documentation and its replication configuration guidance for the publish-side content-delivery model.

QUESTION NO: 3

A workflow must start automatically whenever a page below a specific site path is modified. The workflow should not start for changes outside that site path.

Which configuration should the Architect use?

A. Configure a workflow launcher with a path restriction

B. Create a replication agent for the site path

C. Configure a content policy for the page component

D. Configure a Dispatcher flush agent

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A **workflow launcher** is the appropriate configuration because workflow launchers start a workflow in response to repository events, such as a node being modified. The launcher can be configured with the required event type, node type, workflow model, and a path restriction so that it applies only to the intended site subtree.

The Architect should define the launcher path as narrowly as possible and validate that the selected event type does not trigger the workflow for unrelated repository changes. This provides an event-driven automation mechanism without requiring authors to manually start the workflow. See Launching Workflows.

QUESTION NO: 4

A DAM implementation requires a predefined set of metadata fields for a class of assets. Assets uploaded to a particular folder must also receive default metadata values automatically.

Which two configurations should the Architect recommend? (Choose two.)

A. Configure a metadata schema

B. Assign a metadata profile to the folder

C. Create a new rendition for each asset

D. Configure an Experience Fragment template

E. Add the folder to a replication agent

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A metadata schema defines the metadata fields displayed to authors for assets. The schema can include required fields, field types, validation, and mappings to repository metadata properties, providing a consistent authoring form for the applicable asset type.

A metadata profile can be assigned to an Assets folder to apply default metadata values to assets within that folder. This supports folder-specific ingestion requirements, such as default rights, business unit, campaign, or usage classifications, without requiring authors to enter the same values repeatedly. See Metadata schemas and Metadata profiles.

QUESTION NO: 5

A customer wants to upgrade their AEM instance from 6.3 to 6.4 using the “In-Place” method. The goal is to eliminate the need to migrate content and recreate user permissions.

What are two disadvantages of doing an “In-Place” upgrade instead of a “Clean Install and Migrate” approach? (Choose two.)

A. Possibility that the upgrade significantly corrupts an otherwise working implementation

B. High probability that the upgraded system inherits existing platform errors/configuration issues

C. In-Place upgrades may not display the correct AEM version number after upgrades

D. The Dispatcher .stat file needs to be recreated

E. Eliminates the need to migrate content, partially implementations with large DAM repositories

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

“Possibility that the upgrade significantly corrupts an otherwise working implementation” is a valid disadvantage because an in-place upgrade modifies the existing AEM installation, repository, code deployment, and configurations in the same environment. Although Adobe provides upgrade tooling and extensive pre-upgrade checks, an issue during the process can affect the currently functioning system. A clean installation provides greater isolation because the upgraded application is prepared and validated separately before content is migrated and the new environment is put into service.

“High probability that the upgraded system inherits existing platform errors/configuration issues” is also correct. An in-place approach deliberately retains the existing repository and operational configuration. Consequently, legacy customizations, obsolete configurations, accumulated repository issues, and unsupported implementation patterns can remain present after the product version changes. Adobe’s upgrade guidance emphasizes assessing custom code and configurations, running the Pattern Detector, and remediating identified issues before upgrade. A clean-install-and-migrate strategy can provide a more controlled opportunity to deploy only required, validated configurations and application artifacts into the target environment. See Adobe’s upgrade strategy guidance and Pattern Detector documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

A news agency editor wants to publish news articles to an intermediate Publish (preview) instance for internal review before publishing the article to production Publish instance.

Which two steps should the Architect recommend? (Choose two.)

A. Create a separate live copy to preview content

B. Set up a new replication agent for preview server

C. Create a closed user group (CUG) for editors

D. Create a custom publish workflow

E. Create a reverse replication agent on preview server

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Creating a separate live copy to preview content provides an editorially distinct content branch for review. Adobe Experience Manager Multi Site Manager supports creating Live Copies that inherit content from a source while allowing rollout behavior to be governed through configurations. This lets the organization maintain a preview-oriented copy and control when reviewed content is promoted or rolled out, rather than making the production publishing lifecycle the first externally visible destination. The preview copy can therefore support a clear internal-review stage while retaining an association with the source content.

