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## Appian Certified Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

### NEW QUESTION # 27

You are developing a case management application to manage support cases for a large set of sites. One of the tabs in this application's site is a record grid of cases, along with information about the site corresponding to that case. Users must be able to filter cases by priority level and status.

You decide to create a view as the source of your entity-backed record, which joins the separate case/site tables (as depicted in the following image).

Which three columns should be indexed?

- A. case\_id
- B. status
- C. priority
- D. site\_id
- E. name

- F. modified\_date

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

Indexing columns can improve the performance of queries that use those columns in filters, joins, or order by clauses. In this case, the columns that should be indexed are site\_id, status, and priority, because they are used for filtering or joining the tables. Site\_id is used to join the case and site tables, so indexing it will speed up the join operation. Status and priority are used to filter the cases by the user's input, so indexing them will reduce the number of rows that need to be scanned. Name, modified\_date, and case\_id do not need to be indexed, because they are not used for filtering or joining. Name and modified\_date are only used for displaying information in the record grid, and case\_id is only used as a unique identifier for each record. Verified Appian Records Tutorial, Appian Best Practices As an Appian Lead Developer, optimizing a database view for an entity-backed record grid requires indexing columns frequently used in queries, particularly for filtering and joining. The scenario involves a record grid displaying cases with site information, filtered by "priority level" and "status," and joined via the site\_id foreign key. The image shows two tables (site and case) with a relationship via site\_id. Let's evaluate each column based on Appian's performance best practices and query patterns:

- A . site\_id: This is a primary key in the site table and a foreign key in the case table, used for joining the tables in the view. Indexing site\_id in the case table (and ensuring it's indexed in site as a PK) optimizes JOIN operations, reducing query execution time for the record grid. Appian's documentation recommends indexing foreign keys in large datasets to improve query performance, especially for entity-backed records. This is critical for the join and must be included.
- B . status: Users filter cases by "status" (a varchar column in the case table). Indexing status speeds up filtering queries (e.g., WHERE status = 'Open') in the record grid, particularly with large datasets. Appian emphasizes indexing columns used in WHERE clauses or filters to enhance performance, making this a key column for optimization. Since status is a common filter, it's essential.
- C . name: This is a varchar column in the site table, likely used for display (e.g., site name in the grid). However, the scenario doesn't mention filtering or sorting by name, and it's not part of the join or required filters. Indexing name could improve searches if used, but it's not a priority given the focus on priority and status filters. Appian advises indexing only frequently queried or filtered columns to avoid unnecessary overhead, so this isn't necessary here.
- D . modified\_date: This is a date column in the case table, tracking when cases were last updated. While useful for sorting or historical queries, the scenario doesn't specify filtering or sorting by modified\_date in the record grid. Indexing it could help if used, but it's not critical for the current requirements. Appian's performance guidelines prioritize indexing columns in active filters, making this lower priority than site\_id, status, and priority.
- E . priority: Users filter cases by "priority level" (a varchar column in the case table). Indexing priority optimizes filtering queries (e.g., WHERE priority = 'High') in the record grid, similar to status. Appian's documentation highlights indexing columns used in WHERE clauses for entity-backed records, especially with large datasets. Since priority is a specified filter, it's essential to include.
- F . case\_id: This is the primary key in the case table, already indexed by default (as PKs are automatically indexed in most databases). Indexing it again is redundant and unnecessary, as Appian's Data Store configuration relies on PKs for unique identification but doesn't require additional indexing for performance in this context. The focus is on join and filter columns, not the PK itself.

Conclusion: The three columns to index are A (site\_id), B (status), and E (priority). These optimize the JOIN (site\_id) and filter performance (status, priority) for the record grid, aligning with Appian's recommendations for entity-backed records and large datasets. Indexing these columns ensures efficient querying for user filters, critical for the application's performance.

Appian Documentation: "Performance Best Practices for Data Stores" (Indexing Strategies).

Appian Lead Developer Certification: Data Management Module (Optimizing Entity-Backed Records).

Appian Best Practices: "Working with Large Data Volumes" (Indexing for Query Performance).

## NEW QUESTION # 28

You are on a project with an application that has been deployed to Production and is live with users. The client wishes to increase the number of active users.

