ATLASSIAN.ACP-120.v2026-04-24.q65

Exam Code:	ACP-120
Exam Name:	Jira Cloud Administrator
Certification Provider:	ATLASSIAN
Free Question Number:	65
Version:	v2026-04-24
# of views:	155
# of Questions views:	650
https://www.freeqas.com/qa/ATLASSIAN/ACP-120/ATLASSIAN.ACP-120.v2026-04-24.q65.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
Currently, the 'Affects Version/s' field is populated on issues in a particular company-managed project. Now, you want to hide it when viewing issues and to hide its values when viewing filter results. Where would you go to make the change?
A. Issue detail view
B. Field configuration
C. Custom field context
D. Screen
E. Issue layout
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)
To hide theAffects Version/sfield when viewing issues and in filter results in a company-managed project, you need to configure theissue layout(Option E). The issue layout determines which fields are displayed or hidden in the issue view and affects how fields appear in filter results.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option E):
* Theissue layoutin a company-managed project controls the visibility and arrangement of fields in the issue view (when viewing an issue) and influences how fields are displayed in filter results (e. g., in issue navigator or boards). To hide theAffects Version/sfield, you can move it to the Hidden fieldssection in the issue layout. This ensures the field is not shown in the issue view or filter results, even if it contains values.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure issue layouts in company-managed projects
Issue layouts define which fields are displayed, hidden, or placed in the context panel when viewing issues.
They also influence field visibility in filter results.
To hide a field:
* Go toProject settings > Issue layout.
* Select the issue type or screen to configure.

* Move the field (e.g., Affects Version/s) to theHidden fieldssection.Note: Hiding a field in the issue layout does not remove it from screens used for Create or Edit operations, but it prevents it from appearing in the issue view and filter results.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud")
* Why This Fits: Theissue layoutdirectly controls field visibility in the issue viewand filter results, making it the correct place to hide theAffects Version/sfield, satisfying both requirements.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Issue detail view (Option A):
* Theissue detail viewis part of the issue view interface and is not a configuration setting. It is affected by the issue layout but cannot be directly modified to hide fields.
* Extract from Documentation:
The issue detail view displays fields based on the issue layout configuration. To hide fields, configure the issue layout inProject settings > Issue layout.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud")
* Field configuration (Option B):
* Field configurationscontrol whether fields are required, optional, or hidden for specific issue types. Hiding a field in a field configuration removes it from all operations (Create, Edit, View), which would preventAffects Version/sfrom being populated at all. The requirement is to hide the field only when viewing and in filter results, not to remove it entirely, so field configuration is not suitable.
* Extract from Documentation:
Hiding a field in a field configuration removes it from all screens and operations. Use issue layouts to hide fields in the issue view and filter results.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure field settings")
* Custom field context (Option C):
* Custom field contextsdefine the options and default values for a custom field across projects or issue types. TheAffects Version/sfield is a system field, not a custom field, and contexts do not control field visibility in the issue view or filter results.
* Extract from Documentation:
Custom field contexts apply to custom fields and manage options, not visibility. System fields likeAffects Version/sare not affected by contexts.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud")
* Screen (Option D):
* Screensdetermine which fields appear during issue operations (Create, Edit, View). RemovingAffects Version/sfrom a screen would affect Create or Edit operations, not just viewing, and would not specifically hide the field in filter results. The issue layout is the correct place for view-specific changes.
* Extract from Documentation:
Screens control fields for Create, Edit, and View operations. To hide fields in the issue view and filter results, use the issue layout.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure screens in Jira Cloud")

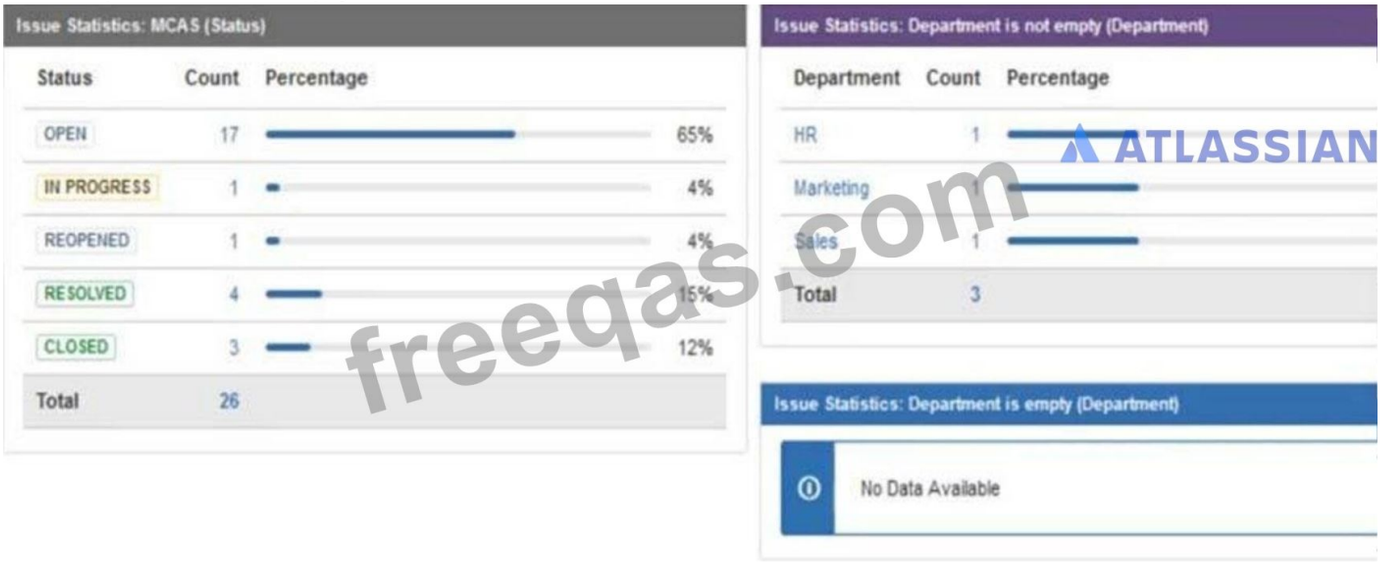
* Additional Notes:
* Configuring the issue layout requiresproject adminprivileges and is done inProject settings > Issue layout.
* HidingAffects Version/sin the issue layout does not remove its values from the database; it only prevents display in the issue view and filter results.
* Ensure the field remains on relevant screens for Create/Edit if it needs to continue being populated.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure field settings
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure screens in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION: 2
In your organization, a cobbler leads a Jira project with two issue types:
- Shoe Order
- Repair
The cobbler has given you the following requirements:
1. All screens should use the Summary, Description, Due Date, and Components fields.
2. Both issue types need to use a new custom field called Shoe Type on all screens.
3. The Priority field should appear on all screens for Repair issues.
4. Users should not be able to set the Priority for Shoe Orders during creation, but the Priority field still needs to be editable and viewable after creation.
Identify the minimum number of screens and screen schemes that will meet the requirements.
A. six screens and one screen scheme
B. one screen and one screen scheme
C. two screens and two screen schemes
D. three screens and one screen scheme
E. six screens and two screen schemes
F. two screens and one screen scheme
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 3
You are tidying up a Jira project and find that the following two issue types are being used.
- Task
- Assignment
They seem very similar. If both are not needed, you could convert all existing Assignment issues in the project into Task issues and remove the Assignment issue type from the project.
Which project configurations would you check to see if it is necessary to keep the two as separate issue types instead? (Choose three.)
A. Field Contexts

B. Field Configurations
C. Components
D. Permissions
E. Workflows
F. Issue Security Levels
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 4
Jan asked you to create a new Select List custom field called Department for his project MCAS. You created the field in the morning. In the afternoon, Jan notes that his Jira dashboard is not showing the field correctly. He asks to help him troubleshoot.
View the Exhibit to see Jan's entire dashboard.
- The first gadget shows 26 issues in the project by Status.
- The second gadget shows that there are three issues that have the new Department field set.
- The last gadget shows "No Data Available". The filter query for that gadget is "project=MCAS and Department is empty."



Why does Jan's gadget say "No Data Available"?
A. The field context on the Department field was not set to allow empty values.
B. There is issue security on the issues.
C. Jan does not have the proper Browse permissions.
D. The field is marked Optional in the Field Configuration.
E. The JQL query for the filter is not valid.
F. You created the field Department but did not re-index the MCAS project.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 5
Two users have access to the same filter and see the same issues in a company-managed project. One of them can perform a bulk operation to watch issues in the filter, but the other user cannot. What should you investigate?

A. Project permissions
B. Product access
C. Groups
D. Default user preferences
E. Project roles
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The scenario describes two users who can view the same issues in a filter (indicating they have theBrowse Projectspermission), but only one can perform a bulk operation towatchissues. The ability to watch issues is controlled by theView Issue WatchersandManage Watcher Listpermissions in the project's permission scheme. Therefore, you should investigateproject permissions(Option A).
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option A):
* Performing a bulk operation to watch issues requires theManage Watcher Listpermission, which allows users to add themselves or others as watchers to an issue. Since both users can see the issues (via the filter), they likely have theBrowse Projectspermission, but the user who cannot perform the bulk operation may lack theManage Watcher Listpermission.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Manage Watcher List permission
TheManage Watcher Listpermission allows users to add or remove watchers from an issue, including via bulk operations. This permission is granted via the project's permission scheme.
Note: To view the watcher list, users also need theView Issue Watcherspermission. Both permissions are required to perform actions like bulk watching issues.
To check permissions:
* Go toProject settings > Permissions.
* Review theManage Watcher ListandView Issue Watcherspermissions to see which users, groups, or roles have them.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage permissions in Jira Cloud")
* Why This Fits: The difference in the users' ability to perform the bulk watch operation is most likely due to a difference in theirManage Watcher Listpermission, which is defined in the project's permission scheme. Investigating project permissions will reveal whether the second user lacks this permission.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Product access (Option B):
* Product access determines whether users can use Jira Software. Both users can view the filter and issues, indicating they have product access. Product access does not control specific permissions like managing watchers.
* Extract from Documentation:
Manage product access
Product access grants users the ability to use Jira products. Specific actions, like managing watchers, are controlled by project or global permissions, not product access.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage product access")

* Groups (Option C):
* Groups may be used in permission schemes to grant permissions, but the root cause is the permission itself, not the group membership. Investigating groups might be a secondary step after checking project permissions, butproject permissionsis the more direct answer.
* Extract from Documentation:
Groups are used in permission schemes to grant permissions to multiple users. To determine why a user lacks a permission, check the permission scheme first, then verify group membership if relevant.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage groups")
* Default user preferences (Option D):
* Default user preferences (e.g., notification settings) control whether a user receives notifications for watched issues, not their ability to watch issues.The issue is about performing a bulk operation, not receiving notifications.
* Extract from Documentation:
Manage user preferences
Users can manage their notification preferences inPersonal settings > Email notifications. These settings affect notification delivery, not the ability to perform actions like watching issues.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage your Jira notification emails")
* Project roles (Option E):
* Project roles are used in permission schemes to grant permissions. Like groups, roles are a means to assign permissions, but the issue lies in the permission itself (Manage Watcher List). Investigating project permissions directly addresses the root cause.
* Extract from Documentation:
Project roles are used in permission schemes to grant permissions likeManage Watcher List. Check the permission scheme to identify the root cause of permission differences.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage project roles")
* Additional Notes:
* Both users can see the filter and issues, so they likely have theBrowse Projectspermission. The difference in their ability to perform the bulk watch operation points to theManage Watcher List permission, which should be checked inProject settings > Permissions.
* If the permission is granted to a group or role, verify the users' membership in those groups or roles as a follow-up step.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage permissions in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage product access
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage groups
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage your Jira notification emails
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage project roles

NEW QUESTION: 6

On the Bulk Operation screen, Taylor is unable to choose the Delete Issues bulk action. What does Taylor definitely need?

A. Organization admin privileges

B. Jira administration privileges

C. Global permissions

D. Project permissions

E. Project administration privileges

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The inability to choose theDelete Issuesbulk action on the Bulk Operation screen indicates that Taylor lacks the necessary permission to delete issues in the project. TheDelete Issuespermission, which is a project-level permission defined in the project's permission scheme, is required for this action. Therefore, Taylor definitely needsproject permissions(Option D).

* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option D):

* TheDelete Issuespermission allows users to delete issues, including via bulk operations. This permission is granted through the project's permission scheme and is specific to the project containing the issues. If Taylor cannot select theDelete Issuesbulk action, she lacks this permission for the project.

* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Delete Issues permission

TheDelete Issuespermission allows users to delete issues, either individually or via bulk operations. This permission is granted via the project's permission scheme.

To perform bulk operations:

* Run a filter to select issues.

* On the Bulk Operation screen, choose an action (e.g., Delete Issues).Note: Users must have the relevant permission (e.g.,Delete Issues) for allselected issues to see the action in the bulk operation wizard.To check permissions:

* Go toProject settings > Permissions.

* Verify which users, groups, or roles have theDelete Issuespermission.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage permissions in Jira Cloud")

* Why This Fits: TheDelete Issuespermission is a project-level permission, and granting it to Taylor will enable her to choose theDelete Issuesbulk action, makingproject permissions (Option D) the correct answer.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Organization admin privileges (Option A):

* Organization admins manage Atlassian organization settings, such as user access and billing. They do not directly control project-level permissions likeDelete Issues.