Setting up a new replication agent for preview server provides the required transport route from Author to the intermediate Publish environment. AEM replication agents are configured with a target endpoint, credentials, and replication settings; a dedicated agent can target the preview Publish instance independently of the normal production Publish agent. Editors or workflow participants can activate the review content through that preview-targeted route, allowing internal validation before

a separate production activation occurs. This design cleanly separates the preview and production publishing paths while using AEM's standard replication mechanism. See Adobe's replication configuration documentation and its Multi Site Manager documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two elements of Adobe Experience Cloud are utilized in integrating AEM with other Adobe solutions? (Choose two.)

A. Experience Cloud Core Service

B. Adobe Target

C. Adobe Primetime

D. Adobe Mobile SDK

E. Adobe Creative Cloud

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Experience Cloud Core Service and Adobe Target are the applicable Adobe Experience Cloud elements for integrating Adobe Experience Manager with Adobe solutions. Experience Cloud Core Services provide shared, cross-solution capabilities and identity-related foundations that allow Experience Cloud applications to work together consistently. In an AEM architecture, these shared services support connected experiences across Adobe products and are part of the platform context for solution integrations.

Adobe Target has a direct, supported AEM integration for experience optimization. AEM can use Target to export experience fragments or offers and to make AEM-authored content available for targeting and personalization activities. This enables authors to create and manage content in AEM while Target determines which experience should be delivered to a particular audience or activity. Adobe documents this integration as the AEM–Target connection for exporting content and using it in Target activities. See Adobe's AEM and Adobe Target integration documentation and its overview of Experience Cloud Core Services.

QUESTION NO: 8

A customer wants to use Adobe Sensei (artificial intelligence) to summarize large blocks of text. Which AEM feature should be used?

A. Experience Fragments

B. Smart Tags using Adobe Sensei.

C. Variation.

D. Content Fragments

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Variation is the appropriate feature because AEM Content Fragments support creating variations of existing fragment content, including an automatically generated summary variation. The author selects the relevant text in the Content Fragment editor and uses the Summarize Text action to produce a shorter version while retaining the main meaning of the original material. This capability uses Adobe Sensei services to assist authors with processing long-form text efficiently, rather than requiring them to manually write a separate abbreviated version. The resulting variation remains associated with the same Content Fragment, so it can be reviewed, edited, and delivered independently to channels that need concise content, such as cards, teasers, or smaller presentation areas. This makes variations useful for maintaining multiple purposeful renditions of one governed content source. Adobe's documentation describes Content Fragment variations as

alternate copies of fragment content and documents the available variation actions, including text summarization. See Adobe Experience Manager Content Fragment Variations and Adobe Experience Manager Content Fragments overview.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which approach should be used when applying ACLs to a user that has been synchronized with an LDAP?

A. Apply permissions to the synced group

B. Add user property mappings for a synced user. AEM will assign ACL's based on these

C. Apply permissions directly to the synced user

D. Add a synced group to a local AEM group that has permissions

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Apply permissions to the synced group. In AEM, access control entries are best managed against group principals rather than individual user principals. When LDAP synchronization brings a user and that user's LDAP group membership into AEM, an ACL assigned to the synchronized group is evaluated for each synchronized user who belongs to that group. This provides a stable, centrally manageable authorization model: LDAP remains the source of identity and group membership, while AEM uses the synchronized group principal when evaluating repository permissions.

This approach also makes permission administration scalable. A content or application administrator can assign the required read, modify, create, or replicate privileges once to the relevant synchronized group at the appropriate repository path. Users receive or lose effective access as their LDAP group membership is synchronized, without requiring individual ACL maintenance for every account. Adobe's security guidance recommends using groups to assign permissions and managing users through group membership. Adobe's LDAP integration documentation describes synchronizing external users and groups for use in AEM. See Configuring LDAP with AEM and AEM security and permissions.

