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Appian ACD301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Application Design and Development: This section of the exam measures skills of Lead Appian Developers and covers the design and development of applications that meet user needs using Appian functionality. It includes designing for consistency, reusability, and collaboration across teams. Emphasis is placed on applying best practices for building multiple, scalable applications in complex environments.
Topic 2	• Data Management: This section of the exam measures skills of Data Architects and covers analyzing, designing, and securing data models. Candidates must demonstrate an understanding of how to use Appian's data fabric and manage data migrations. The focus is on ensuring performance in high-volume data environments, solving data-related issues, and implementing advanced database features effectively.

Topic 3	• Extending Appian: This section of the exam measures skills of Integration Specialists and covers building and troubleshooting advanced integrations using connected systems and APIs. Candidates are expected to work with authentication, evaluate plug-ins, develop custom solutions when needed, and utilize document generation options to extend the platform's capabilities.
Topic 4	• Proactively Design for Scalability and Performance: This section of the exam measures skills of Application Performance Engineers and covers building scalable applications and optimizing Appian components for performance. It includes planning load testing, diagnosing performance issues at the application level, and designing systems that can grow efficiently without sacrificing reliability.
Topic 5	• Project and Resource Management: This section of the exam measures skills of Agile Project Leads and covers interpreting business requirements, recommending design options, and leading Agile teams through technical delivery. It also involves governance, and process standardization.

Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31
You are planning a strategy around data volume testing for an Appian application that queries and writes to a MySQL database. You have administrator access to the Appian application and to the database. What are two key considerations when designing a data volume testing strategy?

- A. Data model changes must wait until towards the end of the project.
- B. The amount of data that needs to be populated should be determined by the project sponsor and the stakeholders based on their estimation.
- C. Large datasets must be loaded via Appian processes.
- D. Testing with the correct amount of data should be in the definition of done as part of each sprint.
- E. Data from previous tests needs to remain in the testing environment prior to loading prepopulated data.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Data volume testing ensures an Appian application performs efficiently under realistic data loads, especially when interacting with external databases like MySQL. As an Appian Lead Developer with administrative access, the focus is on scalability, performance, and iterative validation. The two key considerations are:
Option C (The amount of data that needs to be populated should be determined by the project sponsor and the stakeholders based on their estimation):
Determining the appropriate data volume is critical to simulate real-world usage. Appian's Performance Testing Best Practices recommend collaborating with stakeholders (e.g., project sponsors, business analysts) to define expected data sizes based on production scenarios. This ensures the test reflects actual requirements-like peak transaction volumes or record counts-rather than arbitrary guesses. For example, if the application will handle 1 million records in production, stakeholders must specify this to guide test data preparation.
Option D (Testing with the correct amount of data should be in the definition of done as part of each sprint):
Appian's Agile Development Guide emphasizes incorporating performance testing (including data volume) into the Definition of Done (DoD) for each sprint. This ensures that features are validated under realistic conditions iteratively, preventing late-stage performance issues. With admin access, you can query/write to MySQL and assess query performance or write latency with the specified data volume, aligning with Appian's recommendation to "test early and often." Option A (Data from previous tests needs to remain in the testing environment prior to loading prepopulated data): This is impractical and risky. Retaining old test data can skew results, introduce inconsistencies, or violate data integrity (e.g., duplicate keys in MySQL). Best practices advocate for a clean, controlled environment with fresh, prepopulated data per test cycle.
Option B (Large datasets must be loaded via Appian processes): While Appian processes can load data, this is not a requirement. With database admin access, you can use SQL scripts or tools like MySQL Workbench for faster, more efficient data population, bypassing Appian process overhead. Appian documentation notes this as a preferred method for large datasets.
Option E (Data model changes must wait until towards the end of the project): Delaying data model changes contradicts Agile principles and Appian's iterative design approach. Changes should occur as needed throughout development to adapt to testing insights, not be deferred.

NEW QUESTION # 32
You have created a Web API in Appian with the following URL to call it: https://exampleappiancloud.com /suite/webapi/user_management/users?username=john.smith. Which is the correct syntax for referring to the username parameter?

- A. httpRequest.queryParameters.username
- B. httpRequest.formData.username
- C. httpRequest.users.username
- D. httpRequest.queryParameters.users.username

