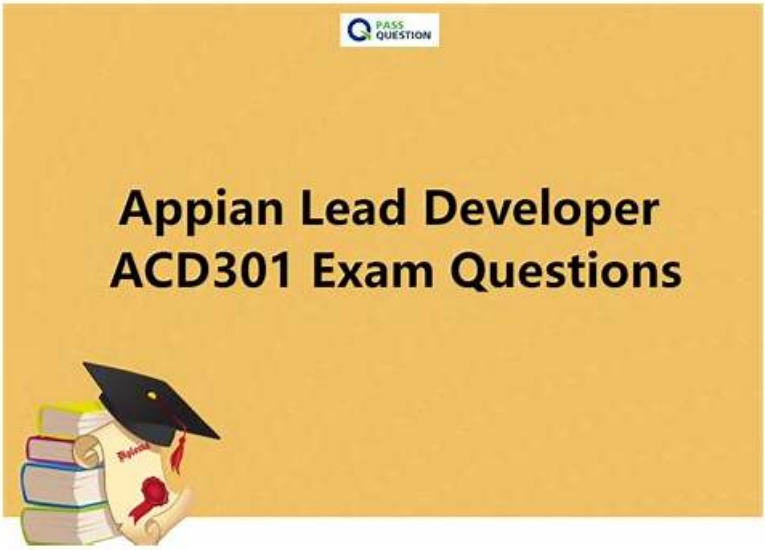
認定するAppian ACD301｜更新するACD301日本語版トレーリング試験｜試験の準備方法Appian Lead Developer資格問題集



P.S. PassTestがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいACD301ダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=12qwGpgFKwjwaJ5b2LncVqwWUtFrpNi3a

私たちの努力は自分の人生に更なる可能性を増加するためのことであるとよく思われます。あなたは弊社PassTestのAppian ACD301試験問題集を利用し、試験に一回合格しました。Appian ACD301試験認証証明書を持つ皆様は面接のとき、他の面接人員よりもっと多くのチャンスがあります。その他、ACD301試験認証証明書も仕事昇進にたくさんのメリットを与えられます。

PassTestのAppianのACD301試験トレーニング資料は試験問題と解答を含まれて、豊富な経験を持っているIT業種の専門家が長年の研究を通じて作成したものです。その権威性は言うまでもありません。うちのAppianのACD301試験トレーニング資料を購入する前に、PassTestのサイトで、一部分のフリーな試験問題と解答をダンロードでき、試用してみます。君がうちの学習教材を購入した後、私たちは一年間で無料更新サービスを提供することができます。

>> ACD301日本語版トレーリング <<

素敵なAppian ACD301｜権威のあるACD301日本語版トレーリング試験｜試験の準備方法Appian Lead Developer資格問題集

あなたはAppianのACD301の資料を探すのに悩んでいますか。心配しないでください。私たちを見つけるのはあなたのAppianのACD301試験に合格する保障からです。数年以来IT認証試験のためのソフトを開発している我々PassTestチームは国際的に大好評を博しています。我々はAppianのACD301のような重要な試験を準備しているあなたに一番全面的で有効なヘルプを提供します。

Appian ACD301 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• プラットフォーム管理：このセクションでは、Appianシステム管理者のスキルを評価します。環境間でのアプリケーションの展開、プラットフォームレベルの問題のトラブルシューティング、環境設定の構成、プラットフォームアーキテクチャの理解など、プラットフォーム運用の管理能力が問われます。受験者は、Appianサポートをいつ呼び出すべきか、また、安定性とパフォーマンスを維持するために管理コンソールの設定を調整する方法も理解していることが求められます。