* Extract from Documentation:

Organization admins manage user access and organization settings. Project-specific actions, like deleting issues, are controlled by project permissions.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage your Atlassian organization")

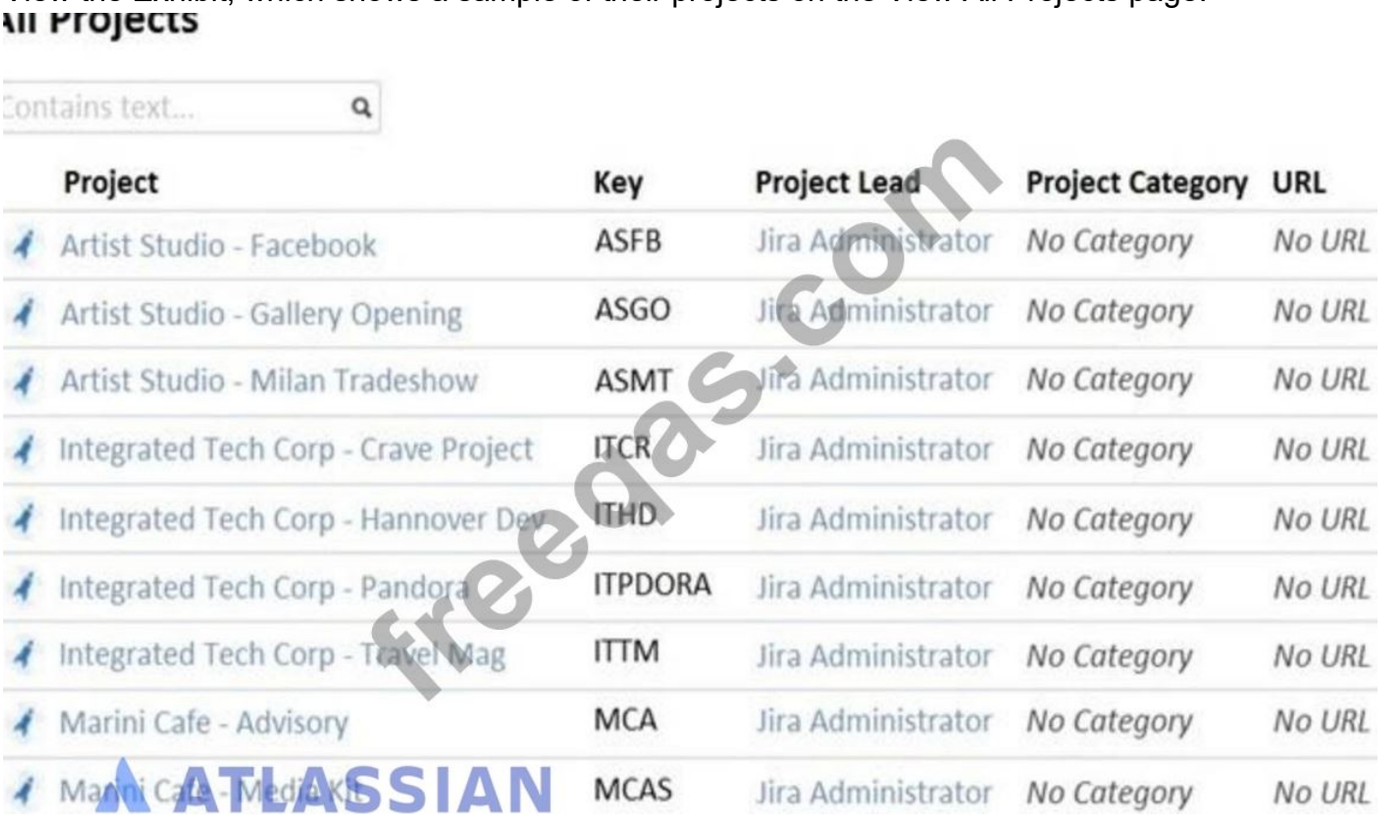
* Jira administration privileges (Option B):

* Jira administrators manage global settings, such as schemes and user management. While they can modify permission schemes, theDelete Issuespermission is project-specific and does not require Jira admin privileges to grant or use.
* Extract from Documentation:
Jira administrators can modify permission schemes, but theDelete Issuespermission is applied at the project level and does not require admin privileges to use.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage permissions in Jira Cloud")
* Global permissions (Option C):
* Global permissions (e.g.,Administer Jira,Create Projects) control system-wide actions, not project-specific actions like deleting issues. TheDelete Issuespermission is project- level, not global.
* Extract from Documentation:
Global permissions control system-wide actions, such as administering Jira or sharing filters. Project permissions, likeDelete Issues, are specific to projects.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage global permissions")
* Project administration privileges (Option E):
* Project administration privileges (via theAdminister Projectspermission) allow users to manage project settings, such as components and permission schemes. However, deleting issues is an issue-level action that requires theDelete Issuespermission, not administrative privileges.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheAdminister Projectspermission allows managing project settings. Deleting issues requires theDelete Issuespermission, which is separate.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage permissions in Jira Cloud")
* Additional Notes:
* To resolve the issue, check Taylor's permissions inProject settings > Permissionsand ensure she has theDelete Issuespermission, either directly, via a group, or via a project role.
* If the issues in the bulk operation span multiple projects, Taylor needs theDelete Issues permission for all relevant projects.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage permissions in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage your Atlassian organization
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage global permissions

NEW QUESTION: 7
One of the HR managers created a filter and shared the subscription with members of the hr-managers group. The filter contains the following valid JQL query:
Manager = currentUser() AND Manager in membersOf("hr-managers")
Which issues will be included in the subscription?
A. All issues where the user listed in the Manager field is a member of the hr-managers group.
B. All issues that are assigned to any member of the hr-managers group.
C. Only issues where the group hr-managers is listed in the Manager field.

D. Only issues where the user who created the filter is listed in the Manager field.
E. Only issues where the recipient of the email is listed in the Manager field.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8
A public relations firm is using Jira to track projects by client engagement. Each new engagement with a client is tracked in a new project. Users are complaining that it is hard to navigate and search hundreds of projects.
View the Exhibit, which shows a sample of their projects on the View All Projects page.



Identify three project settings that will immediately improve the viewing of projects on this page and the search results in Issue Navigator. (Choose three.)
A. Create project categories by client.
B. Add URLs for search engine optimization.
C. Add project tags.
D. Set the project lead to the appropriate Project Administrator.
E. Add client logos as project avatars.
F. Add project descriptions.
Answer: B,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9
Until now, two teams have been working together in a single company-managed Software project. Now, they want to split their work into two distinct projects. For each of their requirements, you must decide whether you can use shared schemes for the two projects or whether a unique scheme must be created. Which requirement necessitates the use of a unique scheme?

A. Each project must use a different set of components and component leads.
B. Each project must send notifications from a different email address.
C. Sprints must be managed by a different set of users in each project.
D. The Fix Versions field must be mandatory for one of the projects.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
When splitting a single company-managed project into two, you must determine whether the new projects can share configuration schemes (e.g., issue type scheme, workflow scheme, notification scheme) or require unique schemes to meet specific requirements. The requirement that necessitates a unique scheme isthe Fix Versions field must be mandatory for one of the projects(Option D), as this requires a distinct field configuration scheme.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option D):
* Making theFix Versionsfield mandatory for one project but not the other requires a uniquefield configuration scheme. In Jira, field configurations control whether fields are required, hidden, or optional. A field configuration scheme maps field configurations to issue types, and each project can have its own field configuration scheme. To make Fix Versions mandatory for one project, a new field configuration must be created and associated with that project's scheme.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure field settings for a project
Field configurations define the behavior of fields (e.g., required, optional, hidden) for specific issue types.
Each project can have its own field configuration scheme, which maps field configurations to issue types.
To make a field required:
* Create or edit a field configuration (inSettings > Issues > Field configurations).
* Find the field (e.g., Fix Versions) and mark it asRequired.
* Associate the field configuration with a field configuration scheme.
* Assign the field configuration scheme to the project inProject settings > Fields.If two projects need different field behaviors (e.g., Fix Versions required in one but not the other), they must use separate field configuration schemes.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure field settings")
* Why This Fits: The requirement to make the Fix Versions field mandatory for one project but not the other cannot be achieved with a shared field configuration scheme, as field configurations apply uniformly to all projects using the same scheme. A unique field configuration scheme is necessary.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Each project must use a different set of components and component leads (Option A):
* Components and component leads are configured at the project level, not through a scheme. Each project can have its own components and leads without requiring a unique scheme, so this requirement does not necessitate a new scheme.
* Extract from Documentation:
Manage components

Components are project-specific and configured inProject settings > Components. Each project can have its own set of components and component leads, independent of schemes.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage components in Jira Cloud")
* Each project must send notifications from a different email address (Option B):
* Notifications in company-managed projects are controlled by thenotification scheme, which defines who receives notifications for specific events. However, the email address used for sending notifications is configured at the system level (viaSettings > System > Outgoing email) or per project for custom sender addresses (if supported by the Jira instance). This does not inherently require a unique notification scheme, as the sender address is not tied to the scheme itself.
* Extract from Documentation:
Configure outgoing email
The sender email address for notifications is set globally or per project inSettings > System > Outgoing email
. Notification schemes define recipients, not the sender address.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure email in Jira Cloud")
* Sprints must be managed by a different set of users in each project (Option C):
* Sprint management is controlled by permissions in thepermission scheme, specifically the Manage Sprintspermission. Both projects can share the same permission scheme, as permissions can be granted to project-specific roles, groups, or users. For example, different project roles can be assigned the Manage Sprints permission in each project, allowing different users to manage sprints without requiring a unique scheme.
* Extract from Documentation:
Manage sprints
TheManage Sprintspermission is granted in the permission scheme to specific roles, groups, or users.
Projects can share a permission scheme, with permissions scoped to project-specific roles (e.g., Project A's Administrators vs. Project B's Administrators).
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage permissions in Jira Cloud")
* Additional Notes:
* The need for a unique field configuration scheme for Option D arises because field configurations are applied at the scheme level, and a single scheme cannot have different rules (e.g., required vs.
optional) for the same field across projects.
* For other requirements (A, B, C), project-level settings or shared schemes with role-based scoping can accommodate the differences, making unique schemes unnecessary.
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Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure field settings
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage components in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure email in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage permissions in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION: 10
The OPS team will start using Jira to track and approve Change Requests in the OPS project. They have these workflow requirements:
- Requests can be approved by two individuals only.
- The approvers will change weekly.
Jira is connected to your corporate LDAP with Read-Only permissions.
What is the best way to structure permissions for the OPS project to support these workflow requirements?
A. Request the group it-approvers to be created in the corporate LDAP directory and have the Project Role (Administrators) maintain it in Jira.
B. Create the group it-approvers in the Jira Internal Directory and have the approvers maintain it.
C. Request the group it-approvers to be created in the corporate LDAP directory and add it to the Approve Issues permission for the project.
D. Add individual names to Project Role (Administrators) and add this role to the Approve Issues permission for the project.
E. Create a new project role for approvers and have the Project Role (Administrators) maintain it.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11
A custom field was just added to Jira and made available to all issue types and all projects. You want to use the field in your company-managed project. Identify one configuration you must modify.
A. Field configuration
B. Screen
C. Custom field context
D. Issue layout
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
To use a newly added custom field in a company-managed project, you must ensure it appears on the appropriate screens (e.g., Create, Edit, View) for the project's issue types. The configuration that must be modified is thescreen(Option B), as the field needs to be added to the screen(s) used by the project.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option B):
* The custom field is already available to all issue types and projects, meaning itscontextis configured globally. To make the field usable in your company-managed project, it must be added to thescreenassociated with the project's issue types (via thescreen scheme). Screens determine which fields are displayed during issue operations (Create, Edit, View), and adding the custom field to the relevant screen ensures users can interact with it.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Add a custom field to a screen

To use a custom field in a project, it must be added to the screens used for Create, Edit, or View operations.
To add a field:
* Go toSettings > Issues > Screens.
* Select the screen associated with the project's issue types.
* Add the custom field to the screen.Note: Ensure the screen is part of the project's screen scheme (Project settings > Screens). If the field is not on the screen, it will not appear during issue operations.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure screens in Jira Cloud")
* Why This Fits: Adding the custom field to the project's screen is a necessary configuration to make it usable, as it ensures the field is visible and editable, meeting the requirement to use the field in the project.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Field configuration (Option A):
* Field configurationscontrol whether a field is required, optional, or hidden. While you might later adjust the field's behavior (e.g., make it required), the field is already available and does not require field configuration changes to be used initially. Adding it to a screen is the primary step.
* Extract from Documentation:
Field configurations manage field behavior (e.g., required, hidden). Adding a field to a screen is required before configuring its behavior.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure field settings")
* Custom field context (Option C):
* The custom field'scontextis already configured to include all issue types and projects, so no changes are needed here. Contexts define the projects and issue types a field applies to, and this is already set correctly.
* Extract from Documentation:
Custom field contexts define where a field is available. If a field is already available to all projects and issue types, no context changes are needed.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud")
* Issue layout (Option D):
* Theissue layoutcontrols which fields are displayed or hidden in the issue view and filter results. While you might later adjust the issue layout to show the field in the issue view, the initial step to use the field is adding it to the screen for Create/Edit operations. The screen configuration is more fundamental.
* Extract from Documentation:
Issue layouts control field visibility in the issue view. Fields must first be added to screens for Create/Edit operations before appearing in the issue layout.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud")
* Additional Notes:
* Steps to configure:
* Identify the screen(s) used by the project's issue types inProject settings > Screens.
* Go toSettings > Issues > Screens, select the relevant screen, and add the custom field.

* Configuring screens requiresJira administratorprivileges.
* After adding the field to the screen, you may also configure theissue layoutorfield configuration for additional control, but the screen is the first required step.
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Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure screens in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure field settings
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION: 12
The operations team currently uses the OPS project to track their tasks. They have a new requirement to begin handling change requests.
Inspect the partial summary of the current OPS project configuration:

Which two requirements would require creating a new project? (Choose two.)
A. Change requests will have a different workflow.
B. Change requests will not use versions.
C. Change requests will notify different people for all system events.
D. Change requests will require the Due Date field to be populated.
E. Change requests will have different component leads.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13
You are the site and organization admin of a Jira Software and Confluence instance.
You are the only administrator and you don't have any Trusted users.
Users currently cannot send invitations to anyone. You need to control the number of licenses used.
Therefore, you want to either invite individual users or approve individual user requests.
Which site access setting will meet this requirement? (Choose one)

A. Enable existing users to send invitations to anyone
B. Enable Jira Software and Confluence invite links
C. Don't approve any domain
D. Approve any domain
E. Approve your organization domain only
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14
You created a new project and need to configure notifications.
Managers should be notified when
* Someone mentions them while adding or editing a comment
* The issue assignee or reporter is changed
* Issue links are added or deleted
You assume that users have not turned off any notifications through their Personal settings
Identify the two notification events to which managers should definitely be added (Choose two)
A. Issue Commented
B. Issue Deleted
C. Issue Assigned
D. Issue Updated
E. Generic Event
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 15
Which configurations do Not have any impact on email notifications sent to users
A. Custom Events
B. Premission Schemes
C. Workflow post functions
D. Version Configurations
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16
Three team members have left the company and their issues need to be re-assigned to various - users.
All of their issues are in the Marketing project which uses the Default Notification Scheme. The scheme has never been updated.
How do you inform the new assignees about their re-assigned issues?
A. Add an announcement banner to each new assignee's dashboard.
B. Add an announcement banner to the marketing project to inform team members.
C. Perform bulk operations to re-assign the issues and notify the new assignees.
D. Use the Send email feature to inform the individual new assignees.
E. Perform a single bulk operation to mention all new assignees in a comment.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 17
Peter is building a workflow in his team-managed project. He can add several rules to his workflow except for one rule. Identify that rule.
A. Rule to clear the Assignee when closing.
B. Rule to reopen Sub-tasks when reopening Stories.
C. Rule to ensure only Peter can approve Stories.
D. Rule to clear the Description when reopening.
E. Rule to ensure only the Reporter can close bugs.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In team-managed projects, workflows are simplified and configured withinProject settings > Workflow.
Users (typically project admins) can add rules to transitions, such as clearing fields, restricting transitions, or setting field values. However, team-managed workflows do not support complex automation-like rules, such as automatically reopening Sub-tasks when a Story is reopened, as this requires interacting with related issues (Sub-tasks), which is not supported out-of-box in team-managed workflow rules.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option B):
* The rule toreopen Sub-tasks when reopening Storiesrequires a workflow rule to detect the transition of a Story to an open status and then automatically transition its Sub-tasks to an open status. Team-managed workflows do not support rules that affect related issues (e.g., Sub-tasks) during a transition. This functionality requires Jira automation or a company-managed project workflow with custom post functions, which are not available in team-managed projects.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure workflows in team-managed projects
Team-managed projects use simplified workflows that allow adding rules to transitions, such as:
* Restricting transitions to specific users or roles.
* Setting or clearing field values (e.g., Assignee, Description).
* Requiring fields to be filled.Rules are limited to the issue being transitioned and cannot affect related issues (e.g., Sub-tasks, Epics). To automate actions on related issues, use Jira automation rules.Note: Team-managed workflows are project-specific and edited inProject

settings > Workflow.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure workflows in team-managed projects")
* Why This Fits: The rule to reopen Sub-tasks requires interacting with related issues (Sub-tasks), which is beyond the capabilities of team-managed workflow rules, making Option B the correct answer.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Rule to clear the Assignee when closing (Option A):
* Team-managed workflows support rules to clear fields during a transition. A rule can be added to the transition to theClosedstatus to clear theAssigneefield.
* Extract from Documentation:
You can add a rule to a transition to clear a field, such as Assignee, when moving to a status like Closed.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure workflows in team-managed projects")
* Rule to ensure only Peter can approve Stories (Option C):
* Team-managed workflows allow restricting transitions to specific users or roles. A rule can be added to the transition to anApprovedstatus to allow only Peter to perform it.
* Extract from Documentation:
Add a rule to restrict a transition to a specific user (e.g., Peter) or role, ensuring only they can move issues to a status like Approved.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure workflows in team-managed projects")
* Rule to clear the Description when reopening (Option D):
* Team-managed workflows support clearing fields during transitions. A rule can be added to the transition to anOpenstatus to clear theDescriptionfield.
* Extract from Documentation:
Rules can clear fields like Description during a transition, such as when reopening an issue.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure workflows in team-managed projects")
* Rule to ensure only the Reporter can close bugs (Option E):
* Team-managed workflows allow restricting transitions to specific users, including the Reporter. A rule can be added to the transition to theClosedstatus for bugs to allow only the Reporter to perform it.
* Extract from Documentation:
Restrict a transition to the Reporter to ensure only they can move issues to a status like Closed.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure workflows in team-managed projects")
* Additional Notes:
* Team-managed workflows are designed for simplicity, with rules limited to the issue being transitioned. Complex logic, such as affecting Sub-tasks (Option B), requires Jira automation rules, which are separate from workflow rules.
* Peter, as a project admin in a team-managed project, can edit the workflow inProject settings > Workflow.
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Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure workflows in team-managed projects Atlassian Support Documentation:Automate your Jira Cloud instance

