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Appian ACD-301 Exam Questions - Quick Tips To Pass [2026]

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Appian Certified Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

An Appian application contains an integration used to send a JSON, called at the end of a form submission, returning the created code of the user request as the response. To be able to efficiently follow their case, the user needs to be informed of that code at the end of the process. The JSON contains case fields (such as text, dates, and numeric fields) to a customer's API. What should be your two primary considerations when building this integration?

- A. A process must be built to retrieve the API response afterwards so that the user experience is not impacted.
- B. The size limit of the body needs to be carefully followed to avoid an error.
- C. A dictionary that matches the expected request body must be manually constructed.
- D. The request must be a multi-part POST.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

As an Appian Lead Developer, building an integration to send JSON to a customer's API and return a code to the user involves balancing usability, performance, and reliability. The integration is triggered at form submission, and the user must see the response (case code) efficiently. The JSON includes standard fields (text, dates, numbers), and the focus is on primary considerations for the integration itself. Let's evaluate each option based on Appian's official documentation and best practices:

A . A process must be built to retrieve the API response afterwards so that the user experience is not impacted:

This suggests making the integration asynchronous by calling it in a process model (e.g., via a Start Process smart service) and retrieving the response later, avoiding delays in the UI. While this improves user experience for slow APIs (e.g., by showing a "Processing" message), it contradicts the requirement that the user is "informed of that code at the end of the process."

Asynchronous processing would delay the code display, requiring additional steps (e.g., a follow-up task), which isn't efficient for this use case. Appian's default integration pattern (synchronous call in an Integration object) is suitable unless latency is a known issue, making this a secondary-not primary-consideration.

B . The request must be a multi-part POST:

A multi-part POST (e.g., multipart/form-data) is used for sending mixed content, like files and text, in a single request. Here, the payload is a JSON containing case fields (text, dates, numbers)-no files are mentioned. Appian's HTTP Connected System and Integration objects default to application/json for JSON payloads via a standard POST, which aligns with REST API norms.

Forcing a multi-part POST adds unnecessary complexity and is incompatible with most APIs expecting JSON. Appian documentation confirms this isn't required for JSON-only data, ruling it out as a primary consideration.

C . The size limit of the body needs to be carefully followed to avoid an error:

This is a primary consideration. Appian's Integration object has a payload size limit (approximately 10 MB, though exact limits depend on the environment and API), and exceeding it causes errors (e.g., 413 Payload Too Large). The JSON includes multiple case fields, and while "hundreds of thousands" isn't specified, large datasets could approach this limit. Additionally, the customer's API may impose its own size restrictions (common in REST APIs). Appian Lead Developer training emphasizes validating payload size during design-e.g., testing with maximum expected data-to prevent runtime failures. This ensures reliability and is critical for production success.

D . A dictionary that matches the expected request body must be manually constructed:

This is also a primary consideration. The integration sends a JSON payload to the customer's API, which expects a specific structure (e.g., { "field1": "text", "field2": "date" }). In Appian, the Integration object requires a dictionary (key-value pairs) to construct the JSON body, manually built to match the API's schema. Mismatches (e.g., wrong field names, types) cause errors (e.g., 400 Bad Request) or silent failures. Appian's documentation stresses defining the request body accurately-e.g., mapping form data to a CDT or dictionary-ensuring the API accepts the payload and returns the case code correctly. This is foundational to the integration's functionality.

Conclusion: The two primary considerations are C (size limit of the body) and D (constructing a matching dictionary). These ensure the integration works reliably (C) and meets the API's expectations (D), directly enabling the user to receive the case code at submission end. Size limits prevent technical failures, while the dictionary ensures data integrity-both are critical for a synchronous JSON POST in Appian. Option A could be relevant for performance but isn't primary given the requirement, and B is irrelevant to the scenario.

Appian Documentation: "Integration Object" (Request Body Configuration and Size Limits).

Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (Building REST API Integrations).

Appian Best Practices: "Designing Reliable Integrations" (Payload Validation and Error Handling).

NEW QUESTION # 17

For each requirement, match the most appropriate approach to creating or utilizing plug-ins Each approach will be used once.

Note: To change your responses, you may deselect your response by clicking the blank space at the top of the selection list.

Read barcode values from images containing barcodes and QR codes.