QUESTION NO: 10

A customer is migrating a large number of assets into the DAM. Some of these assets have special file formats. Which two actions should be taken prior to the migration? (Choose two.)

A. Disable the workflows

B. Install the ImageMagick plugin to handle various file formats

C. Extend the metadata schema

D. Enable the DAM Update Asset workflow

E. Configure the taxonomy

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Before a high-volume DAM migration, workflows should be disabled so that AEM does not start asset-processing workflows individually for every file as it is ingested. This prevents unnecessary concurrent processing, reduces repository and system load during the import, and lets the migration complete more predictably. After the assets have been loaded, the required DAM processing can be initiated in a controlled, batch-oriented manner. Adobe documents that asset processing is workflow-driven and that workflow configuration is an important consideration for bulk asset operations.

Installing the ImageMagick plugin before the migration prepares AEM to generate renditions and process supported nonstandard or specialized image formats. ImageMagick extends the formats that can be handled during asset processing, so validating and installing the required tooling in advance avoids a migration in which source files are present but cannot receive the expected renditions or previews. The implementation should also confirm that ImageMagick is installed and

available to the AEM process on every applicable author environment. See Adobe's guidance on configuring Assets and its ImageMagick asset processing documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

A large news agency wants to classify, manage, and search content effectively, Which capability should be used to design this solution?

A. Meta Data Tags

B. Query Builder

C. Renditions

D. Adobe Launch

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Meta Data Tags are the appropriate capability because structured metadata provides the descriptive information needed to organize a large volume of news content consistently and make it discoverable. A news agency can define metadata fields and controlled tag values for characteristics such as topic, region, publication date, content type, author, campaign, rights status, and audience. Content authors then apply this information to assets or content items, enabling users to classify material according to a shared taxonomy rather than relying only on filenames or free-text descriptions.

In Adobe Experience Manager Assets, metadata is used to describe assets and supports asset management and discovery. Metadata schemas can standardize the properties authors enter, while tags provide reusable, centrally managed classifications. Those metadata properties and tags can be used as search criteria and filters, helping editorial teams locate relevant content efficiently across a large repository. This approach also improves governance because the organization can maintain a consistent vocabulary as the repository grows. Adobe documents metadata as information about assets and describes metadata schemas as a means to define and manage asset metadata; Adobe also documents tagging as a classification mechanism for content. See Adobe Experience Manager metadata documentation and Adobe Experience Manager tagging documentation.

QUESTION NO: 12

A client currently licenses AEM, Abode Target, and Adobe Analytics.

The client wants to increase organizational efficiencies by enabling content producers to have the ability to create personalized experiences in AEM. They want the results to be captured in Adobe Analytics.

Which implementation strategy should the Architect recommend?

A. Configure a replication agent that points to Adobe Target and use Adobe Launch for Analytics tags on the AEM Site

B. Place Adobe Target and Analytics tags onto your AEM Site

C. Place Analytics tags on your AEM Site and the Visual Experience Composer in Target

D. Use Targeting Mode in AEM and use Analytics for Target (A4T) as the reporting source.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Use Targeting Mode in AEM and use Analytics for Target (A4T) as the reporting source. This approach directly meets both business requirements: it gives content producers an author-friendly workflow in AEM for creating and managing targeted experiences, while Adobe Target delivers the appropriate experience to audiences. AEM's targeting capabilities are designed to let authors create activities and experiences from within the Sites authoring environment when AEM is

integrated with Adobe Target. This avoids requiring authors to leave their primary content-authoring tool to construct personalization experiences.

Analytics for Target, commonly called A4T, connects Adobe Target activity data with Adobe Analytics reporting. With A4T configured as the reporting source, activity performance and conversion metrics are captured and analyzed in Adobe Analytics, allowing the organization to use its established Analytics implementation, metrics, segments, and reporting workflows. This is the intended Adobe integration pattern where AEM is the authoring interface, Target performs decisioning and delivery, and Analytics provides measurement and reporting. Adobe documents AEM targeted content authoring at AEM Targeted Content and explains the Analytics for Target reporting integration at Analytics for Target (A4T).