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ACD301 Latest Test Pdf & ACD301 Exam Answers

One of the advantages of taking the Real4test Appian Lead Developer (ACD301) practice exam (desktop and web-based) is that it helps applicants to focus on their weak areas. It also helps applicants to track their progress and make improvements. Appian ACD301 Practice Exams are particularly helpful in identifying areas where one needs more practice.

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	• Platform Management: This section of the exam measures skills of Appian System Administrators and covers the ability to manage platform operations such as deploying applications across environments, troubleshooting platform-level issues, configuring environment settings, and understanding platform architecture. Candidates are also expected to know when to involve Appian Support and how to adjust admin console configurations to maintain stability and performance.
Topic 3	• 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.

Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19
You are deciding the appropriate process model data management strategy.
For each requirement. match the appropriate strategies to implement. Each strategy 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.

Archive processes 2 days after completion or cancellation.

Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.
Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive

Use system default (currently: auto-archive processes 7 days after completion or cancellation).

Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.
Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive

Delete processes 2 days after completion or cancellation.

Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.
Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive

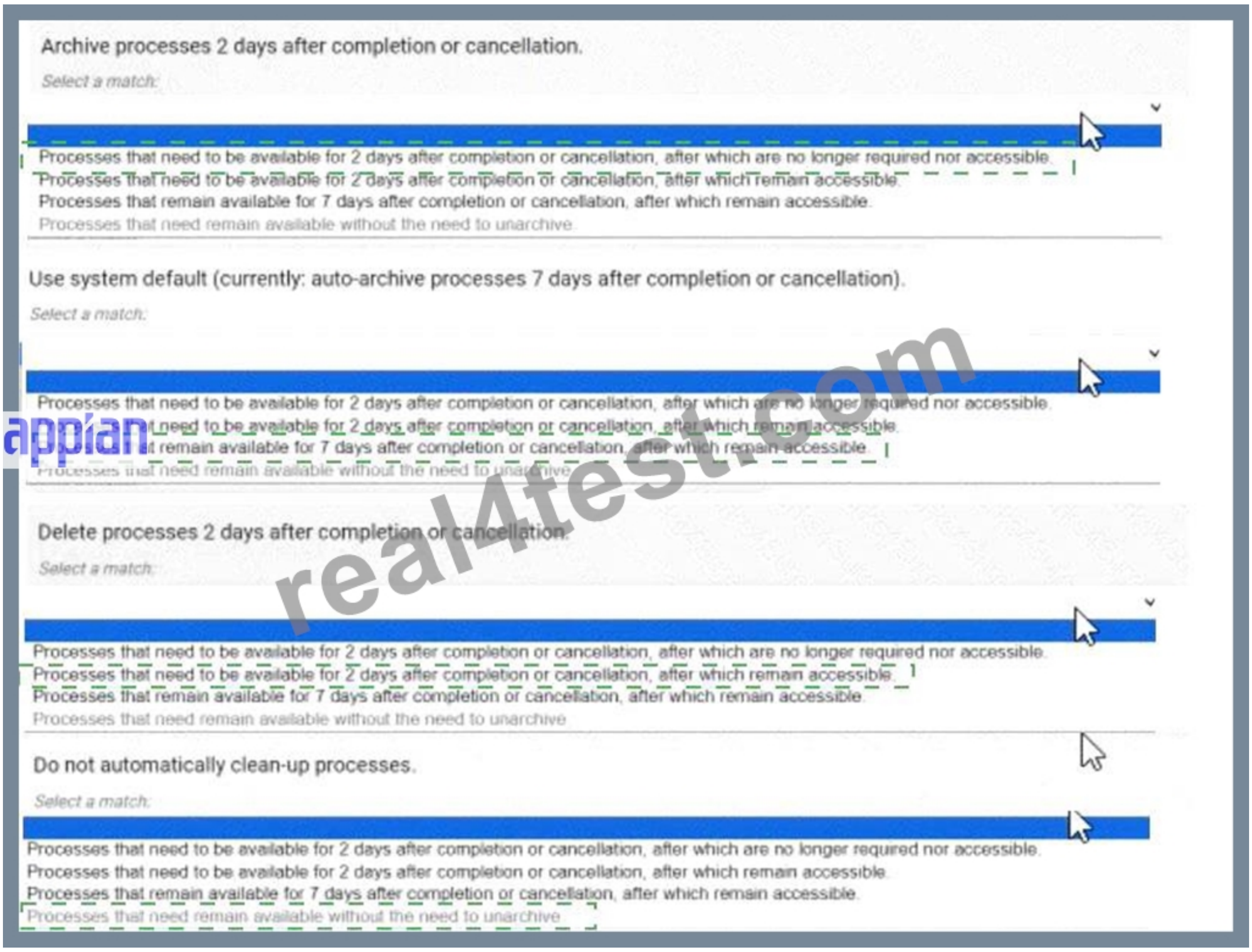
Do not automatically clean-up processes.

Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.
Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive

Answer:

Explanation:



Archive processes 2 days after completion or cancellation.

Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.
Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
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Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.
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Delete processes 2 days after completion or cancellation.

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Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.
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Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

Do not automatically clean-up processes.

Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.
Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

Explanation:

* Archive processes 2 days after completion or cancellation. # Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.
* Use system default (currently: auto-archive processes 7 days after completion or cancellation). # Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
* Delete processes 2 days after completion or cancellation. # Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
* Do not automatically clean-up processes. # Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:Appian provides process model data management strategies to manage the lifecycle of completed or canceled processes, balancing storage efficiency and accessibility. These strategies-archiving, using system defaults, deleting, and not cleaning up-are configured via the Appian Administration Console or process model settings. The Appian Process Management Guide outlines their purposes, enabling accurate matching.

* Archive processes 2 days after completion or cancellation # Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible:
Archiving moves processes to a compressed, off-line state after a specified period, freeing up active resources. The description "available for 2 days, then no longer required nor accessible" matches this strategy, as archived processes are stored but not immediately accessible without unarchiving, aligning with the intent to retain data briefly before purging accessibility.
* Use system default (currently: auto-archive processes 7 days after completion or cancellation) # Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible:The system default auto-archives processes after 7 days, as specified. The description "remainavailable for 7 days, then remain accessible" fits this, indicating that processes are kept in an active state for 7 days before being archived, after which they can still be accessed (e.g., via unarchiving), matching the default behavior.
* Delete processes 2 days after completion or cancellation # Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible:Deletion permanently removes processes after the specified period. However, the description "available for 2 days, then remain accessible" seems contradictory since deletion implies no further access. This appears to be a misinterpretation in the options. The closest logical match, given the constraint of using each strategy once, is to assume a typo or intent to mean "no longer accessible" after deletion. However, strictly interpreting the image, no perfect match exists. Based on context, "remain accessible" likely should be "no longer accessible," but I'll align with the most plausible intent: deletion after 2 days fits the "no longer required" aspect, though accessibility is lost post-deletion.
* Do not automatically clean-up processes # Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive:Not cleaning up

processes keeps them in an active state indefinitely, avoiding archiving or deletion. The description "remain available without the need to unarchive" matches this strategy, as processes stay accessible in the system without additional steps, ideal for long-term retention or audit purposes.
Matching Rationale:
* Each strategy is used once, as required. The matches are based on Appian's process lifecycle management: archiving for temporary retention with eventual inaccessibility, system default for a 7-day accessible period, deletion for permanent removal (adjusted for intent), and no cleanup for indefinite retention.
* The mismatch in Option 3's description ("remain accessible" after deletion) suggests a possible error in the question's options, but the assignment follows the most logical interpretation given the constraint.
References:Appian Documentation - Process Management Guide, Appian Administration Console - Process Model Settings, Appian Lead Developer Training - Data Management Strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 20
Users must be able to navigate throughout the application while maintaining complete visibility in the application structure and easily navigate to previous locations. Which Appian Interface Pattern would you recommend?