Select a match:

Web-content field
Component plug-in
Smart Service plug-in
Function plug-in

Display an externally hosted geolocation/mapping application's interface within Appian to allow users of Appian to see where a customer (stored within Appian) is located.

Select a match:

Web-content field
Component plug-in
Smart Service plug-in
Function plug-in

Display an externally hosted geolocation/mapping application's interface within Appian to allow users of Appian to select where a customer is located and store the selected address in Appian.

Select a match:

Web-content field
Component plug-in
Smart Service plug-in
Function plug-in

Generate a barcode image file based on values entered by users.

Select a match:

Web-content field
Component plug-in
Smart Service plug-in
Function plug-in

appian

Answer:

Explanation:

Read barcode values from images containing barcodes and QR codes.

Select a match:

- Web-content field
- Component plug-in
- Smart Service plug-in
- Function plug-in

Display an externally hosted geolocation/mapping application's interface within Appian to allow users of Appian to see where a customer (stored within Appian) is located.

Select a match:

- Web-content field
- Component plug-in
- Smart Service plug-in
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Display an externally hosted geolocation/mapping application's interface within Appian to allow users of Appian to select where a customer is located and store the selected address in Appian.

Select a match:

- Web-content field
- Component plug-in
- Smart Service plug-in
- Function plug-in

Generate a barcode image file based on values entered by users.

Select a match:

- Web-content field
- Component plug-in
- Smart Service plug-in
- Function plug-in

NEW QUESTION # 18

You are reviewing log files that can be accessed in Appian to monitor and troubleshoot platform-based issues.

For each type of log file, match the corresponding information that it provides. Each description will either be used once, or not at all.

Note: To change your responses, you may deselect your response by clicking the blank space at the top of the selection list.

design_errors.csv

Select a match:

- Inbound requests using HTTP basic authentication
- Number of enabled environments
- Errors in shell forms, task forms, record lists
- Metrics such as the number of service accounts
- Metrics such as the total time spent evaluating a plug-in function

devops_infrastructure.csv

Select a match:

- Inbound requests using HTTP basic authentication
- Number of enabled environments
- Errors in shell forms, task forms, record lists
- Metrics such as the number of service accounts
- Metrics such as the total time spent evaluating a plug-in function

login-audit.csv

Select a match:

- Inbound requests using HTTP basic authentication
- Number of enabled environments
- Errors in shell forms, task forms, record lists
- Metrics such as the number of service accounts
- Metrics such as the total time spent evaluating a plug-in function

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION # 19

You are taking your package from the source environment and importing it into the target environment.

Review the errors encountered during inspection:

What is the first action you should take to Investigate the issue?



- A. Check whether the object (UUID ending in 18028931) is included in this package
- B. Check whether the object (UUID ending in 18028821) is included in this package
- C. Check whether the object (UUID ending in 7t00000i4e7a) is included in this package
- D. Check whether the object (UUID ending in 25606) is included in this package

Answer: C

Explanation:

The error log provided indicates issues during the package import into the target environment, with multiple objects failing to import due to missing precedents. The key error messages highlight specific UUIDs associated with objects that cannot be resolved. The first error listed states:

"TEST_ENTITY_PROFILE_MERGE_HISTORY": The content [id=uuid-a-0000m5fc-f0e6-8000-9b01-011c48011c48, 18028821] was not imported because a required precedent is missing: entity [id=uuid-a-0000m5fc-f0e6-8000-9b01-011c48011c48, 18028821] cannot be found..." According to Appian's Package Deployment Best Practices, when importing a package, the first step in troubleshooting is to identify the root cause of the failure. The initial error in the log points to an entity object with a UUID ending in 18028821, which failed to import due to a missing precedent. This suggests that the object itself or one of its dependencies (e.g., a data store or related entity) is either missing from the package or not present in the target environment.

Option A (Check whether the object (UUID ending in 18028821) is included in this package): This is the correct first action. Since the first error references this UUID, verifying its inclusion in the package is the logical starting point. If it's missing, the package export from the source environment was incomplete. If it's included but still fails, the precedent issue (e.g., a missing data store) needs further investigation.

Option B (Check whether the object (UUID ending in 7t00000i4e7a) is included in this package): This appears to be a typo or corrupted UUID (likely intended as something like "7t000014e7a" or similar), and it's not referenced in the primary error. It's mentioned later in the log but is not the first issue to address.

