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Managing Jira Projects for CloudExam

Atlassian ACP-620

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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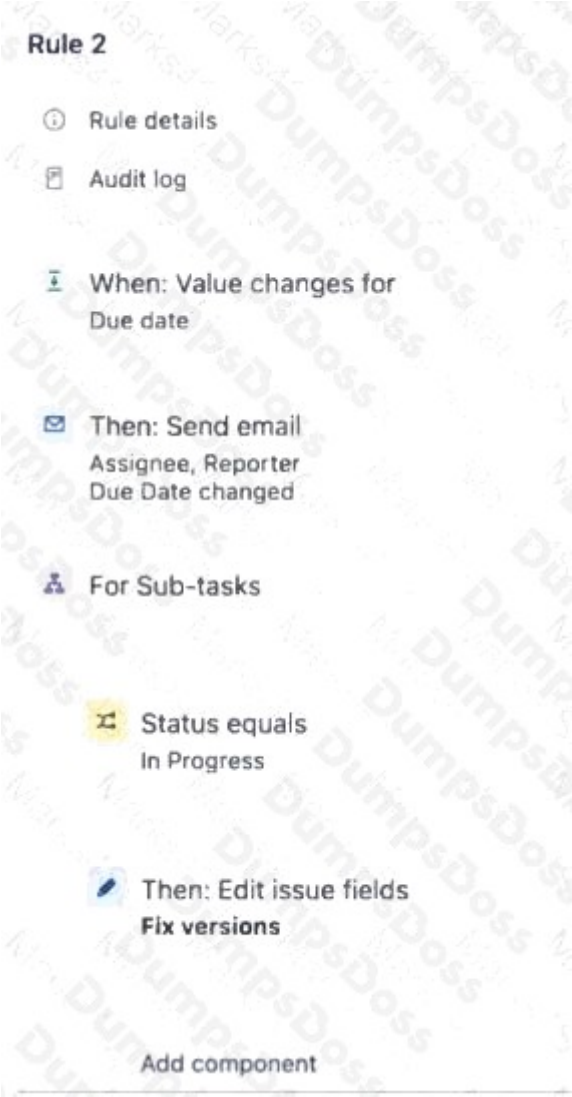
QUESTION NO: 1

The rule shown is configured to run in your project.



The rule actor is missing a permission which is causing the rule to error.

Identify that permission.

A. Transition Issues

B. Modify Reporter

C. Schedule Issues

D. Assign Issues

E. Resolve Issues

F. Edit Issues

ANSWER: F

Explanation:

Edit Issues is the required permission because the automation rule performs an Edit issue action to update the Fix versions field. In Jira, an automation rule actor operates as the user or app identity assigned to the rule, so its ability to make an issue update is evaluated against that actor's project permissions. The actor must therefore be granted Edit Issues in the project's permission scheme in order for the field update to succeed.

The Due Date field change shown by the rule is its trigger: it determines when the rule runs, rather than being an update performed by the rule. The relevant operation that needs authorization is the subsequent modification of the issue's Fix versions value. Granting Edit Issues to the automation rule actor, either directly through a project role, group, or the appropriate actor access configuration, allows the rule to save that edit. Atlassian's automation guidance explains that rule actors need the Jira permissions required for the actions they perform, and Jira's project-permission documentation identifies Edit Issues as the permission for editing existing issues. See Permissions required for Jira Cloud automation rules and Manage project permissions.

QUESTION NO: 2

You create a Customer Classification custom field in a company-managed project.

The field must be available only for Bug issues in the SUP project. Users must be able to enter the field when creating and editing Bugs.

Identify two configurations that are required. (Choose two.)

A. Create a custom-field context for the SUP project and the Bug issue type.

B. Add the field to the create and edit screens used by Bug issues.

C. Add the field to every screen in the default screen scheme.

D. Create a separate workflow for Bug issues.

E. Add the field to the board card layout.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A custom-field context controls the projects and issue types for which a field is applicable. Restricting the context to SUP and Bug prevents the field from applying to other projects or issue types.

The field must also be placed on the screens used for Bug create and edit operations. A field can be applicable through its context but still not be displayed to users if it is absent from the relevant screens. Field configurations control whether an applicable field is hidden or required, but they do not place it on create and edit screens.

QUESTION NO: 3

Ken needs to ensure that every unresolved issue in the Space project is assigned to him at the end of each day.

Identify the best way to accomplish this.