- A. Implement a Drilldown Report pattern to show detailed information about report data.
- B. Include a Breadcrumbs pattern on applicable interfaces to show the organizational hierarchy.
- C. Use Billboards as Cards pattern on the homepage to prominently display application choices.
- D. Implement an Activity History pattern to track an organization's activity measures.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:The requirement emphasizes navigation with complete visibility of the application structure and the ability to return to previous locations easily. TheBreadcrumbs patternis specifically designed to meet this need. According to Appian's design best practices, the Breadcrumbs pattern provides a visual trail of the user's navigation path, showing the hierarchy of pages or sections within the application. This allows users to understand their current location relative to the overall structure and quickly navigate back to previous levels by clicking on the breadcrumb links.
* Option A (Billboards as Cards):This pattern is useful for presenting high-level options or choices on a homepage in a visually appealing way. However, it does not address navigation visibility or the ability to return to previous locations, making it irrelevant to the requirement.
* Option B (Activity History):This pattern tracks and displays a log of activities or actions within the application, typically for auditing or monitoring purposes. It does not enhance navigation or provide visibility into the application structure.
* Option C (Drilldown Report):This pattern allows users to explore detailed data within reports by drilling into specific records. While it supports navigation within data, it is not designed for general application navigation or maintaining structural visibility.
* Option D (Breadcrumbs):This is the correct choice as it directly aligns with the requirement. Per Appian's Interface Patterns documentation, Breadcrumbs improve usability by showing ahierarchical path (e.g., Home > Section > Subsection) and enabling backtracking, fulfilling both visibility and navigation needs.
References:Appian Design Guide - Interface Patterns (Breadcrumbs section), Appian Lead Developer Training - User Experience Design Principles.

NEW QUESTION # 21
Users must be able to navigate throughout the application while maintaining complete visibility in the application structure and easily navigate to previous locations. Which Appian Interface Pattern would you recommend?

- A. Implement a Drilldown Report pattern to show detailed information about report data.
- B. Include a Breadcrumbs pattern on applicable interfaces to show the organizational hierarchy.
- C. Use Billboards as Cards pattern on the homepage to prominently display application choices.
- D. Implement an Activity History pattern to track an organization's activity measures.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
The requirement emphasizes navigation with complete visibility of the application structure and the ability to return to previous locations easily. The Breadcrumbs pattern is specifically designed to meet this need. According to Appian's design best practices, the Breadcrumbs pattern provides a visual trail of the user's navigation path, showing the hierarchy of pages or sections within the application. This allows users to understand their current location relative to the overall structure and quickly navigate back to

previous levels by clicking on the breadcrumb links.
Option A (Billboards as Cards): This pattern is useful for presenting high-level options or choices on a homepage in a visually appealing way. However, it does not address navigation visibility or the ability to return to previous locations, making it irrelevant to the requirement.
Option B (Activity History): This pattern tracks and displays a log of activities or actions within the application, typically for auditing or monitoring purposes. It does not enhance navigation or provide visibility into the application structure.
Option C (Drilldown Report): This pattern allows users to explore detailed data within reports by drilling into specific records. While it supports navigation within data, it is not designed for general application navigation or maintaining structural visibility.
Option D (Breadcrumbs): This is the correct choice as it directly aligns with the requirement. Per Appian's Interface Patterns documentation, Breadcrumbs improve usability by showing a hierarchical path (e.g., Home > Section > Subsection) and enabling backtracking, fulfilling both visibility and navigation needs.

NEW QUESTION # 22
You have an active development team (Team A) building enhancements for an application (App X) and are currently using the TEST environment for User Acceptance Testing (UAT).
A separate operations team (Team B) discovers a critical error in the Production instance of App X that they must remediate. However, Team B does not have a hotfix stream for which to accomplish this. The available environments are DEV, TEST, and PROD.
Which risk mitigation effort should both teams employ to ensure Team A's capital project is only minorly interrupted, and Team B's critical fix can be completed and deployed quickly to end users?