You need to conduct load testing to ensure Production can handle the increased usage. Review the specs for four environments in the following image.

Which environment should you use for load testing?

- A. acme
- B. acmedev
- C. acmetest
- **D. acmeuat**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The image provides the specifications for four environments in the Appian Cloud:

acmedev.appiancloud.com (acmedev): Non-production, Disk: 30 GB, Memory: 16 GB, vCPUs: 2  
acmetest.appiancloud.com (acmetest): Non-production, Disk: 75 GB, Memory: 32 GB, vCPUs: 4  
acmeuat.appiancloud.com (acmeuat): Non-production, Disk: 75 GB, Memory: 64 GB, vCPUs: 8  
acme.appiancloud.com (acme): Production, Disk: 75 GB, Memory: 32 GB, vCPUs: 4

Load testing assesses an application's performance under increased user load to ensure scalability and stability. Appian's Performance Testing Guidelines emphasize using an environment that mirrors Production as closely as possible to obtain accurate results, while avoiding direct impact on live systems.

Option A (acmeuat): This is the best choice. The UAT (User Acceptance Testing) environment (acmeuat) has the highest resources (64 GB memory, 8 vCPUs) among the non-production environments, closely aligning with Production's capabilities (32 GB memory, 4 vCPUs) but with greater capacity to handle simulated loads. UAT environments are designed to validate the application with real-world usage scenarios, making them ideal for load testing. The higher resources also allow testing beyond current Production limits to predict future scalability, meeting the client's goal of increasing active users without risking live data.

Option B (acmedev): The development environment (acmedev) has the lowest resources (16 GB memory, 2 vCPUs), which is insufficient for load testing. It's optimized for development, not performance simulation, and results would not reflect Production behavior accurately.

Option C (acme): The Production environment (acme) is live with users, and load testing here would disrupt service, violate Appian's Production Safety Guidelines, and risk data integrity. It should never be used for testing.

Option D (acmetest): The test environment (acmetest) has moderate resources (32 GB memory, 4 vCPUs), matching Production's memory and vCPUs. However, it's typically used for SIT (System Integration Testing) and has less capacity than acmeuat. While viable, it's less ideal than acmeuat for simulating higher user loads due to its resource constraints.

Appian recommends using a UAT environment for load testing when it closely mirrors Production and can handle simulated traffic, making acmeuat the optimal choice given its superior resources and non-production status.

#### NEW QUESTION # 29

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.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

#### NEW QUESTION # 30

You need to generate a PDF document with specific formatting. Which approach would you recommend?

- A. Use the PDF from XSL-FO Transformation smart service to generate the content with the specific format.
- B. Use the Word Doc from Template smart service in a process model to add the specific format.
- C. Create an embedded interface with the necessary content and ask the user to use the browser "Print" functionality to save it as a PDF.
- D. There is no way to fulfill the requirement using Appian. Suggest sending the content as a plain email instead.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

As an Appian Lead Developer, generating a PDF with specific formatting is a common requirement, and Appian provides several tools to achieve this. The question emphasizes "specific formatting," which implies precise control over layout, styling, and content structure. Let's evaluate each option based on Appian's official documentation and capabilities:

A. Create an embedded interface with the necessary content and ask the user to use the browser "Print" functionality to save it as a PDF:

This approach involves designing an interface (e.g., using SAIL components) and relying on the browser's native print-to-PDF feature. While this is feasible for simple content, it lacks precision for "specific formatting." Browser rendering varies across devices and browsers, and print styles (e.g., CSS) are limited in Appian's control. Appian Lead Developer best practices discourage relying on client-side functionality for critical document generation due to inconsistency and lack of automation. This is not a recommended solution for a production-grade requirement.

B. Use the PDF from XSL-FO Transformation smart service to generate the content with the specific format:

This is the correct choice. The "PDF from XSL-FO Transformation" smart service (available in Appian's process modeling toolkit)

allows developers to generate PDFs programmatically with precise formatting using XSL-FO (Extensible Stylesheet Language Formatting Objects). XSL-FO provides fine-grained control over layout, fonts, margins, and styling-ideal for "specific formatting" requirements. In a process model, you can pass XML data and an XSL-FO stylesheet to this smart service, producing a downloadable PDF. Appian's documentation highlights this as the preferred method for complex PDF generation, making it a robust, scalable, and Appian-native solution.

