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Managing Jira Projects for Data Center and Server Certification

Atlassian ACP-610

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Bethany knows the URL of an issue that she wants to restore in a particular project.

What are the minimum two permissions that she needs to restore the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Restore Issues
- B. Browse Project Archive
- C. Move Issues
- D. Edit Issues
- E. Browse Projects

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Bethany needs **Restore Issues** and **Browse Project Archive**. Restore Issues is the project permission that authorizes a user to return an archived issue to its active state. This permission is deliberately separate from general issue-editing capabilities so that restoration can be controlled independently by project administrators.

Browse Project Archive gives Bethany access to the project's archived-issue area. An archived issue is not available through the normal active-issue view, so knowing its direct URL does not itself grant access. She must be permitted to browse the archive in order to open the archived issue and perform the restoration action. Together, these permissions provide both the required access to the archived record and the authority to restore it.

Jira project permissions can be assigned through the project's permission scheme, allowing administrators to grant these capabilities to the appropriate users, groups, or project roles while retaining control at the individual-project level. See Atlassian's [permissions overview](#) and [guidance on managing project permissions](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

You need to display data on a dashboard that shows the correlation between the following:

- the number of days that issues have been open
- the number of comments on the issues
- the number of participants on the issues

Identify the single gadget that meets these requirements.

- A. Heat Map
- B. Bubble Chart
- C. Activity Stream
- D. Issue Statistics
- E. Voted Issues

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Bubble Chart is the appropriate dashboard gadget because it is designed to visualize the relationship among three issue statistics simultaneously. It plots each grouping as a bubble, using one selected statistic for the horizontal measure, another for the vertical measure, and a third statistic to determine the bubble's size. This makes it well suited to showing how long issues have remained open in relation to comment volume and participant count in one visual report.

The gadget is configured from a saved filter, so the displayed population can be limited to the project, issue types, statuses, or time range relevant to the dashboard audience. Its selectable statistic fields allow an administrator to map the requested measures into the chart and quickly identify patterns, such as older issues with unusually high discussion or broad participation. The chart therefore provides correlation-oriented analysis rather than merely a list, count, or activity feed.

Atlassian documents dashboard gadgets and their configuration as part of Jira dashboard administration: [Adding gadgets to a dashboard](#). The Bubble Chart gadget is also documented in the Jira dashboard gadget reference: [Bubble Chart gadget](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

Your team is using a Scrum board and has many issues planned for future sprints. You need to configure a secondary board that

- excludes those planned issues from the board but not from the reports
- hides issues in real time when users select multiple conditions

Which two board configurations satisfy the requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. swimlanes
- B. board sub-filter
- C. board filter
- D. column constraint
- E. quick filters

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

board sub-filter is the appropriate configuration for excluding issues planned for future sprints from the board display while retaining them in board reports. A board sub-filter is additional JQL applied after the board's saved filter when Jira renders board issues. Because it controls the board view rather than the board's underlying issue source, the board filter remains available to reports. For example, a Scrum board sub-filter can exclude issues whose sprint is in the future, allowing the secondary board to focus on currently relevant work without changing the report scope derived from its saved filter.

quick filters provide the required real-time, user-controlled hiding of issues. Each quick filter contains JQL, and users can turn filters on and off directly on the board. Jira combines the active quick-filter criteria, enabling a user to select multiple conditions and immediately narrow the visible cards without modifying the board filter or its configuration. This makes quick filters suitable for temporary views such as a particular assignee, label, component, priority, or issue type while working on the board. Atlassian documents the distinct roles of sub-filters and quick filters in its board configuration guidance:

[Configuring a board](#) and [Configuring quick filters](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

A team currently uses a single project to track both features and tasks. They will be adopting agile practices, as follows:

- Features will be developed during three week iterations.
- Tasks will be handled based on priority and rank and released incrementally as needed.

they want to use agile boards with minimal disruption to their current configuration. Which solution will meet their requirements?

- A. a Kanban board in the current project with separate swimlanes per issue type
- B. two Scrum boards for the current project, one for each issue type
- C. a Scrum board in the current project with two quick fillers to show each issue type separately

- D. a second project for tasks with a shared configuration and separate boards per project
- E. a Kanban board for tasks and a Scrum board for features in the current project

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

a Kanban board for tasks and a Scrum board for features in the current project meets both delivery approaches while retaining the existing project and its configuration. A Scrum board is designed around a backlog and time-boxed sprints, so the team can plan and complete feature work in three-week iterations. The board's saved filter can be limited to feature issues in the current project, allowing the feature backlog, sprint planning, and sprint reporting to remain focused on that work.