NEW QUESTION: 18
Your team currently only uses a single issue type but wants to add a second one. Which configuration requires a separate project for the second issue type?
A. Different custom fields per issue type
B. Different card colors per issue type
C. Different components per issue type
D. Different issue layouts per issue type
E. Different workflows per issue type
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)
In a company-managed project, adding a second issue type can often be accommodated within the same project by configuring issue type-specific settings (e.g., fields, layouts). However, if the second issue type requires adifferent workflow, a separate project may be necessary unless the project'sworkflow schemeis modified to support multiple workflows. Since the question implies a configuration thatrequiresa separate project,different workflows per issue type(Option E) is the most likely to necessitate this, as it involves complex workflow management that is often easier to handle in separate projects.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option E):
* In a company-managed project, aworkflow schememaps workflows to issue types. It is possible to assign different workflows to different issue types within the same project by configuring the workflow scheme. However, managing multiple workflows within a single project can become complex, especially if the workflows have significantly different statuses, transitions, or rules. Creating a separate project for the second issue type simplifies workflow management by isolating the workflows, as each project can have its own workflow scheme. The question's phrasing suggests a scenario where a separate project is required, likely due to the complexity or isolation needed for distinct workflows.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure workflow schemes
A workflow scheme maps workflows to issue types in a company-managed project.
To use different workflows:
* Go toSettings > Issues > Workflow schemes.
* Create or edit a scheme and assign different workflows to issue types (e.g., one for Issue Type A, another for Issue Type B).
* Apply the scheme to the project inProject settings > Workflows.Note: For complex or conflicting workflows, separate projects may be preferred to simplify management and avoid configuration conflicts.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure workflow schemes")
* Why This Fits: While different workflows can technically be managed within one project via a workflow scheme, the complexity or need for isolation (e.g., different teams, permissions, or

configurations) often necessitates a separate project for the second issue type's workflow, making Option E the correct answer.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Different custom fields per issue type (Option A):
* Different custom fields can be configured for eachCustom field contextsorscreen schemes allow different fields to be shown or hidden for specific issue types within the same project. A separate project is not required.
* Extract from Documentation:
Custom field contexts or screen schemes can restrict fields to specific issue types within a single project.
Separate projects are not needed.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud")
* Different card colors per issue type (Option B):
* Card colors on boards (e.g., Kanban, Scrum) are configured per issue type usingboard settings(e.g., based on issue type or priority). This is managed within a single project and does not require a separate project.
* Extract from Documentation:
Card colors are configured inBoard settings > Card colorsand can vary by issue type within the same project.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure boards in Jira Cloud")
* Different components per issue type (Option C):
* Componentsare project-specific, not issue type-specific. While components can be assigned to issues, they are not tied to issue types, and different components can be used within the same project without needing a separate project.
* Extract from Documentation:
Components are project-specific and can be assigned to any issue type within the same project.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage components in Jira Cloud")
* Different issue layouts per issue type (Option D):
* Issue layoutscan be configured per issue type within a single project inProject settings > Issue layout. Different layouts for each issue type do not require a separate project.
* Extract from Documentation:
Issue layouts can be customized for each issue type inProject settings > Issue layoutwithin the same project.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud")
* Additional Notes:
* Steps to configure different workflows:
* Create a new workflow for the second issue type inSettings > Issues > Workflows.
* Update the project's workflow scheme inProject settings > Workflowsto map the new workflow to the second issue type.
* Alternatively, create a new project with its own workflow scheme for simplicity.
* Configuring workflows and schemes requiresJira administratorprivileges.

* A separate project may be preferred for organizational reasons (e.g., different teams, permissions), but technically, a single project can handle different workflows. The question's emphasis onrequiringa separate project points to workflows due to their complexity.
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Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure workflow schemes
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure boards in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage components in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION: 19
Which statement is true about changing a project's key?
A. Users have to update issue filters referencing the old project key.
B. Unshared project schemes will be automatically renamed to reflect the new project key.
C. External links to issues in that project need to be updated to match the new project key.
D. The old project key can be reused for a new project.
E. Internal Jira links referencing an old key will continue to work.
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference: https://confluence.atlassian.com/adminjiraserver075/editing-a-project-key-935

NEW QUESTION: 20
You are configuring an issue layout in a company-managed project. Which statement is true?
A. You can reuse fields from a team-managed project.
B. You can copy a layout to another project using the same screen.
C. You can move any field to the Hidden fields section.
D. You can move any field to the Context fields section.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In a company-managed project, theissue layoutdetermines how fields are displayed in the issue view (e.g., which fields are visible, hidden, or in the context panel). The true statement is thatyou can copy a layout to another project using the same screen(Option B), as Jira allows copying issue layouts to streamline configuration across projects.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option B):
* Theissue layoutin a company-managed project is configured inProject settings > Issue layout and is tied to a screen (via the screen scheme). Jira allows copying an issue layout to another project that uses the same screen, ensuring consistent field arrangements across projects.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure issue layouts in company-managed projects
Issue layouts define which fields are displayed, hidden, or placed in the context panel in the issue view.
To copy a layout:
* Go toProject settings > Issue layout.

* SelectCopy layoutand choose another project that uses the same screen.Note: The target project must use the same screen (via its screen scheme) for the layout to be compatible.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud")
* Why This Fits: Copying an issue layout to another project using the same screen is a supported feature, making Option B the correct answer.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* You can reuse fields from a team-managed project (Option A):
* Fields in team-managed projects are project-specific and cannot be reused in company-managed projects. Company-managed projects use global custom fields or system fields, managed inSettings > Issues > Custom fields. Fields from team-managed projects are isolated and not accessible.
* Extract from Documentation:
Custom fields in team-managed projects are project-specific and cannot be reused in company-managed projects. Company-managed projects use global custom fields.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud")
* You can move any field to the Hidden fields section (Option C):
* Not all fields can be moved to theHidden fieldssection. System fields likeSummary,Issue Type, andStatusare required and cannot be hidden. Only non-mandatory fields (e.g., custom fields, non-required system fields) can be hidden.
* Extract from Documentation:
In the issue layout, you can hide non-mandatory fields by moving them to theHidden fieldssection. Required fields like Summary, Issue Type, and Status cannot be hidden.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud")
* You can move any field to the Context fields section (Option D):
* TheContext fieldssection (right panel in the issue view) has restrictions on which fields can be placed there. Fields likeSummary,Description, and certain system fields cannot be moved to the context panel, as they are designed for the main issue view. Only eligible fields (e.g., custom fields, Labels, Components) can be moved to theContext fieldssection.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheContext fieldssection is for fields like Labels, Components, or custom fields. Core fields like Summary and Description cannot be moved to the context panel.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud")
* Additional Notes:
* Configuring issue layouts requiresproject adminprivileges for the project (Project settings > Issue layout).
* Copying layouts is useful for maintaining consistency across projects with similar configurations.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION: 21

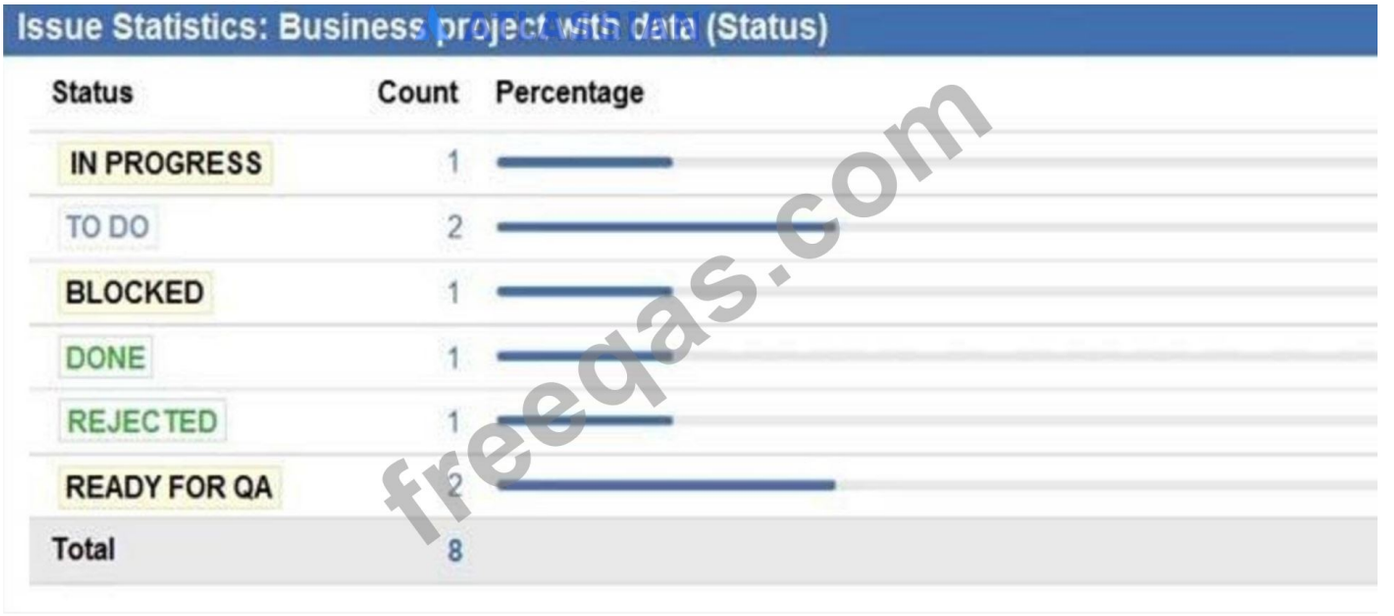
Users have been adding sensitive information into the Description field of issues in a particular project. You must secure the project by any means necessary so that only members of the Managers group can view the contents of the Description field.
Which approach will definitively satisfy this requirement? (Choose one)
A. Hide the description field in the field configuration
B. Remove everyone from the browse projects permission
C. Remove the description field from the screen used by the view operation
D. Remove everyone except the managers group from every project permission
E. Remove everyone except the managers group from every project role
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22
You run the JQL query shown:
assignee changed from currentUser() TO EMPTY and resolution changed to EMPTY Which statement is definitely true?
A. All returned issues are currently unresolved.
B. All returned issues are currently unassigned.
C. All returned issues were assigned to you at some point.
D. All returned issues are currently not assigned to you.
E. All returned issues were in Done status at some point.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The JQL query assignee changed from currentUser() TO EMPTY and resolution changed to EMPTY filters for issues based on their change history for theassigneeandresolutionfields. The statement that is definitely true isall returned issues were assigned to you at some point(Option C), as the query explicitly requires that theassigneefield changed from the current user toEMPTY.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option C):
* The query consists of two conditions:
* assignee changed from currentUser() TO EMPTY: This means the issue'sassigneefield was changed from the current user (the person running the query) tounassigned(EMPTY) at some point in its history. For this condition to be true, the issue must have been assigned to the current user before being unassigned.
* resolution changed to EMPTY: This means theresolutionfield was changed toEMPTY (unresolved) at some point, typically indicating the issue was reopened (e.g., resolution was cleared).
* Theassignee changed from currentUser() TO EMPTYcondition guarantees that all returned issues were assigned to the current user at some point, as the change history explicitly includes a transition from the current user to unassigned.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Advanced searching - operators reference
TheCHANGEDoperator searches for issues where a field's value changed from one value to another.

* assignee changed from currentUser() TO EMPTY: Finds issues where the assignee was changed from the current user to unassigned.
* resolution changed to EMPTY: Finds issues where the resolution was cleared (e.g., issue was reopened).Note: TheCHANGEDoperator examines the issue's history, not its current state.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - operators reference")
* Why This Fits: The query's conditionassignee changed from currentUser() TO EMPTY ensures that all returned issues were assigned to the current user at somepoint, making Option C definitely true.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* All returned issues are currently unresolved (Option A):
* Theresolution changed to EMPTYcondition means the resolution was set toEMPTYat some point in the issue's history, but the issue could have been resolved again later (e.g., resolution set to Done). The query does not check the current resolution state, so this is not definitely true.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheCHANGEDoperator does not guarantee the current state of a field. Use resolution is EMPTY to check if issues are currently unresolved.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - operators reference")
* All returned issues are currently unassigned (Option B):
* Theassignee changed from currentUser() TO EMPTYcondition means the issue was unassigned at some point, but it could have been reassigned to another user later. The query does not check the current assignee state, so this is not definitely true.
* Extract from Documentation:
To check if issues are currently unassigned, use assignee is EMPTY. TheCHANGEDoperator only checks historical changes.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - fields reference")
* All returned issues are currently not assigned to you (Option D):
* The query does not guarantee that issues are currently not assigned to the current user. After being unassigned (TO EMPTY), the issue could have been reassigned to the current user again. The current assignee state is not checked, so this is not definitely true.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheCHANGEDoperator does not reflect the current field value. Use assignee != currentUser() to check if issues are not assigned to the current user.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - operators reference")
* All returned issues were in Done status at some point (Option E):
* Theresolution changed to EMPTYcondition indicates the resolution was cleared (e.g., issue reopened), which often follows a resolved state (e.g., Done). However, the query does not explicitly require that the issue was in aDonestatus (or had a resolution set) before the change toEMPTY. For example, an issue could have had a resolution set to another value or cleared without being inDone. Thus, this is not definitely true.
* Extract from Documentation:

Theresolution changed to EMPTYcondition indicates a resolution was cleared, but it does not guarantee the issue was in a specific status like Done.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - fields reference")
* Additional Notes:
* The query examines historical changes, not current states, so assumptions about currentresolution orassigneevalues are invalid.
* To ensure current states, additional conditions like resolution is EMPTY or assignee is EMPTY would be needed.
* The query requires the user to haveBrowse Projectspermission for the relevant projects.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Advanced searching - operators reference Atlassian Support Documentation:Advanced searching - fields reference Atlassian Support Documentation:Search for issues using JQL

NEW QUESTION: 23
A dashboard displays an Issue Statistics gadget as shown.