トピック 2	• プロジェクトおよびリソース管理：この試験セクションでは、アジャイルプロジェクトリーダーのスキルを評価します。ビジネス要件の解釈、設計オプションの推奨、そして技術的なデリバリーを通してアジャイルチームをリードするスキルが問われます。さらに、ガバナンスとプロセス標準化も問われます。
トピック 3	• スケーラビリティとパフォーマンスを積極的に設計：この試験セクションでは、アプリケーションパフォーマンスエンジニアのスキルを評価し、スケーラブルなアプリケーションの構築とAppianコンポーネントのパフォーマンス最適化について学びます。負荷テストの計画、アプリケーションレベルでのパフォーマンス問題の診断、信頼性を犠牲にすることなく効率的に拡張できるシステムの設計などが含まれます。
トピック 4	• Appianの拡張：この試験セクションでは、統合スペシャリストのスキルを評価し、接続されたシステムとAPIを使用した高度な統合の構築とトラブルシューティングを網羅します。受験者は、認証の操作、プラグインの評価、必要に応じてカスタムソリューションの開発、ドキュメント生成オプションの活用によるプラットフォームの機能を拡張することが求められます。
トピック 5	• アプリケーション設計と開発：この試験セクションでは、リードAppian開発者のスキルを評価し、Appianの機能を活用してユーザーニーズを満たすアプリケーションの設計と開発について学びます。一貫性、再利用性、そしてチーム間の連携を考慮した設計も含まれます。複雑な環境で複数のスケーラブルなアプリケーションを構築するためのベストプラクティスの適用に重点が置かれます。

Appian Lead Developer 認定 ACD301 試験問題 (Q46-Q51):

質問 # 46
As part of an upcoming release of an application, a new nullable field is added to a table that contains customer data. The new field is used by a report in the upcoming release and is calculated using data from another table.
Which two actions should you consider when creating the script to add the new field?

- A. Create a script that adds the field and leaves it null.
- B. Create a rollback script that removes the field.
- C. Create a rollback script that clears the data from the field.
- D. Add a view that joins the customer data to the data used in calculation.
- E. Create a script that adds the field and then populates it.

正解：B、E

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:As an Appian Lead Developer, adding a new nullable field to a database table for an upcoming release requires careful planning to ensure data integrity, report functionality, and rollback capability. The field is used in a report and calculated from another table, so the script must handle both deployment and potential reversibility. Let's evaluate each option:
* A. Create a script that adds the field and leaves it null:Adding a nullable field and leaving it null is technically feasible (e.g., using ALTER TABLE ADD COLUMN in SQL), but it doesn't address the report's need for calculated data. Since the field is used in a report and calculated from another table, leaving it null risks incomplete or incorrect reporting until populated, delaying functionality. Appian's data management best practices recommend populating data during deployment for immediate usability, making this insufficient as a standalone action.
* B. Create a rollback script that removes the field:This is a critical action. In Appian, database changes (e.g., adding a field) must be reversible in case of deployment failure or rollback needs (e.g., during testing or PROD issues). A rollback script that removes the field (e.g., ALTER TABLE DROP COLUMN) ensures the database can return to its original state, minimizing risk. Appian's deployment guidelines emphasize rollback scripts for schema changes, making this essential for safe releases.
* C. Create a script that adds the field and then populates it:This is also essential. Since the field is nullable, calculated from another table, and used in a report, populating it during deployment ensures immediate functionality. The script can use SQL(e.g., UPDATE table SET new_field = (SELECT calculated_value FROM other_table WHERE condition)) to populate data, aligning with Appian's data fabric principles for maintaining data consistency. Appian's documentation recommends populating new fields during deployment for reporting accuracy, making this a key action.
* D. Create a rollback script that clears the data from the field:Clearing data (e.g., UPDATE table SET new_field = NULL) is less

effective than removing the field entirely. If the deployment fails, the field's existence with null values could confuse reports or processes, requiring additional cleanup. Appian's rollback strategies favor reverting schema changes completely (removing the field) rather than leaving it with nulls, making this less reliable and unnecessary compared to B.
* E. Add a view that joins the customer data to the data used in calculation:Creating a view (e.g., CREATE VIEW customer_report AS SELECT ... FROM customer_table JOIN other_table ON ...) is useful for reporting but isn't a prerequisite for adding the field. The scenario focuses on the field addition and population, not reporting structure. While a view could optimize queries, it's a secondary step, not a primary action for the script itself. Appian's data modeling best practices suggest views as post-deployment optimizations, not script requirements.
Conclusion: The two actions to consider are B (create a rollback script that removes the field) and C (create a script that adds the field and then populates it). These ensure the field is added with data for immediate report usability and provide a safe rollback option, aligning with Appian's deployment and data management standards for schema changes.
References:
* Appian Documentation: "Database Schema Changes" (Adding Fields and Rollback Scripts).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: Data Management Module (Schema Deployment Strategies).
* Appian Best Practices: "Managing Data Changes in Production" (Populating and Rolling Back Fields).