A Kanban board supports continuous flow: issues can be prioritized and ranked in its backlog, moved through workflow columns as capacity permits, and released independently rather than held for a sprint boundary. Its board filter can likewise select task issues from the same project. Jira boards are views driven by saved filters, not separate issue containers, so creating two boards does not require moving existing issues, creating another project, or changing the project's workflow, issue types, permissions, or schemes. This provides the requested separation of work-management styles with minimal disruption while allowing both boards to use the current project's issues. Atlassian documents board creation and filter-based board scope at [Creating a board](#), and describes Scrum and Kanban board capabilities at [What is a Scrum board?](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

A project has an issue security scheme with a security level named Restricted. The level includes the Project Managers project role and the Reporter user type.

An issue has the Restricted security level applied.

Which two users can view the issue, assuming they otherwise have Browse Projects permission? (Choose two.)

- A. The issue reporter.
- B. A member of the Project Managers role in this project.
- C. The current assignee, if the assignee is not otherwise included in the level.
- D. Any user with Browse Projects permission in the project.
- E. Any project administrator who is not otherwise included in the level.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The **issue reporter** can view the issue because Reporter is included in the Restricted security level. A **member of the Project Managers role for this project** can also view it because that project role is explicitly included in the level.

Browse Projects permission alone is not sufficient when an issue security level is applied. Being the current assignee or a project administrator also does not provide access unless that user is independently included through the issue security level or has Jira system-administrator access.

QUESTION NO: 6

Quang is a project administrator. He added several fields to his project screen. All team members have Edit Issues permission in this project. Which field can definitely be set allproject team member-."1

- A. Attachment
- B. Assignee

- C. Fix Version/s
- D. Labels
- E. Issue Type

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Labels is the field that project team members can definitely set in the stated situation. Labels is a standard Jira issue field whose values can be entered or changed while editing an issue. Because the field has been added to the project's screen, it is available in the relevant issue operation, and a user with the project's Edit Issues permission can update its value. Labels are free-form keywords that help teams categorize, search for, and report on issues; users can add an existing label or type a new one when editing the issue. Jira's field configuration can control whether a field is hidden or required, but the question establishes that the relevant fields were added to the project screen and asks for the field enabled by the supplied Edit Issues permission. Jira documentation describes labels as an editable system field used to categorize issues, and its permissions documentation identifies Edit Issues as the permission allowing users to edit issues in a project. See Atlassian's [field configuration documentation](#) and [project permissions documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

You need to assign team members to view code commits in the DEV project. An excerpt of the DEV permission scheme is shown.

Permission	Granted to
Administer Projects Extended project administration (disabled)	Project role (Administrators)
Browse Projects	Project role (Users)
Manage Sprints	Project role (Sprinters)
Delete All Worklogs	Project role (Managers)
View Development Tools	Project role (Developers)

Which two project roles must they be granted? (Choose two.)

- A. Users
- B. Administrators
- C. Developers
- D. Sprinters
- E. Managers

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

To view code commits associated with Jira issues, team members need the *View Development Tools* project permission. Jira uses this permission to control access to development information displayed in the issue view, including commits, branches, pull requests, builds, and reviews supplied by connected development tools. In the DEV permission-scheme excerpt, *View Development Tools* is granted to the *Administrators* project role and the *Developers* project role. Therefore,

assigning a person to either of those roles gives them the required project-level permission to see the commit information for issues in DEV. Project roles are project-specific groupings, so a Jira administrator or project administrator can add the appropriate team members to these roles for DEV without necessarily changing their roles in other projects. The development integration must also be connected and must provide commit data, but the relevant Jira authorization in this question is the permission-scheme grant to those two roles. Atlassian documents that the View Development Tools permission controls who can view development-tool information in Jira issues, and that project roles can be used as permission-scheme permission holders. See [Atlassian's permissions and permission schemes documentation](#) and [Managing project roles](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

A workflow has a Reopen transition from Done to In Progress.

Issues that are reopened must no longer have a Resolution value. After testing, the issue reaches In Progress, but its Resolution remains Fixed.

Which workflow change will meet the requirement?

- A. Add a post function that clears the Resolution field.
- B. Add a validator that requires Resolution to be empty.
- C. Add a condition that permits only the assignee to reopen the issue.
- D. Map In Progress to a column that is not a Done column.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Add a post function to the Reopen transition that **clears the Resolution field**. Resolution is not cleared merely because an issue moves from a Done-category status to another status. The workflow must explicitly update the field during the transition.

A validator checks whether a transition can proceed but does not update the issue after it succeeds. A condition controls who can see or perform the transition. Mapping the destination status to a board column affects display only and cannot change Resolution.