The dashboard owner wants to change the order of the statuses shown in the gadget to appear as follows.
1. To Do
2. In Progress
3. Ready For QA
4. Blocked
5. Rejected
6. Done
Which action will permanently arrange the statuses into the required order?
A. Reorder the statues on the Status administration page.
B. Change the Sort Direction option in the gadget to Ascending.
C. Change the category of the statuses.

D. Add numbers to the status names to allow them to be sorted in numerical order.
E. Change the gadget Sort By field to Total.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference: https://community.atlassian.com/t5/Jira-questions/How-to-change-order-of-statuses-in-a-Two- Dimension-filter/qaq-p/320423

NEW QUESTION: 24
No one should be allowed to edit issues in a particular workflow status of a company-managedproject. Which element must be configured?
A. Condition
B. Post function
C. Trigger
D. Status Property
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Okay, let's analyze this question again with the revised options.
The requirement is to preventanyonefromeditingan issue when it resides in aspecific workflow status.
As established previously:
* Conditions (A):Control whether atransitionout of or into a status can occur. They check criteriabeforea transition starts. They don't prevent editingwhilean issue is sitting in a status.
* Post Functions (Implied by B & C):Actions that executeaftera transition is successfully completed (e.
g., updating a field, sending a notification). They don't affect editability within the status itself.
* Triggers (D):Automatically initiate a workflow transition based on external events (like code commits). Not relevant to editing permissions within a status.
The correct way to achieve this in Jira is by setting aStatus Property:
* Navigate to Workflow configuration.
* Select the relevant status.
* Go to its 'Properties'.
* Add a property: jira.issue.editable with the value false.

NEW QUESTION: 25
Your organization uses Jira Software and Confluence. Dave is a new employee who needs the following privileges
* Approve access requests
* Manage group memberships
* Update billing details
You need to give him enough but not too many privileges How should you configure Dave's user account? (Choose one)
A. As a site administrator
B. As a member of the jira-administrators and confluence-administrators group

C. As a trusted user
D. As an organization administrator
E. As a member of the administrators group
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26
You want to create a new link type that looks identical in linked issues. How can you achieve this?
A. Create the link type with no inward link description.
B. Disable bidirectional linking globally.
C. Choose the same name for the inward and outward link descriptions.
D. Create the link type with no outward link description.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
To create a new link type in Jira Software Cloud that looks identical in linked issues (i.e., the link description is the same regardless of the direction of the link), you shouldchoose the same name for the inward and outward link descriptions(Option C). This ensures that the link type appears with the same description in both the source and target issues.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option C):
* In Jira,issue link typesdefine relationships between issues, with anoutwarddescription(for the source issue) and aninward description(for the target issue). For example, a "Blocks" link type might have "blocks" as the outward description and "is blocked by" as the inward description. To make the link type look identical in both linked issues, you set the same description for both the inward and outward links (e.g., "relates to" for both). This results in the link appearing as "relates to" in both issues, regardless of which issue is the source or target.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Manage issue link types
Issue link types define relationships between issues, with separateoutwardandinwarddescriptions.
To create a link type:
* Go toSettings > Issues > Issue linking.
* Add a new link type.
* Enter aName(e.g., Relates), and set theOutward descriptionandInward description(e.g., both as "relates to").Impact: If the inward and outward descriptions are the same, the link appears identical in both linked issues.Note: Requires Jira administrator permissions.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue linking in Jira Cloud")
* Why This Fits: Setting the same name for the inward and outward link descriptions ensures the link type looks identical in linked issues, meeting the requirement and making Option C the correct answer.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Create the link type with no inward link description (Option A):
* Jira requires both aninwardandoutwarddescription when creating a link type. Leaving the inward description blank is not allowed, and even if possible, it would not make the link look identical in both issues-it would result in an empty or default description in the target issue.

* Extract from Documentation:
Bothinwardandoutwarddescriptions are required when creating a link type. Blank descriptions are not supported.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue linking in Jira Cloud")
* Disable bidirectional linking globally (Option B):
* There is no concept ofbidirectional linkingin Jira's issue linking system, and no global setting exists to disable it. Issue links are inherently bidirectional (a link from issue A to B implies a reverse link from B to A), and the descriptions control how they appear.
Disabling linking is not an option.
* Extract from Documentation:
Issue links are bidirectional, with inward and outward descriptions defining the relationship. No global setting exists to disable bidirectionality.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue linking in Jira Cloud")
* Create the link type with no outward link description (Option D):
* Similar to Option A, Jira requires anoutwarddescription when creating a link type.
Leaving it blank is not allowed, and it would not achieve identical appearance in both issues, as the source issue would lack a description.
* Extract from Documentation:
Bothoutwardandinwarddescriptions are mandatory for issue link types.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue linking in Jira Cloud")
* Additional Notes:
* Steps to configure:
* Go toSettings > Issues > Issue linking.
* ClickAdd link type.
* Enter aName(e.g., "Relates") and set bothOutward descriptionandInward descriptionto the same value (e.g., "relates to").
* Save the link type.
* Configuring issue link types requiresJira administratorprivileges.
* The new link type will appear identically in both linked issues (e.g., "Issue A relates to Issue B" and "Issue B relates to Issue A").
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure issue linking in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION: 27
Your company will migrate to Jira. You plan to import with a CSV file.
Which fields are required as CSV columns for your import?
A. Project
B. Project, Summary
C. Summary
D. Project, Issue Type
E. Summary, Issue Type

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation: Each CSV file must possess a heading row with a Summary column Reference: https://confluence.atlassian.com/adminjiraserver/importing-data-from-csv-938847533.html

NEW QUESTION: 28
Some notification events are triggered only from a workflow post function. Identify one such event.
A. Issue Deleted
B. Issue Closed
C. Issue Updated
D. Issue Assigned
E. Issue Moved
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Certain notification events in Jira Software Cloud are triggered only when explicitly fired by aworkflow post functionin a workflow transition. The question asks for one such event, andIssue Closedis an example of an event that is typically triggered via a post function in the workflow.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option B):
* TheIssue Closedevent is associated with the transition of an issue to a "Closed" status in a workflow. In Jira, this event is not automatically triggered by standard issue updates (like editing fields) but is instead fired by a post function in the workflow transition that moves the issue to the "Closed" status.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Workflow post functions and events
Post functions in a workflow transition can fire specific events to trigger notifications. For example:
* TheIssue Closedevent is typically fired by a post function in the transition to a "Closed" status.
* To configure this, edit the workflow transition and add a post function like"Fire a Generic Event"or select theIssue Closedevent.These events are then mapped to recipients in the project's notification scheme.Note: Events like Issue Closed, Issue Resolved, or custom events require explicit configuration in the workflow to trigger notifications.(Source:
Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure advanced work item workflows")
* Why This Fits: The Issue Closed event is specifically tied to a workflow transition (e.g., moving an issue to the "Closed" status), and it requires a post function to fire the event. This makes it a clear example of an event triggered only by a workflow post function.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Issue Deleted (Option A):
* TheIssue Deletedevent is triggered when an issue is deleted from Jira (e.g., by an admin with appropriate permissions). This event is not tied to aworkflow transition or post function but is instead a system-level action.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheIssue Deletedevent is triggered when an issue is permanently removed from Jira. This is a system event and does not require a workflow post function.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure notification schemes")
* Issue Updated (Option C):
* TheIssue Updatedevent is triggered by a wide range of actions, such as editing an issue's fields, adding comments, or changing the status. It is not exclusive to workflow post functions and can occur without any workflow transition.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheIssue Updatedevent is a generic event triggered by most changes to an issue, including field updates, comments, or status changes. It does not require a post function.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure notification schemes")
* Issue Assigned (Option D):
* TheIssue Assignedevent is triggered when an issue's assignee is changed, either manually or through a workflow transition. This event is not exclusive to a post function, as it can occur outside of workflows (e.g., by editing the Assignee field).
* Extract from Documentation:
TheIssue Assignedevent is triggered when the assignee of an issue changes, regardless of whether it occurs in a workflow or via direct editing.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure notification schemes")
* Issue Moved (Option E):
* TheIssue Movedevent is triggered when an issue is moved between projects or issue types. This is a system-level action and does not require a workflow post function.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheIssue Movedevent is triggered when an issue is relocated to a different project or issue type. This is not tied to workflow post functions.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure notification schemes")
* Additional Notes:
* Events likeIssue Closed,Issue Resolved, or custom events are typically fired by post functions because they are associated with specific workflow transitions. This distinguishes them from generic events like Issue Updated or Issue Assigned, which can be triggered by various actions.
* To configure the Issue Closed event, a Jira admin would edit the workflow, add a post function to the "Close Issue" transition, and ensure the notification scheme maps the event to the desired recipients.
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Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure advanced work item workflows
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure notification schemes
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage events in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION: 29
You renamed a value in the Resolution field from Done to Finished. What might need to be updated as a result?
A. Workflow post functions
B. Saved filters

C. Issue detail view
D. Issue Statistics gadgets
E. Issues in team-managed projects
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Renaming a value in theResolutionfield (fromDonetoFinished) changes its display name globally in Jira Software Cloud. This can impact configurations or features that reference the resolution value by name, particularly in JQL queries. The element most likely to need updating issaved filters(Option B), as they often use JQL queries that include resolution values.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option B):
* Saved filtersoften use JQL queries that reference resolution values (e.g., resolution = Done). If theResolutionfield value is renamed fromDonetoFinished, any filters using resolution = Done will no longer match issues with the renamed resolution (Finished), as the old value is no longer valid. These filters must be updated to use resolution = Finished to continue returning the correct issues.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Manage resolutions in Jira Cloud
Resolutions are global values used in theResolutionfield to indicate an issue's resolution state.
Impact of renaming a resolution:
* JQL queries in filters, boards, or gadgets referencing the resolution name (e.g., resolution = Done) will no longer match issues if the value is renamed (e.g., to Finished).To update:
* Go toIssues > Manage filters.
* Edit filters to use the new resolution name (e.g., resolution = Finished).Note: Renaming a resolution affects all projects and requires updating JQL-based configurations.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage resolutions in Jira Cloud")
* Why This Fits: Renaming a resolution value impactssaved filtersthat use JQL queries referencing the old value, requiring updates to maintain functionality, making Option B the correct answer.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Workflow post functions (Option A):
* Workflow post functionscan set theResolutionfield (e.g.,Set Issue ResolutiontoDone). These post functions typically use the resolution's internal ID, not its display name, so renamingDonetoFinisheddoes not require changes to post functions.
* Extract from Documentation:
Post functions reference resolution IDs, not names. Renaming a resolution does not affect workflow configurations.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure advanced work item workflows")
* Issue detail view (Option C):
* Theissue detail viewdisplays theResolutionfield value as configured. RenamingDoneto Finishedupdates the display automatically without requiring manual changes to the issue detail view or its configuration (e.g.,issue layout).
* Extract from Documentation:

The issue detail view reflects the current resolution name automatically. No changes are needed after renaming a resolution.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud")
* Issue Statistics gadgets (Option D):
* Issue Statistics gadgets(e.g., on dashboards) can display data based on fields like Resolution. While gadgets may reference resolution values in their configuration, they typically use resolution IDs or dynamically update to reflect the renamed value. The impact is less direct than with saved filters, which rely on explicit JQL queries.
* Extract from Documentation:
Gadgets like Issue Statistics use field values or IDs. Renaming a resolution may not require gadget updates unless JQL queries are explicitly used.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage dashboards in Jira Cloud")
* Issues in team-managed projects (Option E):
* Resolutionsare global and apply to both company-managed and team-managed projects. RenamingDonetoFinishedupdates the value for all issues, including those in team- managed projects, without requiring changes to the issues themselves. The change is reflected automatically.
* Extract from Documentation:
Resolutions are global and apply to all projects. Renaming a resolution updates its display for all issues without requiring issue-level changes.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage resolutions in Jira Cloud")
* Additional Notes:
* Renaming a resolution is done inSettings > Issues > Resolutionsand requiresJira administrator privileges.
* Other JQL-based features (e.g., automation rules, boards) may also be impacted if they reference the resolution name, butsaved filtersare the most commonly affected.
* To minimize impacts, use resolution IDs in JQL queries (e.g., resolution = 10000), though this is less common.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage resolutions in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure advanced work item workflows
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage dashboards in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION: 30
Which time tracking configuration can be controlled on a global basis for all projects in Jira?
A. which users or groups have the ability to log work on issues
B. whether time tracking fields are available on standard versus sub-task issue types
C. the default time unit on estimates when users don't explicitly specify one
D. which users have the ability to edit or delete their own or other users' worklogs
E. whether Original Estimate is required when creating issues

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference: https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/jira-time-tracking/

NEW QUESTION: 31
Which configurations do NOT have any impact on user notifications? (Choose one)
A. Workflow post functions
B. Personal profile settings
C. Gadget configurations
D. Permission schemes
E. Custom events
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 32
You renamed a status in the workflow of a team-managed project. Which statement is true?
A. The status will be renamed in all team-managed workflows.
B. Workflow rules that reference the status must be updated.
C. Transitions coming into that status must be updated.
D. Saved filters that reference the status must be updated.
E. The status will be renamed on the Status page in Jira administration.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Renaming a status in a team-managed project's workflow affects only that project's workflow, as statuses in team-managed projects are project-specific. The primary impact is thatsaved filters that reference the status must be updated(Option D), as JQL queries in filters use status names and will no longer return correct results if the status name changes.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option D):
* In Jira, saved filters often use JQL queries that reference status names (e.g., status = "In Progress"). If a status is renamed in a team-managed project's workflow (e.g., from "In Progress" to "Active"), any filters referencing the old status name will no longer include issues in the renamed status. These filters must be updated to use the new status name.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Manage statuses in team-managed projects

Statuses in team-managed projects are project-specific and edited inProject settings > Workflow. Renaming a status changes its name for that project's issues.
Impact: JQL queries in filters, boards, or dashboards that reference the status name (e.g., status = "In Progress") will no longer match issues in the renamed status. Update these queries to use the new status name.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure workflows in team-managed projects")
* Why This Fits: Renaming a status affects JQL-based filters that explicitly reference the status, requiring updates to reflect the new name, making Option D the correct answer.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* The status will be renamed in all team-managed workflows (Option A):
* Statuses in team-managed projects are project-specific, not shared across projects. Renaming a status in one project's workflow does not affect other team-managed projects.
* Extract from Documentation:
Each team-managed project has its own workflow and statuses, independent of other projects. Changes to a status in one project do not affect others.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure workflows in team-managed projects")
* Workflow rules that reference the status must be updated (Option B):
* Workflow rules in team-managed projects (e.g., transition restrictions, fieldupdates) reference statuses by their internal IDs or context, not their display names. Renaming a status does not break these rules, so they do not need updating.
* Extract from Documentation:
Workflow rules in team-managed projects are tied to status IDs, not names. Renaming a status does not require updating rules.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure workflows in team-managed projects")
* Transitions coming into that status must be updated (Option C):
* Transitions in a workflow reference statuses by their internal IDs or context, not their display names. Renaming a status does not affect the transitions pointing to it, so no updates are needed.
* Extract from Documentation:
Transitions are linked to statuses by internal IDs. Renaming a Bedrock status does not affect transition configurations.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure workflows in team-managed projects")
* The status will be renamed on the Status page in Jira administration (Option E):
* TheStatus pagein Jira administration (Settings > Issues > Statuses) manages global statuses used in company-managed projects. Team-managed project statuses are project- specific and do not appear on or affect the global Status page.
* Extract from Documentation:
Statuses in team-managed projects are project-specific and not listed inSettings > Issues > Statuses, which is for company-managed projects.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage statuses in Jira Cloud")
* Additional Notes:

* Renaming a status in a team-managed project is done inProject settings > Workflowand requires project admin privileges.
* To minimize filter issues, use status IDs in JQL queries (e.g., status = 10001), but this is less common than using names.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure workflows in team-managed projects Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage statuses in Jira Cloud Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage filters in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION: 33
Which action requires that users have the "Administer Projects" permission?
A. Reopen bugs
B. Assign issues to themselves
C. Modify component leads
D. Edit due dates
E. Set fix versions
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
TheAdminister Projectspermission in Jira Software Cloud grants users the ability to manage project settings, such as components, versions, and roles. Among the listed actions,modifying component leads(Option C) requires theAdminister Projectspermission, as it involves updating project-specific configurations.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option C):
* Modifying component leads involves changing the user assigned as the lead for acomponent in Project settings > Components. This action requires theAdminister Projectspermission, as it is a project administration task.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Administer Projects permission
TheAdminister Projectspermission allows users to manage project settings, including:
* Creating, editing, or deleting components and their leads.
* Updating project details, roles, and permissions.
* Configuring notification schemes, issue security, and other project-level settings.To modify component leads:
* Go toProject settings > Components.
* Edit the component and update the lead.Note: Only users withAdminister Projects permission can perform this action.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage components in Jira Cloud")
* Why This Fits: Modifying component leads is a project administration task that directly requires theAdminister Projectspermission, making Option C the correct choice.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Reopen bugs (Option A):

* Reopening bugs involves transitioning an issue back to an open status, which requires the Transition Issuespermission and possiblyEdit Issuespermission, depending on the workflow. It does not requireAdminister Projects.
* Extract from Documentation:
Transition Issues permission
Allows users to move issues through workflow transitions, such as reopening a bug. This does not require Administer Projects.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage permissions in Jira Cloud")
* Assign issues to themselves (Option B):
* Assigning issues to oneself requires theAssignable Userpermission (to be eligible as an assignee) and theAssign Issuespermission (to change the assignee). These are not administrative tasks.
* Extract from Documentation:
Assign Issues permission
Allows users to assign issues to other users or themselves, provided they have theAssignable Userpermission.
This does not requireAdminister Projects.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage permissions in Jira Cloud")
* Edit due dates (Option D):
* Editing due dates requires theEdit Issuespermission, as it involves modifying an issue's Due Datefield. This is not an administrative task.
* Extract from Documentation:
Edit Issues permission
Allows users to modify issue fields, such as Due Date, Summary, or Description. This does not require Administer Projects.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage permissions in Jira Cloud")
* Set fix versions (Option E):
* Setting fix versions requires theEdit Issuespermission to modify theFix Versionsfield. In some cases, theResolve Issuespermission may also be needed if the field is restricted to resolution workflows, butAdminister Projectsis not required.
* Extract from Documentation:
Edit Issues permission
Allows users to update fields like Fix Versions. TheAdminister Projectspermission is required to manage versions, not set them on issues.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage permissions in Jira Cloud")
* Additional Notes:
* TheAdminister Projectspermission is typically granted to project administrators or leads via the project's permission scheme. It is checked inProject settings > Permissions.
* Other actions listed (A, B, D, E) are issue-level operations that do not require administrative privileges.
:

Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage components in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage permissions in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION: 34
Some of your project owners would like to make their projects publicly accessible over the Internet.
These projects will not require login.
You could support this by allowing read-only anonymous access to the projects.
Which two additional factors should you take into consideration when setting this up? (Choose two.)
A. Spam bots could add comments.
B. Internet search engines could index data.
C. Anonymous users could find a full list of all your projects.
D. Licensed users might accidentally comment anonymously rather than logging in first.
E. Anonymous users could see other users' names.
F. Anonymous users could export all issues from Jira.
Answer: B,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35
Users complain that they can see a particular custom field in all company-managed projects except one.
Identify two possible reasons. (Choose two.)
A. Groups
B. Project roles
C. Security levels
D. Screen
E. Issue layout
F. Validator
G. Step property
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
The issue is that a custom field is visible in all company-managed projects except one, indicating a project- specific configuration is preventing the field from being displayed. The two possible reasons areScreen (Option D) andIssue layout(Option E), as these configurations control whether a field appears in a project's issue operations or view.
* Explanation of the Correct Answers:
* Screen (Option D):
* In company-managed projects,screensdetermine which fields are displayed during issue operations (Create, Edit, View) for specific issue types, as defined by thescreen scheme. If the custom field is not included on the screen(s) used by the problematic project's issue types, users will not see the field when creating, editing, or viewing issues in that project.
This could explain why the field is missing in one project but visible in others.

* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure screens in company-managed projects
Screens define which fields are available during issue operations (Create, Edit, View). Each project uses a screen scheme to map screens to issue types and operations.
If a field is not on a project's screen:
* Users cannot see or interact with the field in that project.To check:
* Go toProject settings > Screens.
* Verify if the custom field is included on the relevant screens.Note: A field must be on the screen to be visible during issue operations.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure screens in Jira Cloud")
* Why This Fits: If the custom field is not on the screen(s) used by the project, it will not be visible, makingScreena possible reason for the issue.
* Issue layout (Option E):
* Theissue layoutin a company-managed project controls which fields are displayed, hidden, or placed in the context panel in the issue view. If the custom field is moved to theHidden fieldssection in the issue layout for the problematic project, users will not see it when viewing issues, even if the field is on the screen and contains data. This could explain the field's absence in one project.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure issue layouts in company-managed projects
Issue layouts determine which fields are displayed or hidden in the issue view.
To hide a field:
* Go toProject settings > Issue layout.
* Move the field to theHidden fieldssection.Impact: Hidden fields are not shown in the issue view, even if they areon the screen and have values.Note: Issue layouts are project-specific and can differ between projects.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud")
* Why This Fits: If the custom field is hidden in the issue layout for the problematic project, it will not be visible in the issue view, makingIssue layouta possible reason.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Groups (Option A):
* Groups are used in permission schemes or field configurations to control access or behavior, but they do not directly determine field visibility. If the field is visible in other projects, the issue is not group-related, as groups apply globally or via schemes shared across projects.
* Extract from Documentation:
Groups are used for permissions or field restrictions, not for controlling field visibility on screens or layouts.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage groups in Jira Cloud")
* Project roles (Option B):

* Project roles are used in permission schemes to grant permissions (e.g.,Edit Issues). They do not control whether a field is displayed on a screen or in the issue layout. The issue is about visibility, not permissions.
* Extract from Documentation:
Project roles manage permissions, not field visibility. Check screens or issue layouts for display issues.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage project roles")
* Security levels (Option C):
* Security levels (part of an issue security scheme) restrict which issues a user can view, not which fields are displayed within an issue. If users can see issues but not the field, security levels are not the cause.
* Extract from Documentation:
Issue security levels control issue visibility, not field visibility within an issue.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue security schemes")
* Validator (Option F):
* Validators ensure conditions are met before a workflow transition (e.g., a field is filled).
They do not affect whether a field is visible in the issue view or during operations.
* Extract from Documentation:
Validators enforce conditions during transitions, not field visibility.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure advanced work item workflows")
* Step property (Option G):
* Step properties (workflow properties) control behaviors like editability in a status (e.g.,jira.issue.editable). They do not directly control field visibility on screens or in the issue view.
* Extract from Documentation:
Workflow properties manage status behaviors, not field visibility. Use screens or issue layouts for display issues.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Use workflow properties")
* Additional Notes:
* To resolve the issue, check:
* Project settings > Screens: Ensure the custom field is on the relevant screen(s) for the project's issue types.
* Project settings > Issue layout: Verify the field is not in theHidden fieldssection.
* These configurations requireproject admin(for issue layout) orJira administrator(for screens) privileges.
* Other potential causes (not listed) includefield configurations(if the field is hidden for all issue types in the project), but screens and issue layouts are the most direct reasons.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure screens in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage groups in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage project roles

Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure issue security schemes
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure advanced work item workflows
Atlassian Support Documentation:Use workflow properties

NEW QUESTION: 36
Francis needs to manage product subscriptions and billing on his Jira site. What administrator privileges does Francis definitely need?
A. Organization admin role
B. Product admin role for Jira Software
C. Administer Jira global permission
D. Product admin role for Jira Administration
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Managing product subscriptions and billing for a Jira site is a task handled at the Atlassian organization level, not within the Jira product itself. Theorganization admin roleis required to perform these actions, as it grants access to billing and subscription management.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option A):
* Theorganization admin roleallows users to manage the Atlassian organization, including product subscriptions, billing, and user access across all products (e.g., Jira Software, Confluence). Francis needs this role to manage subscriptions and billing for the Jira site.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Organization admin role
Organization administrators manage the Atlassian organization, including:
* Managing product subscriptions and billing.
* Adding or removing users from the organization.
* Configuring organization-wide settings like security policies.To manage billing:
* Go toadmin.atlassian.com.
* SelectBillingto view and update subscription details.Note: Only organization admins can manage subscriptions and billing. Product admins or Jira admins cannot access these settings.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage your Atlassian organization")
* Why This Fits: Theorganization admin roleis the only role that grants access to billing and subscription management, making Option A the correct choice.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Product admin role for Jira Software (Option B):
* Theproduct admin role for Jira Softwareallows users to manage user access and settings specific to Jira Software (e.g., adding users to the product). It does not include access to billing or subscription management, which is handled at the organization level.
* Extract from Documentation:
Product admins for Jira Software manage user access and product-specific settings but cannot manage subscriptions or billing.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage product access")
* Administer Jira global permission (Option C):

* TheAdminister Jiraglobal permission (Jira administrator role) allows usersto manage Jira-specific settings, such as schemes, workflows, and user groups. It does not grant access to organization-level billing or subscription management.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheAdminister Jirapermission allows managing Jira settings, such as schemes and permissions, but does not include billing or subscription management, which is handled by organization admins.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage global permissions")
* Product admin role for Jira Administration (Option D):
* There is no distinctproduct admin role for Jira Administrationin Jira Cloud. The term may be confused with theJira administratorrole or product admin role for Jira Software, neither of which grants billing access.
* Extract from Documentation:
Jira Cloud uses roles like Jira administrator and product admin for Jira Software. Billing and subscriptions are managed by organization admins, not product-specific roles.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage your Atlassian organization")
* Additional Notes:
* Francis must accessadmin.atlassian.comto manage subscriptions and billing, which requires the organization admin role.
* Other roles (e.g., Jira administrator) may be involved in configuring Jira settings but are irrelevant for billing tasks.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage your Atlassian organization
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage product access
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage global permissions

NEW QUESTION: 37
You are adding a user to Jira software using the invite users method in user management Which setting on the page guarantees the user access to Jira software (Choose one)
A. Email address
B. Product access
C. Group membership
D. Email domains
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38
Level custom field contains three options: Beginner, Intermediate, Advanced Pro. You need to find issues in any of the levels. Identify the correct JQL query.
A. Level = Beginner OR Level = Intermediate OR Level = Advanced Pro
B. Level IN (Beginner, Intermediate, "Advanced Pro")
C. Level ~ (Beginner, Intermediate, "Advanced Pro")

D. Level IN (Beginner, Intermediate OR Advanced Pro)

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

To find issues where theLevelcustom field (a single-select field) has any of the valuesBeginner,Intermediate

, orAdvanced Pro, the JQL query must use theINoperator to check for multiple values. The correct query is Level IN (Beginner, Intermediate, "Advanced Pro")(Option B), as it properly handles the multi-word value Advanced Prowith quotes.

* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option B):

* TheLevelcustom field is a single-select field with three options:Beginner,Intermediate, and Advanced Pro. TheINoperator allows checking if a field's value matches any of a list of values. For multi-word values likeAdvanced Pro, quotes are required to treat it as a single value.

* The queryLevel IN (Beginner, Intermediate, "Advanced Pro")searches for issues where the Levelfield is set toBeginner,Intermediate, orAdvanced Pro, covering all possible values.

* Exact Extract from Documentation:

Advanced searching - operators reference

TheINoperator checks if a field's value matches any of the specified values.

Example:

* Level IN (Beginner, Intermediate, "Advanced Pro") returns issues where theLevelfield is set toBeginner,Intermediate, orAdvanced Pro.Note: For values containing spaces (e.g., Advanced Pro), enclose the value in double quotes.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - operators reference")

* Why This Fits: TheINoperator with properly quoted values efficiently searches for all specified Leveloptions, making Option B the correct answer.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Level = Beginner OR Level = Intermediate OR Level = Advanced Pro (Option A):

* This query is functionally correct but less efficient than usingIN. It requires multiple= operators and does not handle the multi-word valueAdvanced Procorrectly without quotes, potentially causing a syntax error.

* Extract from Documentation:

UseINfor concise queries with multiple values. MultipleORclauses are valid but less efficient and require quotes for multi-word values.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - operators reference")

* Level ~ (Beginner, Intermediate, "Advanced Pro") (Option C):

* The~operator is used for partial text matching (e.g., wildcard searches) and is not valid for single-select fields likeLevel, which require exact value matching. This query is syntactically incorrect.

* Extract from Documentation:

The~operator is for text fields and partial matching, not for select fields. Use=orINfor exact value matching.