質問 # 47
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. Use the database to implement low-level pessimistic 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. Add an @Version annotation to the case CDT to manage the locking.

正解：D

解説：
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 has modified 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.

質問 # 48

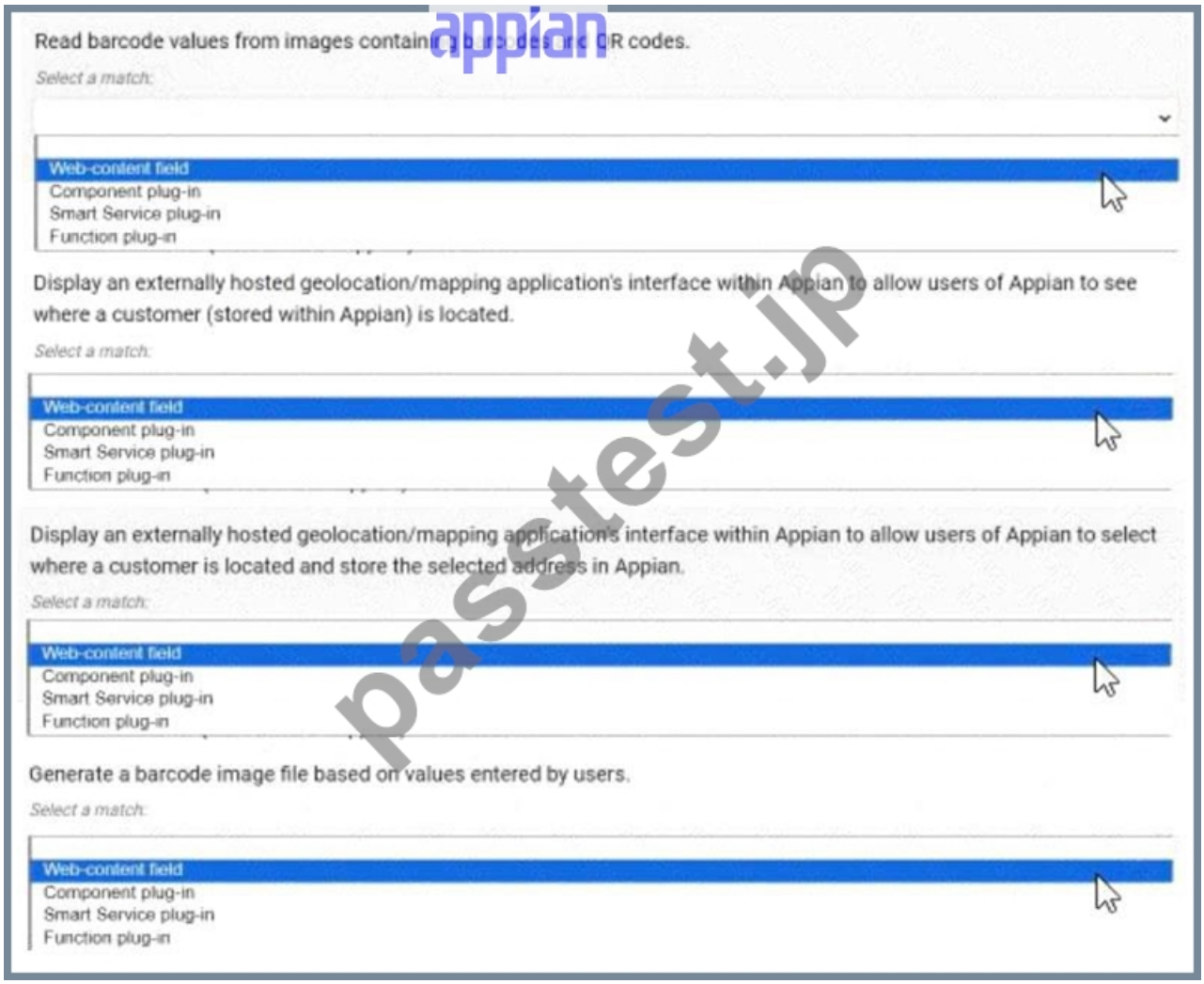
You are required to create an integration from your Appian Cloud instance to an application hosted within a customer's self-managed environment.
The customer's IT team has provided you with a REST API endpoint to test with: https://internal.network/api /api/ping.
Which recommendation should you make to progress this integration?

