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Alfresco Content Services Certified Administrator

Alfresco ACSCA

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which actions are supported by the Alfresco Content Services REST API Nodes endpoint? Select Two.

A. Retrieve metadata for a node using a GET request.

B. Create a child node using a POST request.

C. Change the repository database schema using a PUT request.

D. Restart the repository using a DELETE request.

E. Deploy an AMP file using a GET request.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Retrieving metadata for a node using a GET request is correct. The Nodes endpoint can return information about a repository node, including its name, type, aspects, properties, permissions, and other available metadata.

Creating a child node using a POST request is also correct. A client can send a POST request to a parent node's `children` collection to create a folder or upload content beneath that parent, subject to the authenticated user's permissions. See the Alfresco Content Services REST API guide.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which BPMN user task attribute can be used to assign a workflow task to a specific user? Select One.

A. activiti:assignee

B. activiti:processId

C. activiti:taskName

D. activiti:definitionKey

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

activiti:assignee is correct. In an Alfresco workflow definition using BPMN, the `activiti:assignee` attribute on a user task identifies the user who should receive that task. The value can be a fixed user name or an expression that resolves to a user at runtime.

Candidate users and candidate groups can instead be used where a task should be available to several possible users. The process `id` identifies the workflow process definition, while a task name supplies a human-readable label and does not assign the task. See the Alfresco workflow development documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which statements are true about repository permissions in Alfresco Content Services? Select Two.

A. Permissions can be set on individual folders or documents.

B. Permission inheritance can be disabled for a node.

C. Permissions can only be assigned at site level.

D. A Consumer can change permissions on any document they can view.

E. Disabling inheritance permanently removes all parent permissions from the repository.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Permissions can be set on individual folders or documents is correct. Alfresco Content Services supports permission assignments at node level, allowing an administrator or authorized user to secure a specific folder or content item differently from its parent where required.

Permission inheritance can be disabled for a node is also correct. By default, a node inherits permissions from its parent. Disabling inheritance allows locally defined permissions to control access to that node, which is useful when a folder or document requires an exception to the permissions applied higher in the repository hierarchy. See the Alfresco Content Services permissions documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which content store gives you the ability to create a primary store for read and write and a set of secondary stores for read only?

A. File content store

B. Selector Content Store

C. Caching content store

D. Aggregating content store

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The **Aggregating content store** is designed for a primary content store that handles both reads and writes, together with one or more secondary content stores used as read-only sources. When Alfresco Content Services needs to write new or updated content, it writes to the configured primary store. When it needs to retrieve content, the aggregating store can search the primary store and then the configured secondary stores. This configuration is particularly useful during content-store migrations or consolidations: existing binaries can remain available from legacy locations while newly created content is stored in the new primary location. It therefore provides a controlled way to expose multiple physical content locations through one logical content-store configuration, without allowing writes to the secondary locations. The primary store must be listed first in the configuration because it is the writable target; subsequent stores act as read-only fallback locations. Alfresco's content-store documentation describes the aggregating store and its ordered list of primary and secondary stores, while the repository configuration reference provides the relevant bean configuration model. See Alfresco Content Stores documentation and Alfresco Content Services Administration documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which repository store contains the active files and folders that users work with in Alfresco Content Services? Select One.

A. archive://SpacesStore

B. workspace://SpacesStore

C. system://system

D. user://alfrescoUserStore

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

workspace://SpacesStore is correct. This is the primary store containing active repository nodes, including sites, folders, documents, metadata, and associations. Content is normally created in this store and remains there while it is available for users and applications.

When a user deletes a node through the standard delete operation, the node is moved from `workspace://SpacesStore` to `archive://SpacesStore`, where it can be restored from the Trashcan. The system and user stores serve internal repository purposes and are not the active content store used for normal document management. See the Alfresco Trashcan administration documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

What are two of the core items involved in backing up and restoring an Alfresco repository?

A. WAR files

B. Exploded WAR folders

C. tomcat/conf directory

D. Database

E. Content Stores

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

The **Database** and **Content Stores** are the two essential, coordinated parts of an Alfresco Content Services repository backup. The database holds the repository's metadata: node and folder structure, properties, associations, users and permissions, version-history references, content URLs, and transactional state. The content stores hold the actual binary files represented by that metadata, such as documents, images, and other uploaded content.

A recoverable repository requires backups of both components that represent a consistent point in time. During restoration, Alfresco uses the content URLs recorded in the restored database to locate the corresponding binaries in the restored content store. Consequently, the database backup and content-store backup must be taken and retained together, using an approach that preserves their consistency. Administrators should also account for every configured content store, including any additional, archive, or remote stores used by the deployment. Alfresco's backup guidance specifically treats the database and content store as the repository data that must be protected and restored in coordination. See the official backup and restore documentation and the content store administration documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

Immediately after deployment of a transaction ACS deployment the environment started to suffer performance issues. The cause was traced to the server resources being over-used. What would be causing these resources to be over-used? Select Two.

A. The index size was not considered during capacity planning.

B. Transactional metadata query scenario was not considered during capacity planning.

C. Average content size was not considered during capacity planning.

D. Daily ingestion load was not considered during capacity planning

E. The transactional scenario used didn't closely resemble real-world conditions using load testing.

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

Daily ingestion load was not considered during capacity planning is correct because the volume and rate at which content and metadata enter Alfresco Content Services directly drive demand for repository processing, database activity, transformations, indexing, and disk I/O. A production ingestion rate that exceeds the assumptions used to size the infrastructure can therefore saturate available CPU, memory, storage throughput, or database resources immediately after go-live. Capacity planning must use realistic volumes and workload rates, rather than only the total amount of content expected to be stored.

The transactional scenario used didn't closely resemble real-world conditions using load testing is also correct. Transactional performance depends on the actual mix, concurrency, timing, and frequency of user and integration actions. Load testing that does not reproduce representative production behavior will not reveal the resource consumption or contention created by the real workload. Alfresco's performance guidance emphasizes assessing the complete system and testing under realistic conditions before production deployment. Review the Alfresco guidance on administering and tuning Content Services and the repository configuration documentation when planning infrastructure and validating workload characteristics.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following features is not supported on Alfresco Community version?

A. share

B. Cloud Sync

C. Admins Tools

D. Clustering

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Clustering is the feature not supported as an Alfresco Community Edition capability in the context of this question. Clustering deploys multiple repository nodes as one logical service, allowing load distribution and high availability. It requires coordinated cluster membership, shared or replicated supporting infrastructure, and configuration so that repository nodes can safely process requests together. Alfresco documents clustering as an Enterprise-oriented deployment feature, where the supported architecture and operational tooling are designed for multi-node production environments. Community Edition is generally deployed as a single repository node and does not include supported Enterprise clustering capabilities. Consequently, an administrator requiring a supported, highly available multi-node Alfresco repository should use the Enterprise edition and follow its clustering guidance. Alfresco's clustering documentation describes the cluster architecture, node communication, and requirements for configuring a repository cluster: Alfresco Content Services clustering documentation. The product documentation also distinguishes the supported capabilities and deployment considerations of Alfresco Content Services editions: Alfresco Content Services documentation.