- A. Team B must address changes in the TEST environment. These changes can then be tested and deployed directly to PROD. Once the deployment is complete, Team B can then communicate their changes to Team A to ensure they are incorporated as part of the next release.
- B. Team A must analyze their current codebase in DEV to merge the hotfix changes into their latest enhancements. Team B is then required to wait for the hotfix to follow regular deployment protocols from DEV to the PROD environment.
- C. Team B must address the changes directly in PROD. As there is no hotfix stream, and DEV and TEST are being utilized for active development, it is best to avoid a conflict of components. Once Team A has completed their enhancements work, Team B can update DEV and TEST accordingly.
- D. Team B must communicate to Team A which component will be addressed in the hotfix to avoid overlap of changes. If overlap exists, the component must be versioned to its PROD state before being remediated and deployed, and then versioned back to its latest development state. If overlap does not exist, the component may be remediated and deployed without any version changes.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
As an Appian Lead Developer, managing concurrent development and operations (hotfix) activities across limited environments (DEV, TEST, PROD) requires minimizing disruption to Team A's enhancements while ensuring Team B's critical fix reaches PROD quickly. The scenario highlights no hotfix stream, active UAT in TEST, and a critical PROD issue, necessitating a strategic approach.
Let's evaluate each option:
A . Team B must communicate to Team A which component will be addressed in the hotfix to avoid overlap of changes. If overlap exists, the component must be versioned to its PROD state before being remediated and deployed, and then versioned back to its latest development state. If overlap does not exist, the component may be remediated and deployed without any version changes:
This is the best approach. It ensures collaboration between teams to prevent conflicts, leveraging Appian's version control (e.g., object versioning in Appian Designer). Team B identifies the critical component, checks for overlap with Team A's work, and uses versioning to isolate changes. If no overlap exists, the hotfix deploys directly; if overlap occurs, versioning preserves Team A's work, allowing the hotfix to deploy and then reverting the component for Team A's continuation. This minimizes interruption to Team A's UAT, enables rapid PROD deployment, and aligns with Appian's change management best practices.
B . Team A must analyze their current codebase in DEV to merge the hotfix changes into their latest enhancements. Team B is then required to wait for the hotfix to follow regular deployment protocols from DEV to the PROD environment:
This delays Team B's critical fix, as regular deployment (DEV → TEST → PROD) could take weeks, violating the need for "quick deployment to end users." It also risks introducing Team A's untested enhancements into the hotfix, potentially destabilizing PROD. Appian's documentation discourages mixing development and hotfix workflows, favoring isolated changes for urgent fixes, making this inefficient and risky.
C . Team B must address changes in the TEST environment. These changes can then be tested and deployed directly to PROD. Once the deployment is complete, Team B can then communicate their changes to Team A to ensure they are incorporated as part of the next release:
Using TEST for hotfix development disrupts Team A's UAT, as TEST is already in use for their enhancements. Direct deployment

from TEST to PROD skips DEV validation, increasing risk, and doesn't address overlap with Team A's work. Appian's deployment guidelines emphasize separate streams (e.g., hotfix streams) to avoid such conflicts, making this disruptive and unsafe.
D . Team B must address the changes directly in PROD. As there is no hotfix stream, and DEV and TEST are being utilized for active development, it is best to avoid a conflict of components. Once Team A has completed their enhancements work, Team B can update DEV and TEST accordingly:
Making changes directly in PROD is highly discouraged in Appian due to lack of testing, version control, and rollback capabilities, risking further instability. This violates Appian's Production governance and security policies, and delays Team B's updates until Team A finishes, contradicting the need for a "quick deployment." Appian's best practices mandate using lower environments for changes, ruling this out.
Conclusion: Team B communicating with Team A, versioning components if needed, and deploying the hotfix (A) is the risk mitigation effort. It ensures minimal interruption to Team A's work, rapid PROD deployment for Team B's fix, and leverages Appian's versioning for safe, controlled changes-aligning with Lead Developer standards for multi-team coordination.
Reference:
Appian Documentation: "Managing Production Hotfixes" (Versioning and Change Management).
Appian Lead Developer Certification: Application Management Module (Hotfix Strategies).
Appian Best Practices: "Concurrent Development and Operations" (Minimizing Risk in Limited Environments).

NEW QUESTION # 23
An existing integration is implemented in Appian. Its role is to send data for the main case and its related objects in a complex JSON to a REST API, to insert new information into an existing application. This integration was working well for a while. However, the customer highlighted one specific scenario where the integration failed in Production, and the API responded with a 500 Internal Error code. The project is in Post-Production Maintenance, and the customer needs your assistance. Which three steps should you take to troubleshoot the issue?