C . Use the Word Doc from Template smart service in a process model to add the specific format:

This option uses the "Word Doc from Template" smart service to generate a Microsoft Word document from a template (e.g., a .docx file with placeholders). While it supports formatting defined in the template and can be converted to PDF post-generation (e.g., via a manual step or external tool), it's not a direct PDF solution. Appian doesn't natively convert Word to PDF within the platform, requiring additional steps outside the process model. For "specific formatting" in a PDF, this is less efficient and less precise than the XSL-FO approach, as Word templates are better suited for editable documents rather than final PDFs.

D . There is no way to fulfill the requirement using Appian. Suggest sending the content as a plain email instead:

This is incorrect. Appian provides multiple tools for document generation, including PDFs, as evidenced by options B and C.

Suggesting a plain email fails to meet the requirement of generating a formatted PDF and contradicts Appian's capabilities. Appian Lead Developer training emphasizes leveraging platform features to meet business needs, ruling out this option entirely.

Conclusion: The PDF from XSL-FO Transformation smart service (B) is the recommended approach. It provides direct PDF generation with specific formatting control within Appian's process model, aligning with best practices for document automation and precision. This method is scalable, repeatable, and fully supported by Appian's architecture.

Appian Documentation: "PDF from XSL-FO Transformation Smart Service" (Process Modeling > Smart Services).

Appian Lead Developer Certification: Document Generation Module (PDF Generation Techniques).

Appian Best Practices: "Generating Documents in Appian" (XSL-FO vs. Template-Based Approaches).

## NEW QUESTION # 31

You are the lead developer for an Appian project, in a backlog refinement meeting. You are presented with the following user story: "As a restaurant customer, I need to be able to place my food order online to avoid waiting in line for takeout." Which two functional acceptance criteria would you consider 'good'?

- A. The user cannot submit the form without filling out all required fields.
- B. The user will click Save, and the order information will be saved in the ORDER table and have audit history.
- C. The user will receive an email notification when their order is completed.
- D. The system must handle up to 500 unique orders per day.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

As an Appian Lead Developer, defining "good" functional acceptance criteria for a user story requires ensuring they are specific, testable, and directly tied to the user's need (placing an online food order to avoid waiting in line). Good criteria focus on functionality, usability, and reliability, aligning with Appian's Agile and design best practices. Let's evaluate each option:

A . The user will click Save, and the order information will be saved in the ORDER table and have audit history:

This is a "good" criterion. It directly validates the core functionality of the user story-placing an order online. Saving order data in the ORDER table (likely via a process model or Data Store Entity) ensures persistence, and audit history (e.g., using Appian's audit logs or database triggers) tracks changes, supporting traceability and compliance. This is specific, testable (e.g., verify data in the table and logs), and essential for the user's goal, aligning with Appian's data management and user experience guidelines.

B . The user will receive an email notification when their order is completed:

While useful, this is a "nice-to-have" enhancement, not a core requirement of the user story. The story focuses on placing an order online to avoid waiting, not on completion notifications. Email notifications add value but aren't essential for validating the primary functionality. Appian's user story best practices prioritize criteria tied to the main user need, making this secondary and not "good" in this context.

C . The system must handle up to 500 unique orders per day:

This is a non-functional requirement (performance/scalability), not a functional acceptance criterion. It describes system capacity, not specific user behavior or functionality. While important for design, it's not directly testable for the user story's outcome (placing an order) and isn't tied to the user's experience. Appian's Agile methodologies separate functional and non-functional requirements, making this less relevant as a "good" criterion here.

D . The user cannot submit the form without filling out all required fields:

This is a "good" criterion. It ensures data integrity and usability by preventing incomplete orders, directly supporting the user's ability to place a valid online order. In Appian, this can be implemented using form validation (e.g., required attributes in SAIL interfaces or process model validations), making it specific, testable (e.g., verify form submission fails with missing fields), and critical for a reliable user experience. This aligns with Appian's UI design and user story validation standards.

Conclusion: The two "good" functional acceptance criteria are A (order saved with audit history) and D (required fields enforced).