(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - operators reference")

* Level IN (Beginner, Intermediate OR Advanced Pro) (Option D):

* This query is syntactically incorrect, as theINoperator requires a comma-separated list of values, not logical operators likeOR. Additionally,Advanced Proneeds quotes to be treated as a single value.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheINoperator requires a list of values (e.g., (value1, value2, "value3")). Logical operators likeORare not allowed insideIN.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Advanced searching - operators reference")
* Additional Notes:
* TheLevelfield must be a single-select custom field with the exact options listed.Verify the field's configuration inSettings > Issues > Custom fields.
* The query can be tested inIssues > Search for issuesand saved as a filter.
* Ensure the user hasBrowse Projectspermission for the relevant projects.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Advanced searching - operators reference Atlassian Support Documentation:Search for issues using JQL

NEW QUESTION: 39
Jon needs to create groups and manage membership in groups. Which administrator privilege does Jon need?
A. Organization admin
B. Product Admin role for Jira
C. System administrator
D. Jira administrator
E. Project administrator
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Creating groups and managing group membership in Jira Software Cloud are system-level tasks that require theJira administratorprivilege. This privilege allows Jon to access user management settings and perform group-related actions.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option D):
* TheJira administratorprivilege grants users the ability to manage global settings, including creating groups and managing their membership. This includes adding or removing users from groups, which is necessary for Jon's requirements.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Jira administrator permissions
Jira administrators can manage global settings, including:
* Creating and deleting groups.
* Adding or removing users from groups.
* Managing global permissions and user access.To create or manage groups:
* Go toSettings > User management > Groups.
* Create a new group or edit existing group membership.Note: Only Jira administrators or organization admins with user management permissions can perform these actions.(Source:

Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage groups in Jira Cloud")
* Why This Fits: TheJira administratorprivilege directly enables Jon to create groups and manage their membership, making Option D the correct choice.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Organization admin (Option A):
* Organization admins manage the Atlassian organization, including user access to products and billing. While they can manage users and groups at the organization level, creating groups specifically in Jira requiresJira administratorprivileges unless the organization admin also has this role.
* Extract from Documentation:
Organization admins manage user access, billing, and security at the Atlassian organization level. Managing Jira-specific groups requires Jira administrator privileges.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage your Atlassian organization")
* Product Admin role for Jira (Option B):
* TheProduct Adminrole for Jira grants access to manage product-specific settings, such as user access to Jira Software. However, creating and managing groups is a system-level task that requiresJira administratorprivileges.
* Extract from Documentation:
Product admins manage user access to specific products (e.g., Jira Software). Group management requires Jira administrator or organization admin privileges.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage product access")
* System administrator (Option C):
* The termsystem administratoris not a standard role in Jira Cloud. In some contexts, it may refer toJira administratorsororganization admins, but it is not a distinct privilege for group management.
* Extract from Documentation:
Jira Cloud uses roles like Jira administrator and organization admin. There is no distinct "system administrator" role for group management.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage users and groups")
* Project administrator (Option E):
* Project administrators manage settings for specific projects (e.g., permissions, components) but cannot create or manage groups, as these are global settings.
* Extract from Documentation:
Project administrators manage project-specific settings but cannot access global settings like user or group management.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage project permissions")
* Additional Notes:
* Jon's tasks require access toSettings > User management > Groups, which is restricted toJira administrators.
* If Jon is also an organization admin, he might have overlapping permissions, but theJira administratorrole is the most direct for group management in Jira.
:

Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage groups in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage your Atlassian organization
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage product access
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage project permissions

NEW QUESTION: 40
Your site contains the following:
* Alpha filter: Public
* Beta filter: Private
* Omega dashboard: PublicThe system setting 'Allow users to share dashboards and filters with the public' is currently set to ON. You change that setting to OFF. What is the impact of this change?
A. Users who are not logged in cannot see Alpha filter.
B. You cannot set Viewers to Private on Alpha filter.
C. You cannot set Viewers to Public on Beta filter.
D. Users who are not logged in cannot see Omega dashboard.
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 41
An automation rule is configured as shown:
* When: Rule is triggered on All comments
* If: Initiator is in Developers
* Then: Transition the issue to DEVELOPMENT
If: Initiator is in Reviewers
* Then: Transition the issue to REVIEWYou are only in the Reviewers project role. What happens when you comment on an issue?
A. The rule does not execute.
B. The issue transitions to REVIEW.
C. The rule executes but does not perform any actions.
D. The issue transitions to DEVELOPMENT.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The automation rule is triggered when any comment is added to an issue and checks the initiator's project role to determine the action. Since you are only in theReviewersproject role, commenting on an issue will trigger the rule, and the issue will transition toREVIEWbased on the rule's logic.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option B):
* The rule is triggered byAll comments, meaning any comment on an issue activates the rule.
* The rule has twoIfconditions:
* If the initiator (the user who commented) is in theDeveloperspproject role, the issue transitions toDEVELOPMENT.
* If the initiator is in theReviewersproject role, the issue transitions toREVIEW.

* Since you are only in theReviewersproject role, the secondIfcondition is met when you comment, and theThenaction transitions the issue toREVIEW.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure automation rules
Automation rules consist of triggers, conditions, and actions.
* Trigger: Defines when the rule runs (e.g., Comment Added).
* Condition: Checks criteria like user roles (e.g., Initiator is in Reviewers).
* Action: Performs tasks like transitioning an issue.Conditions are evaluated sequentially, and the corresponding action is executed if the condition is met. If multiple conditions apply, each matching condition's action is executed unless restricted by rule logic.Note:
The initiator is the user who triggers the rule (e.g., the commenter).(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Automate your Jira Cloud instance")
* Why This Fits: As a member of theReviewersproject role, your comment satisfies theIf: Initiator is in Reviewerscondition, triggering theTransition the issue to REVIEWaction, making Option B the correct answer.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* The rule does not execute (Option A):
* The rule is triggered byAll comments, so any comment, including yours, will execute the rule. The issue is not whether the rule executes but what action it performs.
* Extract from Documentation:
AComment Addedtrigger activates the rule whenever a comment is added to an issue, regardless of the user' s role.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Jira automation triggers")
* The rule executes but does not perform any actions (Option C):
* The rule executes and performs theTransition the issue to REVIEWaction because you are in theReviewersproject role, which satisfies the secondIfcondition. The rule will not skip actions if a condition is met.
* Extract from Documentation:
If a condition in an automation rule is met, the associated action is executed unless restricted by additional logic.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Automate your Jira Cloud instance")
* The issue transitions to DEVELOPMENT (Option D):
* TheDEVELOPMENTtransition is only triggered if the initiator is in theDevelopersproject role. Since you are only in theReviewersrole, this condition is not met, and the issue will not transition toDEVELOPMENT.
* Extract from Documentation:
Conditions likeInitiator is in [Role]check the user's project role membership. Only the actions for matching conditions are executed.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Jira automation conditions")
* Additional Notes:

* The rule assumes theDEVELOPMENTandREVIEWstatuses exist in the project's workflow and that transitions to these statuses are valid from the issue's current status.
* If you were in bothDevelopersandReviewersroles, both actions could execute sequentially, but the question specifies you are only inReviewers, so only theREVIEWtransition applies.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Automate your Jira Cloud instance
Atlassian Support Documentation:Jira automation triggers
Atlassian Support Documentation:Jira automation conditions

NEW QUESTION: 42
A company-managed project uses a single issue type. When must a second issue type be added to the project?
A. When adding a new resolution
B. When adding a new workflow
C. When adding a new status
D. When adding a new custom field
E. When adding a new security level
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In a company-managed project with a single issue type, adding a second issue type is necessary when a configuration requires issue type-specific behavior that cannot be applied to the existing issue type. The requirement that necessitates a second issue type iswhen adding a new workflow(Option B), as different workflows for different issue types require separate issue types to be mapped in the project's workflow scheme.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option B):
* In a company-managed project, aworkflow schememaps workflows to issue types. If the project currently uses a single issue type with one workflow, adding a new workflow (e.g., for a different process) requires a second issue type to associate with the new workflow. Without a second issue type, the new workflow cannot be applied, as a single issue type can only be mapped to one workflow in a given scheme. Adding a second issue type allows the project to use both the existing workflow (for the current issue type) and the new workflow (for the new issue type).
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure workflow schemes
A workflow scheme maps workflows to issue types in a company-managed project.
To use a new workflow:
* Create or select a new workflow inSettings > Issues > Workflows.
* Update the project's workflow scheme inProject settings > Workflowsto assign the new workflow to a specific issue type.Note: To use multiple workflows in a project, you must have multiple issue types, as each issue type can only be associated with one workflow in a scheme.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure workflow schemes")

* Why This Fits: Adding a new workflow requires a second issue type to map the new workflow in the workflow scheme, as a single issue type cannot use multiple workflows, making Option B the correct answer.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* When adding a new resolution (Option A):
* Resolutionsare global settings (Settings > Issues > Resolutions) that apply to all issues in a project, regardless of issue type. Adding a new resolution does not require a new issue type, as resolutions are managed at the workflow level and can be used by the existing issue type.
* Extract from Documentation:
Resolutions are global and apply to all issue types. Adding a new resolution does not require new issue types.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage resolutions in Jira Cloud")
* When adding a new status (Option C):
* A newstatuscan be added to the existing workflow for the single issue type without needing a new issue type. Statuses are part of a workflow, and the existing issue type can use the updated workflow with the new status.
* Extract from Documentation:
Statuses are added to workflows, not issue types. A new status can be used by the existing issue type's workflow.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure advanced work item workflows")
* When adding a new custom field (Option D):
* A newcustom fieldcan be applied to the existing issue type via itscustom field contextor screen configuration. It does not require a new issue type, as fields can be shared across or restricted to specific issue types within the same project.
* Extract from Documentation:
Custom fields can be added to existing issue types via contexts or screens. New issue types are not required.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud")
* When adding a new security level (Option E):
* A newsecurity levelin the issue security scheme applies to all issues in the project, regardless of issue type. It does not require a new issue type, as security levels are project- wide and not tied to specific issue types.
* Extract from Documentation:
Security levels apply to all issues in a project and are not issue type-specific. Adding a new level does not require new issue types.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue security schemes")
* Additional Notes:
* Steps to add a second issue type for a new workflow:
* Add a new issue type to the project's issue type scheme inProject settings > Issue types.
* Create or select a new workflow inSettings > Issues > Workflows.

* Update the workflow scheme inProject settings > Workflowsto map the new workflow to the new issue type.
* These changes requireJira administratorprivileges.
* The need for a second issue type arises specifically from the workflow scheme's one-to-one mapping of workflows to issue types.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure workflow schemes
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage resolutions in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure advanced work item workflows
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure issue security schemes

NEW QUESTION: 43
You want to rename an issue type. What might be impacted by this change?
A. Issue type schemes
B. Issue type screen schemes
C. Workflow schemes
D. Swimlanes by queries
E. Custom field contexts
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Renaming an issue type in Jira Software Cloud changes its display name, which can impact configurations or features that reference the issue type by name, particularly in JQL queries or user-defined settings. The element most likely to be impacted isswimlanes by queries(Option D), as swimlanes often use JQL queries that include issue type names.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option D):
* Swimlaneson Jira boards (e.g., Kanban or Scrum) can be configured to use JQL queries to group issues (e.g., issuetype = Bug). If a swimlane's JQL query references the issue type being renamed (e.g., issuetype = Task), renaming the issue type (e.g., toStory) will cause the query to no longer match issues of the renamed type, breaking the swimlane's functionality. These queries must be updated to reflect the new issue type name.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure board swimlanes
Swimlanes on Jira boards can be based on JQL queries (e.g., issuetype = Bug).
Impact of renaming issue types:
* JQL queries referencing the issue type name (e.g., issuetype = Task) will no longer match issues if the issue type is renamed (e.g., to Story).To update:
* Go toBoard settings > Swimlanes.
* Update the JQL query to use the new issue type name.Note: Renaming an issue type can affect any JQL-based feature, including swimlanes, filters, and dashboards.(Source:
Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure boards in Jira Cloud")

* Why This Fits: Renaming an issue type impactsswimlanes by queriesbecause JQL queries in swimlane configurations may reference the issue type name, requiring updates to maintain functionality, making Option D the correct answer.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Issue type schemes (Option A):
* Issue type schemesdefine which issue types are available in a project. Renaming an issue type changes its display name globally but does not alter the scheme's structure or associations, as issue types are referenced by their internal IDs in schemes.
* Extract from Documentation:
Renaming an issue type updates its display name but does not affect issue type schemes, which use internal IDs.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage issue types in Jira Cloud")
* Issue type screen schemes (Option B):
* Issue type screen schemesmap screens to issue types for operations (Create, Edit, View). These schemes reference issue types by their internal IDs, so renaming an issue type does not impact the scheme's configuration.
* Extract from Documentation:
Issue type screen schemes use issue type IDs, not names. Renaming an issue type does not require changes to screen schemes.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure screen schemes in Jira Cloud")
* Workflow schemes (Option C):
* Workflow schemesmap workflows to issue types. Like other schemes, they use issue type IDs, so renaming an issue type does not affect workflow assignments or configurations.
* Extract from Documentation:
Workflow schemes reference issue types by ID. Renaming an issue type has no impact on workflow schemes.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure workflow schemes")
* Custom field contexts (Option E):
* Custom field contextsdefine the projects and issue types where a custom field is available. Contexts also use issue type IDs, so renaming an issue type does not require changes to the context configuration.
* Extract from Documentation:
Custom field contexts use issue type IDs. Renaming an issue type does not affect field contexts.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud")
* Additional Notes:
* Renaming an issue type is done inSettings > Issues > Issue typesand requiresJira administrator privileges.
* Other JQL-based features (e.g., filters, dashboards, automation rules) may also be impacted if they reference the issue type name, butswimlanes by queriesis the most directly affected among the options.

* To minimize impacts, use issue type IDs in JQL queries (e.g., issuetype = 10001), though this is less common.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure boards in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage issue types in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure screen schemes in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure workflow schemes
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage custom fields in Jira Cloud

NEW QUESTION: 44
You are designing a complex new workflow. Two of the requirements are listed below:
1. Any user should be able to trigger the Put On Hold transition from any status in the workflow.
2. Only users with the Close Issues permission should be able to Close the issue at any point in the flow.
Based only on these requirements, which two workflow elements should you use? (Choose two.)
A. Global Transitions
B. Conditions
C. Triggers
D. Validators
E. Common Transitions
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference: https://confluence.atlassian.com/adminjiracloud/working-with-workflows-776636540.html

NEW QUESTION: 45
Currently, several groups and project robs are listed in every system event of the DEV Notification Scheme and should remain that way. A new requirement states that when DEV issues move from the status Open to status Assigned, only Project Rob (Managers) should be notified. DEV project does not share any of its schemes.
Identify the event that needs to be configured.
A. Work Started On Issue
B. Issue Moved
C. Custom event
D. Issue Assigned
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46
Jenni wants to populate several custom fields of type User Picker (single user). But she does not see any users to select when she starts typing a name. What is Jenni missing?
A. Product access
B. Project permission

C. Global permission
D. Product role
E. Project role
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The issue described indicates that Jenni is unable to see users when trying to populate aUser Picker (single user)custom field, suggesting she lacks the necessary permission to browse or select users. In Jira Software Cloud, the ability to select users in a User Picker field is controlled by theBrowse Users and Groupsglobal permission or theUser Pickerfield's configuration, but the most relevant factor here is aproject permission (Option B), specifically theBrowse Projectspermission, which determines whether Jenni can see users associated with the project.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option B):
* TheUser Picker (single user)custom field allows users to select a single Jira user from a dropdown or autocomplete list. To see users in this field, Jenni must have permissions to view users in the context of the project, which is typically governed by theBrowse Projectspermission in the project's permission scheme. If Jenni lacks this permission for the project where the field is used, she may not see any users when typing in the field.
* Additionally, the User Picker field can be configured with auser filter(e.g., restricting selectable users to those in a specific role or group). If Jenni does not have access to the relevant project or the users are filtered out, she will not see any users.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure User Picker fields
The User Picker (single user) field allows selecting a single Jira user. To populate the field:
* The user must have theBrowse Projectspermission for the project to view and select users associated with the project.
* The field can be configured with a user filter (e.g., only users in a specific role or group). If a filter is applied, only users matching the filter are shown.Note: If no users appear in the User Picker, check the user's project permissions and the field's configuration.(Source:
Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure custom fields")
* Why This Fits: The most likely reason Jenni cannot see users is that she lacks theBrowse Projectspermission for the project, which prevents her from accessing the user list in the User Picker field. Alternatively, a restrictive user filter in the field configuration could be the cause, but this is still tied to project-level access.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Product access (Option A):
* Product access (e.g., access to Jira Software or Jira Service Management) determines whether a user can log in to Jira and use its features. However,Jenni is already interacting with the User Picker field, indicating she has product access. Product access does not control the visibility of users in a User Picker field.
* Extract from Documentation:
Manage product access