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:In Appian, when creating a Web API, parameters passed in the URL (e.g., query parameters) are accessed within the Web API expression using the httpRequest object. The URL https://exampleappiancloud.com/suite/webapi/user_management/users?username=john.
smith includes a query parameter username with the value john.smith. Appian's Web API documentation specifies how to handle such parameters in the expression rule associated with the Web API.
* Option D (httpRequest.queryParameters.username):This is the correct syntax. The httpRequest.
queryParameters object contains all query parameters from the URL. Since username is a single query parameter, you access it directly as httpRequest.queryParameters.username. This returns the value john.
smith as a text string, which can then be used in the Web API logic (e.g., to query a user record).
Appian's expression language treats query parameters as key-value pairs under queryParameters, making this the standard approach.
* Option A (httpRequest.queryParameters.users.username):This is incorrect. The users part suggests a nested structure (e.g., users as a parameter containing a username subfield), which does not match the URL. The URL only defines username as a top-level query parameter, not a nested object.
* Option B (httpRequest.users.username):This is invalid. The httpRequest object does not have a direct users property. Query parameters are accessed via queryParameters, and there's no indication of a users object in the URL or Appian's Web API model.
* Option C (httpRequest.formData.username):This is incorrect. The httpRequest.formData object is used for parameters passed in the body of a POST or PUT request (e.g., form submissions), not for query parameters in a GET request URL. Since the username is part of the query string (?
username=john.smith), formData does not apply.
The correct syntax leverages Appian's standard handling of query parameters, ensuring the Web API can process the username value effectively.
References:Appian Documentation - Web API Development, Appian Expression Language Reference - httpRequest Object.

NEW QUESTION # 33
You need to connect Appian with LinkedIn to retrieve personal information about the users in your application. This information is considered private, and users should allow Appian to retrieve their information. Which authentication method would you recommend to fulfill this request?

- A. Basic Authentication with dedicated account's login information
- B. OAuth 2.0: Authorization Code Grant
- C. API Key Authentication
- D. Basic Authentication with user's login information

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:As an Appian Lead Developer, integrating with an external system like LinkedIn to retrieve private user information requires a secure, user-consented authentication method that aligns with Appian's capabilities and industry standards. The requirement specifies that users must explicitly allow Appian to access their private data, which rules out methods that don't involve user authorization. Let's evaluate each option based on Appian's official documentation and LinkedIn's API requirements:
* A. API Key Authentication:API Key Authentication involves using a single static key to authenticate requests. While Appian supports this method via Connected Systems (e.g., HTTP Connected System with an API key header), it's unsuitable here. API keys authenticate the application, not the user, and don't provide a mechanism for individual user consent. LinkedIn's API for private data (e.g., profile information) requires per-user authorization, which API keys cannot facilitate. Appian documentation notes that API keys are best for server-to-server communication without user context, making this option inadequate for the requirement.

* B. Basic Authentication with user's login information:This method uses a username and password (typically base64-encoded) provided by each user. In Appian, Basic Authentication is supported in Connected Systems, but applying it here would require users to input their LinkedIn credentials directly into Appian. This is insecure, impractical, and against LinkedIn's security policies, as it exposes user passwords to the application. Appian Lead Developer best practices discourage storing or handling user credentials directly due to security risks (e.g., credential leakage) and maintenance challenges.
Moreover, LinkedIn's API doesn't support Basic Authentication for user-specific data access-it requires OAuth 2.0. This option is not viable.
* C. Basic Authentication with dedicated account's login information:This involves using a single, dedicated LinkedIn account's credentials to authenticate all requests. While technically feasible in Appian's Connected System (using Basic Authentication), it fails to meet the requirement that "users should allow Appian to retrieve their information." A dedicated account would access data on behalf of all users without their individual consent, violating privacy principles and LinkedIn's API terms.
LinkedIn restricts such approaches, requiring user-specific authorization for private data. Appian documentation advises against blanket credentials for user-specific integrations, making this option inappropriate.
* D. OAuth 2.0: Authorization Code Grant:This is the recommended choice. OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Grant, supported natively in Appian's Connected System framework, is designed for scenarios where users must authorize an application (Appian) to access their private data on a third-party service (LinkedIn). In this flow, Appian redirects users to LinkedIn's authorization page, where they grant permission. Upon approval, LinkedIn returns an authorization code, which Appian exchanges for an access token via the Token Request Endpoint. This token enables Appian to retrieve private user data (e.
g., profile details) securely and per user. Appian's documentation explicitly recommends this method for integrations requiring user consent, such as LinkedIn, and provides tools like a!authorizationLink() to handle authorization failures gracefully. LinkedIn's API (e.g., v2 API) mandates OAuth 2.0 for personal data access, aligning perfectly with this approach.
Conclusion: OAuth 2.0: Authorization Code Grant (D) is the best method. It ensures user consent, complies with LinkedIn's API requirements, and leverages Appian's secure integration capabilities. In practice, you'd configure a Connected System in Appian with LinkedIn's Client ID, Client Secret, Authorization Endpoint (e.
g., https://www.linkedin.com/oauth/v2/authorization), and Token Request Endpoint (e.g., https://www.
linkedin.com/oauth/v2/accessToken), then use an Integration object to call LinkedIn APIs with the access token. This solution is scalable, secure, and aligns with Appian Lead Developer certification standards for third-party integrations.
References:
* Appian Documentation: "Setting Up a Connected System with the OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Grant" (Connected Systems).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (OAuth 2.0 Configuration and Best Practices).
* LinkedIn Developer Documentation: "OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Flow" (API Authentication Requirements).

