

Adobe Experience Manager Business Practitioner Professional

Adobe AD0-E126

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 7

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Business Analysis	11
Topic 2, Content Management	55
Topic 3, Digital Asset Management	8
Total	74

QUESTION NO: 1

A global campaign banner is reused on several pages. Regional teams need localized wording and imagery, but each regional banner must retain the same approved component structure and layout.

Which two actions should the organization use? (Choose two.)

- A. Create Experience Fragment variations for the regional banners
- B. Reference the appropriate variation through the Experience Fragment component
- C. Create Content Fragment variations for the banner layout
- D. Create a separate page template for each regional banner
- E. Detach all regional pages from their Live Copies

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Creating Experience Fragment variations allows teams to maintain alternate regional versions while retaining the fragment-based composed experience. **Referencing the appropriate variation through the Experience Fragment component** lets each page use the approved regional banner variation.

Content Fragment variations manage page-independent content but do not preserve the authored component layout required here. Creating separate page templates would duplicate page-level structure, and detaching Live Copies does not provide reusable composed campaign content.

QUESTION NO: 2

A template author needs to make a new Banner component available only on campaign pages. Authors must be limited to the approved banner styles defined by the design team.

Which two actions should be used? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the approved Banner styles in a component policy
- B. Associate the Banner policy with the component in the campaign template
- C. Create a page version before authors add the component
- D. Add the Banner component directly to each campaign page

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A component **policy** can define the design-time configuration and available style options for a component. The template author should also **associate the appropriate policy with the Banner component in the campaign template**, so that the approved settings apply in the intended page context.

Creating a page version does not control component availability or design choices. Adding the component directly to an individual page does not establish reusable governance for all campaign pages.

QUESTION NO: 3

What is the AFM as a Cloud Service feature Adobe Pipeline?

- A. The mechanism for publishing content from author to publish

B. The cloud-native way of leveraging the AEM applications

C. A deployable artifact that contains the AEM product code together with the customer code

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

A deployable artifact that contains the AEM product code together with the customer code is correct because AEM as a Cloud Service uses a cloud-native build and deployment model. Customer application code, including Maven project packages, configurations, and dispatcher-related code where applicable, is built and validated through Cloud Manager's continuous integration and continuous delivery process. The resulting build output is the versioned, deployable unit that is promoted through the configured environments. This approach ensures that customer customizations are deployed consistently alongside the AEM as a Cloud Service runtime rather than being manually installed or modified directly in an environment.

Adobe Cloud Manager pipelines automate the stages required to build code, run quality and security checks, and deploy approved artifacts. The deployment model is therefore central to the operational design of AEM as a Cloud Service: source code is committed to the managed repository, a pipeline creates and evaluates the deployment artifact, and Adobe's cloud platform deploys it to the target environment. This supports repeatable releases, controlled promotion across environments, and reliable cloud-service updates. Adobe documents the pipeline lifecycle and deployment process in its [CI/CD Pipelines documentation](#) and the overall cloud-native model in the [AEM as a Cloud Service overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

When a user searches for a keyword on a webpage, the search keyword is appended to the URI as a URI parameter. This page is not being cached in the dispatcher.

What could be the reason that this page is failing to be cached in the dispatcher?

A. The dispatcher is not configured correctly

B. A static page cannot be cached

C. The page URL is not correct

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The dispatcher is not configured correctly is correct because Dispatcher cache behavior for requests containing URI query parameters depends on its cache configuration, especially the `/ignoreUrlParams` rules in the Dispatcher farm file. Dispatcher normally derives a cache key from the requested URL and can be configured to ignore selected query parameters. If a search term changes the content returned by AEM, treating that parameter incorrectly can cause Dispatcher either to bypass the intended cache behavior or to serve a cached representation that does not correspond to the requested search term. The configuration must explicitly reflect whether the search parameter is irrelevant to the rendered response or whether it must be included in the cache distinction.

For a cacheable search-results implementation, the Business Practitioner should verify that the request is allowed by Dispatcher filters, that the response is eligible for caching, and that the query-parameter handling rules align with the application's content behavior. Adobe documents `/ignoreUrlParams` as the mechanism for controlling which URL parameters Dispatcher ignores when creating cache entries. Correctly configuring these rules is essential for query-driven pages, because it ensures that Dispatcher handles search URLs consistently and safely while preserving useful cache efficiency. See Adobe's [Dispatcher configuration documentation](#) and its [URL parameter caching guidance](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

What is the main restriction for newly created AEM Tags?

A. The tag cannot have the same name as its direct parent namespace

B. Same tags cannot be shared across different namespaces

C. Tags must be unique within a specific namespace

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Tags must be unique within a specific namespace. In Adobe Experience Manager, a tag is identified by a tag ID that includes its namespace and hierarchical path. The namespace provides the top-level organizational boundary for tags, while each tag name forms part of the path beneath that namespace. Therefore, when a new tag is created, its name must be unique at the applicable location in that namespace so that AEM can create and resolve one unambiguous tag path. This is important for consistent tagging, search, metadata assignment, and content classification: authors and systems can refer to a tag ID without ambiguity. AEM's tagging model supports organizing tags hierarchically within namespaces, allowing the same conceptual label to be used where its full namespace/path identity remains distinct. Adobe's documentation describes namespaces and tag IDs as the basis of the AEM tagging framework and explains how tags are structured and managed in the Tags console. See the [AEM Tags documentation](#) and the [AEM Tagging Framework documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

An English product page has been updated, and the French and German versions must be translated while retaining the existing language-copy relationships.

Which two actions should the content team use? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a translation project for the updated source content
- B. Create translation jobs for the French and German language copies
- C. Create new Live Copies from the English page
- D. Detach the existing French and German language copies
- E. Publish the English page to update the translated pages

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Creating a translation project provides the workspace for managing the translation work, associated source content, target languages, and status. **Creating translation jobs for the target language copies** sends the selected updated content through the configured translation workflow for French and German.

Creating new Live Copies is intended for Multi Site Manager relationships and is not the appropriate mechanism for translating existing language copies. Detaching the language copies would remove useful translation relationships, while publishing the English page does not translate its content.

QUESTION NO: 7

What is the maximum number of locations allowed in the integration on Adobe Target?

- A. 100
- B. 1,000
- C. 50

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The maximum number of locations allowed for the Adobe Target integration is **1,000**. In this context, a location identifies the Target location where personalized content or an activity is delivered. This limit is important when planning an implementation because locations should be deliberately named, governed, and reused where appropriate rather than created indiscriminately. A well-managed location strategy makes it easier for business users to find the intended placement when configuring activities and helps maintain a scalable integration between Adobe Experience Manager and Adobe Target. When the integration is configured, the available Target locations support mapping AEM-managed experiences to the appropriate areas of a site or app for delivery and testing. Teams approaching the limit should review their location taxonomy and existing implementation conventions before introducing additional placements. Adobe's Experience Manager documentation describes the AEM–Target integration and its use for exporting and delivering personalized experiences, while Adobe Target documentation provides the administrative context for managing Target implementations and activities. See [Adobe Experience Manager: Integrating with Adobe Target](#) and [Adobe Target administration and management](#).