A. saved filter

B. filter subscription

C. automation rule

D. bulk change operation

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Automation rule is correct because Jira Cloud automation can run on a schedule and perform actions on every issue returned by a JQL query. Ken can create a scheduled rule that runs at the end of each day, using JQL that identifies unresolved issues in the Space project, such as `project = Space AND resolution IS EMPTY`. The rule can then use the *Assign issue* action to set Ken as the assignee for each issue found. This makes the result repeatable and independent of manual effort: issues that remain unresolved, including ones created or reassigned during the day, are included when the

rule executes. Scheduled automation rules are designed for this kind of recurring maintenance activity and can be configured with the appropriate project scope and actor permissions so that assignment succeeds. Atlassian documents scheduled triggers as rules that execute at defined intervals or times and can process issues through JQL, while the Assign issue action updates an issue's assignee. See Scheduled trigger documentation and Jira automation actions documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

5 development teams need to work across 3 projects and plan their iterations in a single board.

Which board supports this?

A. team-managed Kanban board

B. company-managed Kanban board

C. team-managed Scrum board

D. company-managed Scrum board

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

company-managed Scrum board is correct because it can use a saved filter whose results include issues from multiple Jira projects. This lets the five teams view, prioritize, and manage a shared body of work on one board, rather than restricting the board to issues from a single project. The board's filter can be based on a cross-project JQL query, such as a query that selects issues whose project belongs to the three relevant projects. Board administrators can then configure the board's columns, quick filters, swimlanes, and estimation settings to provide a consistent planning view for all participating teams.

Because the teams must plan iterations, the Scrum board type is essential: Scrum boards provide a backlog and support creating, starting, and completing sprints. A shared Scrum board therefore provides one place to refine work, assign issues to an iteration, and follow progress during that iteration across the included projects. Atlassian documents that company-managed boards are based on saved filters and that Scrum boards support sprint-based planning. See Create a new board and What is a Scrum board?.

QUESTION NO: 5

An automation rule is triggered when an issue transitions to Escalated.

The rule must update the Priority field on each matching issue. The rule actor is a dedicated automation user.

Identify two project permissions the rule actor needs in the affected project. (Choose two.)

A. Browse Projects

B. Edit Issues

C. Administer Projects

D. Assign Issues

E. Transition Issues

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The automation actor must be able to browse the project so that it can access the issues on which the rule runs. It also needs Edit Issues permission because changing Priority is an issue edit action.

Administer Projects is not required merely to update an issue field, and Transition Issues is required only when the rule itself performs a workflow transition. Assign Issues applies to changing assignees, not Priority.

QUESTION NO: 6

Service managers are tired of assigning issues manually.

Identify four ways that issue assignments can be done without manual effort (Choose four.)

A. bulk operations

B. project default assignment

C. project permissions

D. component lead assignment

E. workflow

F. automation rules

ANSWER: A B D F

Explanation:

bulk operations supports assigning a set of matching or selected issues in one bulk-change action. Although a user initiates the operation, it eliminates the need to open and assign every issue individually, making it an appropriate scalable method for assignment work. Jira documents bulk change as a way to perform the same update, including assignment, across multiple issues: Bulk change issues.

project default assignment provides an automatic destination for newly created issues when no more specific assignment applies. A project can use its project lead, a specific user, or an unassigned setting according to its configuration, ensuring issue creation does not require a manager to choose an assignee each time.

component lead assignment routes issues to the lead configured for the relevant component. This is particularly useful when components represent products, services, or teams with distinct ownership. Component configuration includes defining a component lead and using that ownership in assignment behavior: Configure components.

automation rules can assign issues automatically when defined triggers and conditions are met, such as when an issue is created, a field changes, or an issue matches a request type or priority. Automation's Assign issue action can target a named user, the reporter, the project lead, or a user derived from issue data, enabling consistent rules-based assignment at scale.

QUESTION NO: 7

The UX team uses a custom issue type named Design in your team-managed project.

You want them to start entering the number of days spent and remaining on each of their issues.

What field must you add to the Design issue type?

A. Time stamp

B. Time tracking

C. Date

D. Date Time Picker

E. Estimation Statistic

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Time tracking is the required field because it provides Jira's built-in mechanism for recording work performed and maintaining an estimate of work still remaining. Once time tracking is enabled for the team-managed project and the field is added to the *Design* issue layout, team members can log time against an issue and enter or adjust the remaining estimate. Jira stores these values as duration-based worklog and estimate data, so users may enter values in days when the site's time-tracking settings support that unit (for example, `2d`), rather than entering a calendar date or timestamp.

In a team-managed project, fields can be configured per issue type, which is important here because the custom *Design* type has its own layout. Adding Time tracking makes the relevant time-related inputs available where the UX team works, allowing progress to be represented through time spent and remaining work. Atlassian's documentation describes time tracking as the feature used to log work and estimate remaining work on Jira issues; see Configure time tracking and Log work on an issue.