NEW QUESTION # 34
You have created a Web API in Appian with the following URL to call it:
https://exampleappiancloud.com/suite/webapi/user_management/users?username=john.smith. Which is the correct syntax for referring to the username parameter?

- A. httpRequest.queryParameters.username
- B. httpRequest.formData.username
- C. httpRequest.users.username
- D. httpRequest.queryParameters.users.username

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
In Appian, when creating a Web API, parameters passed in the URL (e.g., query parameters) are accessed within the Web API expression using the httpRequest object. The URL https://exampleappiancloud.com/suite/webapi/user_management/users?username=john.smith includes a query parameter username with the value john.smith. Appian's Web API documentation specifies how to handle such parameters in the expression rule associated with the Web API.
Option D (httpRequest.queryParameters.username):
This is the correct syntax. The httpRequest.queryParameters object contains all query parameters from the URL. Since username is a single query parameter, you access it directly as httpRequest.queryParameters.username. This returns the value john.smith as a text string, which can then be used in the Web API logic (e.g., to query a user record). Appian's expression language treats query parameters as key-value pairs under queryParameters, making this the standard approach.
Option A (httpRequest.queryParameters.users.username):
This is incorrect. The users part suggests a nested structure (e.g., users as a parameter containing a username subfield), which does not match the URL. The URL only defines username as a top-level query parameter, not a nested object.
Option B (httpRequest.users.username):
This is invalid. The httpRequest object does not have a direct users property. Query parameters are accessed via queryParameters,

and there's no indication of a users object in the URL or Appian's Web API model.
Option C (httpRequest.formData.username):
This is incorrect. The httpRequest.formData object is used for parameters passed in the body of a POST or PUT request (e.g., form submissions), not for query parameters in a GET request URL. Since the username is part of the query string (?username=john.smith), formData does not apply.
The correct syntax leverages Appian's standard handling of query parameters, ensuring the Web API can process the username value effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 35
You are asked to design a case management system for a client. In addition to storing some basic metadata about a case, one of the client's requirements is the ability for users to update a case. The client would like any user in their organization of 500 people to be able to make these updates. The users are all based in the company's headquarters, and there will be frequent cases where users are attempting to edit the same case.
The client wants to ensure no information is lost when these edits occur and does not want the solution to burden their process administrators with any additional effort. Which data locking approach should you recommend?

- A. Add an @Version annotation to the case CDT to manage the locking.
- B. Design a process report and query to determine who opened the edit form first.
- C. Allow edits without locking the case CDI.
- D. Use the database to implement low-level pessimistic locking.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:The requirement involves a case management system where 500 users may simultaneously edit the same case, with a need to prevent data loss and minimize administrative overhead. Appian's data management and concurrency control strategies are critical here, especially when integrating with an underlying database.
* Option C (Add an @Version annotation to the case CDT to manage the locking):This is the recommended approach. In Appian, the @Version annotation on a Custom Data Type (CDT) enables optimistic locking, a lightweight concurrency control mechanism. When a user updates a case, Appian checks the version number of the CDT instance. If another user hasmodified it in the meantime, the update fails, prompting the user to refresh and reapply changes. This prevents data loss without requiring manual intervention by process administrators. Appian's Data Design Guide recommends
@Version for scenarios with high concurrency (e.g., 500 users) and frequent edits, as it leverages the database's native versioning (e.g., in MySQL or PostgreSQL) and integrates seamlessly with Appian's process models. This aligns with the client's no-burden requirement.
* Option A (Allow edits without locking the case CDI):This is risky. Without locking, simultaneous edits could overwrite each other, leading to data loss-a direct violation of the client's requirement.
Appian does not recommend this for collaborative environments.
* Option B (Use the database to implement low-level pessimistic locking):Pessimistic locking (e.g., using SELECT ... FOR UPDATE in MySQL) locks the record during the edit process, preventing other users from modifying it until the lock is released. While effective, it can lead to deadlocks or performance bottlenecks with 500 users, especially if edits are frequent. Additionally, managing this at the database level requires custom SQL and increases administrative effort (e.g., monitoring locks), which the client wants to avoid. Appian prefers higher-level solutions like @Version over low-level database locking.
* Option D (Design a process report and query to determine who opened the edit form first):This is impractical and inefficient. Building a custom report and query to track form opens adds complexity and administrative overhead. It doesn't inherently prevent data loss and relies on manual resolution, conflicting with the client's requirements.
The @Version annotation provides a robust, Appian-native solution that balances concurrency, data integrity, and ease of maintenance, making it the best fit.
References:Appian Documentation - Data Types and Concurrency Control, Appian Data Design Guide - Optimistic Locking with @Version, Appian Lead Developer Training - Case Management Design.

NEW QUESTION # 36
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Believe that users will get the most satisfactory answer after consultation.

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