Product access grants users the ability to use Jira products. It does not control specific permissions like viewing users in fields, which are managed by global and project permissions.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage product access")
* Global permission (Option C):
* TheBrowse Users and Groupsglobal permission allows users to see other users and groups across Jira (e.g., in user pickers or sharing dialogs). While this permission is relevant for user visibility, it is less likely the issue here, as Jenni's problem is specific to a project's User Picker field, suggesting a project-level restriction rather than a global one.
* Extract from Documentation:
Global permissions
TheBrowse Users and Groupspermission allows users to select users in fields like User Picker. If this permission is missing, users may not see any users in pickers. However, project-specific permissions like Browse Projectsalso affect user visibility in project contexts.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage global permissions")
* Product role (Option D):
* Product roles (e.g., Jira Software User, Jira Service Management Agent) define access to specific products but do not control permissions for selecting users in fields. This is not relevant to Jenni's issue.
* Extract from Documentation:
Product roles define access to Jira products and are not related to project-specific permissions or field behaviors.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage product roles")
* Project role (Option E):
* Project roles (e.g., Administrator, Developer) are used in permission schemes to grant permissions. While Jenni might need a project role to have theBrowse Projectspermission, the role itself is not the missing element-rather, it's the permission granted by the role.
Option B (project permission) is more precise.
* Extract from Documentation:
Project roles are used in permission schemes to grant permissions likeBrowse Projects. The permission, not the role, determines whether a user can select users in a User Picker field.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage project roles")
* Additional Notes:
* If a user filter is applied to the User Picker field (e.g., limiting selectable users to a specific group or role), Jenni might not see users if she or the users are not in the filtered set. This should be checked in the field's configuration (Settings > Issues > Custom fields).
* To resolve the issue, verify Jenni'sBrowse Projectspermission inProject settings > Permissions and check the User Picker field's configuration for restrictive filters.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure custom fields
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage project permissions
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage global permissions

Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage product access
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage project roles

NEW QUESTION: 47
Currently, users log time and enter a comment on a transition screen when closing issues. Now, they want the comment to be copied automatically to the work log description. Identify the configuration area that needs to be modified.
A. Field configuration
B. Global time tracking settings
C. Issue layout
D. Workflow condition
E. Global permissions
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The requirement involves automating an action during a workflow transition (copying a comment entered on a transition screen to the work log description when closing issues). As correctly noted, this type of automation is typically handled by aworkflow post function, which executes actions after a transition is completed. However, the provided options do not include "workflow post function." Among the options, Workflow condition(Option D) is the closest, as it points to the general area of workflow configuration where post functions are also managed, despite being technically inaccurate since conditions and post functions serve different purposes. Let's analyze this in detail.
* Explanation of the Correct Approach (Workflow Post Function):
* Aworkflow post functionis the appropriate mechanism to copy the comment entered on the transition screen to the work log description during theClose Issuetransition. Post functions are executed automatically after a transition completes, and they can manipulate issue data, such as copying field values. However, Jira's out-of-the-box post functions (e.g.,Copy Value From Other Field) may not directly support copying a transition screen comment to a work log description, as the comment field on a transition screen is transient and not stored as a standard issuefield until the transition is complete. This may require a custom post function or a third-party app (e.g., ScriptRunner) to script the behavior.

* Alternatively, aJira automation rulecould achieve this by triggering on theIssue Transitioned event (to the Closed status) and copying the latest comment to the work log description, but automation rules are configured separately and not part of the workflow editor.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure workflow post functions
Post functions are executed after a transition is completed and can perform actions like updating fields or copying data.
To configure:
* Go toSettings > Issues > Workflows.
* Edit the workflow and select theClose Issuetransition.
* Add a post function (e.g.,Copy Value From Other Fieldor a scripted post function via an app).Note: Copying a transition screen comment to a work log description may require a custom script or third-party app, as standard post functions do not directly support this.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure advanced work item workflows")
* Why This Fits the Requirement: A post function on theClose Issuetransition can automate the copying of the comment to the work log description, aligning with the requirement for an action during a workflow transition.
* Analysis of the Options and Selection of Option D:
* The options provided do not include "workflow post function," which is the precise configuration area. However, let's evaluate each option:
* Field configuration (Option A):
* Field configurationscontrol whether fields are required, optional, or hidden for specific issue types. They do not handle automation or copying data between fields during transitions.
* Extract from Documentation:
Field configurations manage field behavior (required, hidden), not field value copying or automation.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure field settings")
* Global time tracking settings (Option B):
* Global time tracking settingsconfigure time tracking formats, permissions, and defaults (e.g., enabling time logging, setting time units). They do not control copying data between fields like comments and work log descriptions.
* Extract from Documentation:
Global time tracking settings manage time tracking behavior, not field interactions or automation.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure time tracking in Jira Cloud")
* Issue layout (Option C):
* Issue layoutsdetermine field visibility and arrangement in the issue view (e.g., which fields are shown or hidden). They do not manage automation or data copying during transitions.
* Extract from Documentation:
Issue layouts control field display in the issue view, not field value copying or automation.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud")
* Workflow condition (Option D):

* Workflow conditionsrestrict who can perform a transition (e.g., only users in a specific group). They do not execute actions like copyingdata between fields, which is the role of apost function. However, both conditions and post functions are configured within the same workflow editor (under the transition settings), making Workflow conditionthe closest option to the general area of workflow configuration where post functions reside. The question's options may reflect a terminology error, intending "workflow post function" but listing "workflow condition" instead. Given the context of a workflow transition action, Option D is the most plausible choice despite the inaccuracy.
* Extract from Documentation:
Conditions restrict transition access, while post functions perform actions like updating fields. Both are configured in the workflow editor under the transition settings.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure advanced work item workflows")
* Global permissions (Option E):
* Global permissionscontrol system-wide actions (e.g., Administer Jira, Work On Issues). They do not manage field interactions or automation during transitions.
* Extract from Documentation:
Global permissions manage system access, not field automation or workflow actions.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage global permissions")
* Why Option D is Selected: WhileWorkflow conditionis technically incorrect (as conditions do not copy data), it points to the workflow configuration area where the correct solution-apost function-is implemented. In the absence of a "workflow post function" option, Option D is the closest match, likely due to a wording error in the question. The user's analysis aligns with this interpretation, recognizing that the solution lies within the workflow editor, specifically with post functions.
* Additional Notes:
* Steps to Configure a Post Function:
* Go toSettings > Issues > Workflows(requires Jira administrator privileges).
* Edit the workflow used by the project and select theClose Issuetransition.
* Add a post function to copy the transition screen comment to the work log description (this may require a custom script or third-party app like ScriptRunner, as standard post functions do not directly support this).
* Alternative with Automation Rule:
* Go toProject settings > Automation(orSettings > System > Automation rulesfor global rules).
* Create a rule with the triggerIssue Transitioned(to Closed status).
* Add a condition to check for a new comment (if needed).
* Add an action to edit the work log and copy the latest comment to the work log description (may require scripting or app support).
* The question's options suggest a possible oversight in not including "workflow post function." However, interpretingWorkflow conditionas a reference to the broader workflow configuration area (where post functions are managed) makes it the most reasonable choice.
:
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure advanced work item workflows

Atlassian Support Documentation:Automate your Jira Cloud instance
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure field settings
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure time tracking in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure issue layouts in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage global permissions

NEW QUESTION: 48
Your Jira instance has a Select List custom field named Application, which lists all the Atlassian offerings. You need to write a JQL query that shows all issues due within the next month for Jira, Trelb, and Jira Align applications.
Which query will satisfy the requirement?
A. (Application =^Jire^ OR Application = ^Trelb. OR Application = ^Jim Align-) AND duedate startOrMonth(1m) AND duedate <= endOrMonth(,m)
B. Application IN (Jira, Trelb, ^Jim Align-) AND * (duedate>= startOrMonth(1) OR duedate <= endOrMonth(1))
C. Application = ^Jim^ OR Application = OR * Application = ^Jim Align^ AND duedate startOrMonth(1) OR duedate <= endOrMonth(1)
D. Application IN (Jira,Trelb, ^Jim Align.) AND * &iodate >. startOrMonth(1) AND &iodate <= endOrMonth(1)
E. Application IN (Jira,Trelb,Jira Align) AND * (duedate>= startOrMonth(1M) AND duedate<= endOrMonth(1M))
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 49
Mira is working on a story. All of a sudden, the links to all three bugs related to the story disappeared.
All issues including the story and the three bugs are tracked in the DEV project, which is a classic Software project.
Which four can explain the situation (Choose four)
A. Link issues permission was revoked for Mira
B. A security level was applied to the linked bugs
C. The linked bugs were deleted
D. The links to the bugs were deleted
E. Issue linking was disabled globally
F. Browse Projects permission was revoked for Mira
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 50
A team requests updates to the behavior of some fields in the project. The project uses three issue types: Problem, Incident, and Change.
The desired configuration is shown below:

Issue Type	Severity (custom field)	Impact (custom field)	Priority (system field)
Problem	Required	Required	Hidden
Incident	Required	Required	Shown and optional
Change	Hidden	Hidden	Required

Which configuration update will meet the requirements?

A. Configure individual screens for any combination of issue operation and issue type.

B. Create unique field contexts for each issue type for the desired fields.

C. Configure individual field configuration for each custom field and update the priority scheme.

D. Configure individual screens for each issue type and update the priority scheme.

E. Configure individual field configurations for each issue type.

F. Configure individual field contexts for each custom field and update the priority scheme.

Answer: F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51

Many projects share the same permission scheme and workflow scheme.

The requirements in those projects are:

- Only Translators should be able to use the Translation workflow transition.
- The same team of Translators work across all the projects.

How should Translators be configured to meet these requirements?

A. As a group

B. As single users

C. As a Group custom field

D. As a User custom field

E. As a project role

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference: https://confluence.atlassian.com/adminjiracloud/configuring-projects-776636280.html

NEW QUESTION: 52

Which three factors should you consider when deciding between Jira Cloud and Jira Server? (Choose three.)

A. the ability to integrate Jira with a cloud-based source repository (e.g. Bitbucket)

B. the amount of time required for system administration

C. the availability of a REST API

D. the commercial apps you would like to use

E. the ability to integrate with an external user directory (e.g. company LDAP directory)

F. the number of workflows you will require

Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference: https://confluence.atlassian.com/cloud/compare-atlassian-cloud-vs-server-744721664.html

NEW QUESTION: 53
You were asked to modify the only workflow in a company-managed project. Which two requirements can be satisfied using only out-of-box functionality? (Choose two.)
A. Automatically set Due Date based on the issue type.
B. Only a subset of project users should be able to create epics.
C. Automatically clear Assignee when transitioning to Pending.
D. Automatically reassign an issue when Priority is edited.
E. Only members of Testers project role can transition to Passed.
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
In a company-managed project, workflows define the statuses and transitions for issues. Modifying a workflow using out-of-box functionality involves addingconditions,validators,post functions, orproperties to transitions. The two requirements that can be satisfied using only out-of-box functionality are automatically clear Assignee when transitioning to Pending(Option C) andonly members of Testers project role can transition to Passed(Option E).
* Explanation of the Correct Answers:
* Automatically clear Assignee when transitioning to Pending (Option C):
* This requirement can be met by adding apost functionto the workflow transition to the Pendingstatus. The out-of-boxClear Field Valuepost function can be used to clear the Assigneefield during the transition.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure workflow post functions
Post functions are executed after a transition is completed and can update issue fields or perform other actions. Out-of-box post functions include:
* Clear Field Value: Clears the value of a specified field (e.g., Assignee).To add a post function:
* Go toSettings > Issues > Workflows.
* Edit the workflow and select the transition to Pending.
* Add theClear Field Valuepost function and chooseAssignee.Note: Post functions are executed automatically during the transition, requiring no additional configuration.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure advanced work item workflows")
* Why This Fits: TheClear Field Valuepost function is an out-of-box feature that directly clears theAssigneefield during the transition toPending, satisfying the requirement without custom scripting or apps.
* Only members of Testers project role can transition to Passed (Option E):
* This requirement can be met by adding aconditionto the workflow transition to thePassed status. The out-of-boxUser Is In Project Rolecondition can restrict the transition to members of theTestersproject role.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure workflow conditions
Conditions restrict who can execute a workflow transition. Out-of-box conditions include:

* User Is In Project Role: Allows only users in a specified project role (e.g., Testers) to perform the transition.To add a condition:
* Go toSettings > Issues > Workflows.
* Edit the workflow and select the transition to Passed.
* Add theUser Is In Project Rolecondition and select theTestersrole.Note: Conditions are evaluated before the transition is displayed, ensuring only authorized users see the option.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure advanced work item workflows")
* Why This Fits: TheUser Is In Project Rolecondition is an out-of-box feature that restricts thePassedtransition to theTestersproject role, satisfying the requirement without custom scripting or apps.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Automatically set Due Date based on the issue type (Option A):
* Out-of-box post functions allow setting a field to a specific value (e.g.,Update Issue Field) but do not support conditional logic based on issue type (e.g., setting different due dates for different issue types). This requirement would require a scripted post function or an automation rule, which goes beyond out-of-box workflow functionality.
* Extract from Documentation:
Out-of-box post functions can update fields with static values (e.g., set Due Date to a specific date).
Conditional logic based on issue type requires automation rules or third-party apps.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure advanced work item workflows")
* Only a subset of project users should be able to create epics (Option B):
* Creating epics is controlled by theCreate Issuespermission in the project's permission scheme, not by workflow settings. While permissions can be restricted to a subset of users (e.g., a group or role), this is not a workflow modification. Additionally, restricting epic creation specifically (versus other issue types) requires issue type-specific permissions, which are not supported out-of-box without advanced configuration or apps.
* Extract from Documentation:
TheCreate Issuespermission controls who can create issues, including epics. Issue type-specific restrictions require advanced permission schemes or apps, not workflow changes.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage permissions in Jira Cloud")
* Automatically reassign an issue when Priority is edited (Option D):
* Reassigning an issue when thePrioorityfield is edited is not possible with out-of-box workflow post functions, as post functions are tied to transitions, not field edits. This requirement would require a Jira automation rule or a scripted listener, which goes beyond out-of-box workflow functionality.
* Extract from Documentation:
Post functions are executed during workflow transitions, not field edits. To react to field changes like Priority, use Jira automation or third-party apps.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Automate your Jira Cloud instance")
* Additional Notes:

* Modifying workflows requiresJira administratorprivileges, as workflows are managed at the system level (Settings > Issues > Workflows).
* Out-of-box functionality refers to native Jira features without scripting, third-party apps, or automation rules. Options C and E leverage standard post functions and conditions, while A, B, and D require additional logic or non-workflow configurations.
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Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure advanced work item workflows
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage permissions in Jira Cloud
Atlassian Support Documentation:Automate your Jira Cloud instance