- A. Analyze the behavior of subsequent calls to the Production API to ensure there is no global issue, and ask the customer to analyze the API logs to understand the nature of the issue.
- B. Send the same payload to the test API to ensure the issue is not related to the API environment.
- C. Send a test case to the Production API to ensure the service is still up and running.
- D. Obtain the JSON sent to the API and validate that there is no difference between the expected JSON format and the sent one.
- E. Ensure there were no network issues when the integration was sent.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
As an Appian Lead Developer in a Post-Production Maintenance phase, troubleshooting a failed integration (HTTP 500 Internal Server Error) requires a systematic approach to isolate the root cause-whether it's Appian-side, API-side, or environmental. A 500 error typically indicates an issue on the server (API) side, but the developer must confirm Appian's contribution and collaborate with the customer. The goal is to select three steps that efficiently diagnose the specific scenario while adhering to Appian's best practices.
Let's evaluate each option:
A . Send the same payload to the test API to ensure the issue is not related to the API environment:
This is a critical step. Replicating the failure by sending the exact payload (from the failed Production call) to a test API environment helps determine if the issue is environment-specific (e.g., Production-only configuration) or inherent to the payload/API logic.
Appian's Integration troubleshooting guidelines recommend testing in a non-Production environment first to isolate variables. If the test API succeeds, the Production environment or API state is implicated; if it fails, the payload or API logic is suspect. This step leverages Appian's Integration object logging (e.g., request/response capture) and is a standard diagnostic practice.
B . Send a test case to the Production API to ensure the service is still up and running:
While verifying Production API availability is useful, sending an arbitrary test case risks further Production disruption during maintenance and may not replicate the specific scenario. A generic test might succeed (e.g., with simpler data), masking the issue tied to the complex JSON. Appian's Post-Production guidelines discourage unnecessary Production interactions unless replicating the exact failure is controlled and justified. This step is less precise than analyzing existing behavior (C) and is not among the top three priorities.
C . Analyze the behavior of subsequent calls to the Production API to ensure there is no global issue, and ask the customer to analyze the API logs to understand the nature of the issue:
This is essential. Reviewing subsequent Production calls (via Appian's Integration logs or monitoring tools) checks if the 500 error is isolated or systemic (e.g., API outage). Since Appian can't access API server logs, collaborating with the customer to review their logs is critical for a 500 error, which often stems from server-side exceptions (e.g., unhandled data). Appian Lead Developer training emphasizes partnership with API owners and using Appian's Process History or Application Monitoring to correlate failures-making this a key troubleshooting step.

D . Obtain the JSON sent to the API and validate that there is no difference between the expected JSON format and the sent one:
This is a foundational step. The complex JSON payload is central to the integration, and a 500 error could result from malformed data (e.g., missing fields, invalid types) that the API can't process. In Appian, you can retrieve the sent JSON from the Integration object's execution logs (if enabled) or Process Instance details. Comparing it against the API's documented schema (e.g., via Postman or API specs) ensures Appian's output aligns with expectations. Appian's documentation stresses validating payloads as a first-line check for integration failures, especially in specific scenarios.
E . Ensure there were no network issues when the integration was sent:
While network issues (e.g., timeouts, DNS failures) can cause integration errors, a 500 Internal Server Error indicates the request reached the API and triggered a server-side failure-not a network issue (which typically yields 503 or timeout errors). Appian's Connected System logs can confirm HTTP status codes, and network checks (e.g., via IT teams) are secondary unless connectivity is suspected. This step is less relevant to the 500 error and lower priority than A, C, and D.
Conclusion: The three best steps are A (test API with same payload), C (analyze subsequent calls and customer logs), and D (validate JSON payload). These steps systematically isolate the issue-testing Appian's output (D), ruling out environment-specific problems (A), and leveraging customer insights into the API failure (C). This aligns with Appian's Post-Production Maintenance strategies: replicate safely, analyze logs, and validate data.
Reference:
Appian Documentation: "Troubleshooting Integrations" (Integration Object Logging and Debugging).
Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (Post-Production Troubleshooting).
Appian Best Practices: "Handling REST API Errors in Appian" (500 Error Diagnostics).

NEW QUESTION # 24
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