Option C (Check whether the object (UUID ending in 25606) is included in this package): This UUID is associated with a data store error later in the log, but it's not the first reported issue.

Option D (Check whether the object (UUID ending in 18028931) is included in this package): This UUID is mentioned in a subsequent error related to a process model or expression rule, but it's not the initial failure point.

Appian recommends addressing errors in the order they appear in the log to systematically resolve dependencies. Thus, starting with the object ending in 18028821 is the priority.

NEW QUESTION # 20

You are on a call with a new client, and their program lead is concerned about how their legacy systems will integrate with Appian. The lead wants to know what authentication methods are supported by Appian. Which three authentication methods are supported?

- A. Active Directory
- B. API Keys
- C. CAC
- D. Biometrics
- E. SAML
- F. OAuth

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

As an Appian Lead Developer, addressing a client's concerns about integrating legacy systems with Appian requires accurately identifying supported authentication methods for system-to-system communication or user access. The question focuses on Appian's integration capabilities, likely for both user authentication (e.g., SSO) and API authentication, as legacy system integration often involves both. Appian's documentation outlines supported methods in its Connected Systems and security configurations. Let's evaluate each option:

A . API Keys:

API Key authentication involves a static key sent in requests (e.g., via headers). Appian supports this for outbound integrations in Connected Systems (e.g., HTTP Authentication with an API key), allowing legacy systems to authenticate Appian calls. However, it's not a user authentication method for Appian's platform login-it's for system-to-system integration. While supported, it's less common for legacy system SSO or enterprise use cases compared to other options, making it a lower-priority choice here.

B . Biometrics:

Biometrics (e.g., fingerprint, facial recognition) isn't natively supported by Appian for platform authentication or integration. Appian relies on standard enterprise methods (e.g., username/password, SSO), and biometric authentication would require external identity providers or custom clients, not Appian itself. Documentation confirms no direct biometric support, ruling this out as an Appian-supported method.

C . SAML:

Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is fully supported by Appian for user authentication via Single Sign-On (SSO). Appian integrates with SAML 2.0 identity providers (e.g., Okta, PingFederate), allowing users to log in using credentials from legacy systems that support SAML-based SSO. This is a key enterprise method, widely used for integrating with existing identity management systems, and explicitly listed in Appian's security configuration options-making it a top choice.

D . CAC:

Common Access Card (CAC) authentication, often used in government contexts with smart cards, isn't natively supported by Appian as a standalone method. While Appian can integrate with CAC via SAML or PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) through an identity provider, it's not a direct Appian authentication option. Documentation mentions smart card support indirectly via SSO configurations, but CAC itself isn't explicitly listed, making it less definitive than other methods.

E . OAuth:

OAuth (specifically OAuth 2.0) is supported by Appian for both outbound integrations (e.g., Authorization Code Grant, Client Credentials) and inbound API authentication (e.g., securing Appian Web APIs). For legacy system integration, Appian can use OAuth to authenticate with APIs (e.g., Google, Salesforce) or allow legacy systems to call Appian services securely. Appian's Connected System framework includes OAuth configuration, making it a versatile, standards-based method highly relevant to the client's needs.

F . Active Directory:

Active Directory (AD) integration via LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) is supported for user authentication in Appian. It allows synchronization of users and groups from AD, enabling SSO or direct login with AD credentials. For legacy systems using AD as an identity store, this is a seamless integration method. Appian's documentation confirms LDAP/AD as a core authentication option, widely adopted in enterprise environments-making it a strong fit.

Conclusion: The three supported authentication methods are C (SAML), E (OAuth), and F (Active Directory). These align with Appian's enterprise-grade capabilities for legacy system integration: SAML for SSO, OAuth for API security, and AD for user management. API Keys (A) are supported but less prominent for user authentication, CAC (D) is indirect, and Biometrics (B) isn't supported natively. This selection reassures the client of Appian's flexibility with common legacy authentication standards.

Appian Documentation: "Authentication for Connected Systems" (OAuth, API Keys).
Appian Documentation: "Configuring Authentication" (SAML, LDAP/Active Directory).
Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (Authentication Methods).

NEW QUESTION # 21

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