NEW QUESTION: 54
You are the project administrator in a team-managed project and a company-managed project. You have no other administrative privileges. Identify the action you definitely cannot perform in a company-managed project.
A. Restrict who can see certain issues.
B. Restrict who can use workflow transitions.
C. Manage project access.
D. Manage notifications and recipients.
E. Create automation rules.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
As a project administrator in a company-managed project with no other administrative privileges (e.g., Jira admin or system admin), your permissions are limited to specific project-level settings defined by the permission schemeand other configurations. The action youdefinitely cannot performin a company- managed project isrestrict who can use workflow transitions(Option B), as this requires editing the workflow, which is a Jira admin privilege.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option B):
* Restricting who can use workflow transitions involves addingconditionsto transitions in a workflow (e.g., restricting a transition to specific users, roles, or groups). In company-managed projects, workflows are managed at the system level, and editing them requiresJira admin permissions. Project admins cannot modify workflows or their conditions.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Edit workflows in company-managed projects
Workflows define the statuses and transitions for issues in a project. To edit a workflow (e.g., add conditions, validators, or post functions):
* Go toSettings > Issues > Workflows.
* Select the workflow and make changes.Note: Only Jira administrators can edit workflows. Project administrators can view the workflow inProject settings > Workflowsbut cannot modify it.
To restrict transitions, add conditions like "Only users in a specific role" or
"Only the assignee."(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure advanced work item workflows")

* Why This Fits: As a project admin in a company-managed project, you lack the permission to edit workflows, including adding conditions to restrict who can use transitions. This makes Option B the action you definitely cannot perform.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Restrict who can see certain issues (Option A):
* Project admins in company-managed projects can restrict who can see issues by configuring issue security levels(if an issue security scheme is assigned to the project). They can manage security levels inProject settings > Issue securityand assign users, roles, or groups to specific levels.
* Extract from Documentation:
Configure issue security
Issue security levels restrict who can view issues. Project administrators can manage security levelsinProject settings > Issue security, provided an issue security scheme is assigned to the project.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure issue security schemes")
* Manage project access (Option C):
* Project admins can manage project access by adding or removing users, groups, or roles in Project settings > People. This controls who has access to the project based on the permission scheme'sBrowse Projectspermission.
* Extract from Documentation:
Manage project access
Project administrators can add or remove users, groups, or roles inProject settings > Peopleto control project access, as defined by the permission scheme.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage project permissions")
* Manage notifications and recipients (Option D):
* Project admins can manage notifications by configuring thenotification schemeinProject settings > Notifications(if permitted by the permission scheme). They can add or remove recipients for events, such as users, roles, or groups.
* Extract from Documentation:
Configure notifications
Project administrators can edit the notification scheme inProject settings > Notificationsto define who receives notifications for specific events, provided they have theAdminister Projectspermission.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure notification schemes")
* Create automation rules (Option E):
* Project admins can createproject-level automation rulesin company-managed projects usingProject settings > Automation. These rules are limited to the project and do not require Jira admin permissions.
* Extract from Documentation:
Create automation rules

Project administrators can create automation rules inProject settings > Automationto automate tasks within their project. Global automation rules require Jira admin permissions, but project-level rules do not.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Automate your Jira Cloud instance")
* Additional Notes:
* Inteam-managed projects, project admins have broader control, including the ability to configure workflows and restrict transitions, as workflows are project-specific. However, the question specifies acompany-managed project, where workflow management is restricted to Jira admins.
* TheAdminister Projectspermission (granted to project admins) allows managing most project settings, but workflow editing is a system-level task requiring higher privileges.
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Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure advanced work item workflows
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure issue security schemes
Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage project permissions
Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure notification schemes
Atlassian Support Documentation:Automate your Jira Cloud instance

NEW QUESTION: 55
Your Jira instance has a Select List custom field named Application, which lists all the Atlassian offerings. You need to write a JQL query that shows all issues due within the next month for Jira, Trelb, and Jira Align applications.
Which query will satisfy the requirement?
A. (Application =^Jire^ OR Application = ^Trelb. OR Application = ^Jim Align-) AND duedate startOrMonth(1m) AND duedate <= endOrMonth(,m)
B. Application IN (Jira, Trelb, ^Jim Align-) AND * (duedate>= startOrMonth(1) OR duedate <= endOrMonth(1))
C. Application IN (Jira,Trelb, ^Jim Align.) AND * &iodate >. startOrMonth(1) AND &iodate <= endOrMonth(1)
D. Application IN (Jira,Trelb,Jira Align) AND * (duedate>= startOrMonth(1M) AND duedate<= endOrMonth(1M))
E. Application = ^Jim^ OR Application = OR * Application = ^Jim Align^ AND duedate startOrMonth(1) OR duedate <= endOrMonth(1)
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 56
George is the project lead of several projects. Now, he needs to create projects but should not have Jira administrator privileges. What does George need?
A. Global permission
B. Product role
C. Project role
D. Product access

E. Project permission
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57
A new user needs access to all applications of your Atlassian Cloud site to configure projects without consuming any user licenses.
Select two items which, when combined, will satisfy this requirement? (Choose two)
A. Trusted user role
B. Site access
C. Product access
D. Individual users
E. Administration access
F. User groups
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 58
You have two issue types in your HR project: Hire and Fire.
Which two requirements can be met through changes only to field configurations? (Choose two.)
A. For the Fire issue type, the Description field should have a default value of "Termination".
B. For the Hire issue type, the field description for the Due Date field should read "First day of work".
C. For both issue types, the Assignee field should be hidden when creating but not when viewing an issue.
D. For the Fire issue type, the default value for the Priority field should be Blocker.
E. For both issue types, the Employee Name custom field must be required upon creation and must never be blank.
F. For both issue types, the Resolution should be set once the issues are being resolved.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 59
You need to make the following changes to an existing workflow:
1. A transition should only be available if code has been committed against the issue.
2. Only users in a specific project role can see a transition
3. Issues must not be commented on in a specific status.
4. The resolution should be set automatically.
5. A transition should send out a specific notification email.
Which workflow elements will you use to implement the desired changes?
A. 2 conditions, 2 validators, 1 property
B. 1 condition, 1 validator, 1 post function, 2 properties
C. 2 validators, 2 post functions, 1 property
D. 2 conditions, 2 post functions, 1 property

E. 1 condition, 1 validator, 2 post functions, 1 property
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 60
After a recent upgrade to your Jira system, one of the apps your organization depends on is not working reliably.
Which two methods can you use to debug and resolve this issue? (Choose two.)
A. Ask the System Administrator for catalina.out logs and inspect for stack traces.
B. Ask the System Administrator to enable the SQL log.
C. Ask the System Administrator to set package com.atlassian to Trace logging level.
D. Ask the System Administrator to add the app to the logger.
E. Ask the System Administrator to set the logging level to FATAL on all package names, Under Logging
& Profiling.
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference: https://confluence.atlassian.com/adminjiraserver/logging-and-profiling-938847671.html
https://confluence.atlassian.com/crowd/logging-and-profiling-24248601.html

NEW QUESTION: 61
ALPHA team handles alerts in the ALPHA project in alpha.atlassian.net. They often view and comment on bugs in the BETA project on beta.atlassian.net. The team can link ALPHA issues to other ALPHA issues but not to BETA issues. What needs to be configured?
A. Application links
B. Global permissions
C. Application access
D. Approved domains
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The ALPHA team can view and comment on bugs in the BETA project (beta.atlassian.net) but cannot link ALPHA issues (alpha.atlassian.net) to BETA issues. This indicates a cross-site interaction issue, specifically with issue linking between two Jira Cloud sites. The solution is to configureapplication links(Option A) to enable linking between the ALPHA and BETA projects across the two sites.
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option A):
* Application linksallow Jira Cloud sites to communicate with each other, enabling features like issue linking between projects on different sites (e.g., alpha.atlassian.net and beta.atlassian.net). Without an application link between the two sites, users cannot create links from ALPHA issues to BETA issues, even if they have access to view and comment on BETA issues. Configuring an application link between the two sites will enable cross-site issue linking.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Configure application links in Jira Cloud

Application links connect Jira Cloud sites or other Atlassian products, enabling features like cross-site issue linking.
To create an application link:
* Go toSettings > Products > Application links.
* Enter the URL of the target site (e.g., beta.atlassian.net).
* Follow the prompts to authenticate and configure the link.Impact:
* Allows linking issues between projects on different Jira Cloud sites.
* Requires permissions to view issues in the target project.Note: Requires Jira administrator permissions on both sites.(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Configure application links in Jira Cloud")
* Why This Fits: The inability to link ALPHA issues to BETA issues is due to the lack of an application link between alpha.atlassian.net and beta.atlassian.net. Configuring an application link resolves this, making Option A the correct answer.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Global permissions (Option B):
* Global permissions(e.g., Administer Jira, Browse Users) control system-wide actions within a single Jira site. They do not govern cross-site interactions like issue linking between two separate Jira Cloud sites.
* Extract from Documentation:
Global permissions manage actions within a single Jira site, not cross-site features like issue linking.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage global permissions")
* Application access (Option C):
* Application accessrefers to granting users access to specific Atlassian products (e.g., Jira Software, Confluence) within an organization. The ALPHA team can already view and comment on BETA issues, indicating they have access to beta.atlassian.net. Application access does not control issue linking between sites.
* Extract from Documentation:
Application access grants users product access but does not enable cross-site features like issuelinking.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage product access")
* Approved domains (Option D):
* Approved domainsare used to manage cross-site authentication and security for Atlassian organizations, ensuring users from approved domains can access linked sites. While this might be relevant for user authentication, the team's ability to view and comment on BETA issues suggests authentication is not the issue. The specific problem is issue linking, which requires an application link.
* Extract from Documentation:
Approved domains manage cross-site authentication, not specific features like issue linking. Use application links for cross-site interactions.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Manage approved domains")

* Additional Notes:
* Steps to configure:
* On alpha.atlassian.net, go toSettings > Products > Application links.
* Add a link to beta.atlassian.net and authenticate as needed.
* Repeat on beta.atlassian.net to link to alpha.atlassian.net (bidirectional link).
* Configuring application links requiresJira administratorprivileges on both sites.
* Ensure the ALPHA team has permissions to create links (Link Issuespermission) in the ALPHA project and view issues in the BETA project.
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Atlassian Support Documentation:Configure application links in Jira Cloud Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage global permissions Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage product access Atlassian Support Documentation:Manage approved domains

NEW QUESTION: 62
An automation rule should send an email with the issue key in the subject line. Identify the correct syntax to use in the Send Email action.
A. {{triggerIssue.issuekey}}
B. {{issue.key}}
C. {{issueKey}}
D. {issue.issuekey}
E. issue.key
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In Jira Software Cloud, automation rules usesmart valuesto reference issue fields, such as the issue key, in actions like sending emails. The correct syntax for referencing the issue key in theSend Emailaction's subject line is{{issue.key}}(Option B).
* Explanation of the Correct Answer (Option B):
* The{{issue.key}}smart value retrieves the issue key (e.g., PROJ-123) of the issue that triggers or is processed by the automation rule. This can be used in the subject line of theSend Emailaction to include the issue key dynamically.
* Exact Extract from Documentation:
Use smart values in automation rules

Smart values allow you to access issue fields and other data in automation actions. To reference the issue key:
* Use{{issue.key}}to insert the issue key (e.g., PROJ-123) in fields like email subjects or bodies.Examples:
* Email subject: Issue {{issue.key}} Updated
* Output: Issue PROJ-123 UpdatedNote: Smart values are enclosed in double curly braces ({{}}). Use dotnotation to access fields (e.g., {{issue.key}}, {{issue.summary}}).(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Use smart values in Jira automation")
* Why This Fits: The{{issue.key}}syntax is the standard way to reference the issue key in Jira automation, making it the correct choice for theSend Emailaction's subject line.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* {{triggerIssue.issuekey}} (Option A):
* The{{triggerIssue}}smart value refers to the issue that triggers the rule, but the field iskey, notissuekey. The correct syntax is{{triggerIssue.key}}, not{{triggerIssue.issuekey}}. Additionally,{{issue.key}}is sufficient for most rules unless specifically targeting the trigger issue in a branched rule.
* Extract from Documentation:
Use{{triggerIssue.key}}to reference the key of the issue that triggers the rule.{{issue.key}}is used for the current issue in the rule's context.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Use smart values in Jira automation")
* {{issueKey}} (Option C):
* Smart values require dot notation for field access (e.g.,{{issue.key}}).{{issueKey}}is not a valid smart value, as it does not reference a specific field.
* Extract from Documentation:
Smart values must reference valid fields using dot notation (e.g., {{issue.key}}, {{issue.summary}}). Single variables like {{issueKey}} are not supported.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Use smart values in Jira automation")
* {issue.issuekey} (Option D):
* The syntax uses single curly braces andissuekeyinstead ofkey, which is incorrect. Smart values require double curly braces ({{}}) and the correct field name (key).
* Extract from Documentation:
Smart values use double curly braces ({{}}) and standard field names (e.g., {{issue.key}}). Incorrect formats like {issue.issuekey} will not work.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Use smart values in Jira automation")
* issue.key (Option E):
* Without curly braces,issue.keyis treated as plain text, not a smart value. It will not resolve to the issue key and will appear literally in the email subject.
* Extract from Documentation:
Smart values must be enclosed in {{}} to be evaluated. Plain text like issue.key will not resolve to a field value.
(Source: Atlassian Support Documentation, "Use smart values in Jira automation")

* Additional Notes:
* TheSend Emailaction in Jira automation allows smart values in the subject and body to dynamically include issue data.
* If the rule involves branching or multiple issues,{{issue.key}}refers to the current issue in the rule's context, while{{triggerIssue.key}}refers to the triggering issue. For a simple email rule, {{issue.key}}is typically sufficient.
Atlassian Support Documentation:Use smart values in Jira automation
Atlassian Support Documentation:Automate your Jira Cloud instance

NEW QUESTION: 63
Carlos describes his problem in the classic HR project
* He cannot attach files to issues of Request issue type when they are in the Approved status
* He can attach files to issues of Request issue type in any other status
* He can attach files to every other issue issue type in every status
He asks for your help in determining the root cause Select the root cause (Choose one)
A. The Attachment field is missing on the screen used by the Request issue type
B. He is not a member of a security level
C. There is a workflow step property configured
D. There is a workflow condition configured
E. He does not have the correct project permission
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 64
Your Jira support project has allowed anonymous customers to create issues through an incoming mail handler for some time.
In order to enhance efficiency, your project manager has inquired about the possibility of allowing anonymous users to also create issues using Jira instead of the mail handler, but without allowing further access or need of a license.
Which two actions will let you meet the requirement? (Choose two.)
A. Ensure that the Reporter is not required in the project's field configuration scheme.
B. Add Group Anyone to the Browse Projects permission in the project's permission scheme.
C. Add Group Anyone to the Create Issues permission in the project's permission scheme.
D. Create an issue security scheme with a default level allowing only licensed Jira users to access issues.
E. Ensure that the Jira mode in the general configuration has been set to Public.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 65
You inherited a mature Jira instance with hundreds of projects and associated schemes. You are trying to optimize the administration of the instance.
You need to create a new project and determine which schemes to apply.

Select the two best approaches. (Choose two.)

A. Use one of the project templates other than Jira Default Schemes.

B. Use the Scheme Helper admin tool to see which combinations of schemes are compatible.

C. Attempt to generalize existing schemes with project roles and share those.

D. Create a custom project template that uses the most common shared schemes.

E. Evaluate existing shared schemes based on common project category or other criteria.

F. Create a project using the Jira Default Schemes and then create new schemes to avoid sharing conflicts.

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)