- A. Add Appian Cloud's IP address ranges to the customer network's allowed IP listing.
- B. Set up a VPN tunnel.
- C. Deploy the API/service into Appian Cloud.
- D. Expose the API as a SOAP-based web service.

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:As an Appian Lead Developer, integrating an Appian Cloud instance with a customer's self-managed (on-premises) environment requires addressing network connectivity, security, and Appian's cloud architecture constraints. The provided endpoint (https://internal.
network/api/api/ping) is a REST API on an internal network, inaccessible directly from Appian Cloud due to firewall restrictions and lack of public exposure. Let's evaluate each option:
* A. Expose the API as a SOAP-based web service:Converting the REST API to SOAP isn't a practical recommendation. The customer has provided a REST endpoint, and Appian fully supports REST integrations via Connected Systems and Integration objects. Changing the API to SOAP adds unnecessary complexity, development effort, and risks for the customer, with no benefit to Appian's integration capabilities. Appian's documentation emphasizes using the API's native format (REST here), making this irrelevant.
* B. Deploy the API/service into Appian Cloud:Deploying the customer's API into Appian Cloud is infeasible. Appian Cloud is a managed PaaS environment, not designed to host customer applications or APIs. The API resides in the customer's self-managed environment, and moving it would require significant architectural changes, violating security and operational boundaries. Appian's integration strategy focuses on connecting to external systems, not hosting them, ruling this out.
* C. Add Appian Cloud's IP address ranges to the customer network's allowed IP listing:This approach involves whitelisting Appian Cloud's IP ranges (available in Appian documentation) in the customer's firewall to allow direct HTTP/HTTPS requests. However, Appian Cloud's IPs are dynamic and shared across tenants, making this unreliable for long-term integrations-changes in IP ranges could break connectivity. Appian's best practices discourage relying on IP whitelisting for cloud-to-on-premises integrations due to this limitation, favoring secure tunnels instead.
* D. Set up a VPN tunnel:This is the correct recommendation. A Virtual Private Network (VPN) tunnel establishes a secure, encrypted connection between Appian Cloud and the customer's self-managed network, allowing Appian to access the internal REST API (https://internal.network/api/api/ping).
Appian supports VPNs for cloud-to-on-premises integrations, and this approach ensures reliability, security, and compliance with network policies. The customer's IT team can configure the VPN, and Appian's documentation recommends this for such scenarios, especially when dealing with internal endpoints.
Conclusion: Setting up a VPN tunnel (D) is the best recommendation. It enables secure, reliable connectivity from Appian Cloud to the customer's internal API, aligning with Appian's integration best practices for cloud- to-on-premises scenarios.
References:
* Appian Documentation: "Integrating Appian Cloud with On-Premises Systems" (VPN and Network Configuration).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (Cloud-to-On-Premises Connectivity).
* Appian Best Practices: "Securing Integrations with Legacy Systems" (VPN Recommendations).

質問 # 49
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 contain
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

正解：

解説：

Explanation:

* Read barcode values from images containing barcodes and QR codes. # Smart Service 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. # Web-content field
* 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. # Component plug-in
* Generate a barcode image file based on values entered by users. # Function plug-in Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:Appian plug-ins extend functionality by integrating custom Java code into the platform. The four approaches-Web-content field, Component plug-in, Smart Service plug-in, and Function plug-in-serve distinct purposes, and each requirement must be matched to the most appropriate one based on its use case. Appian's Plug-in Development Guide provides the framework for these decisions.

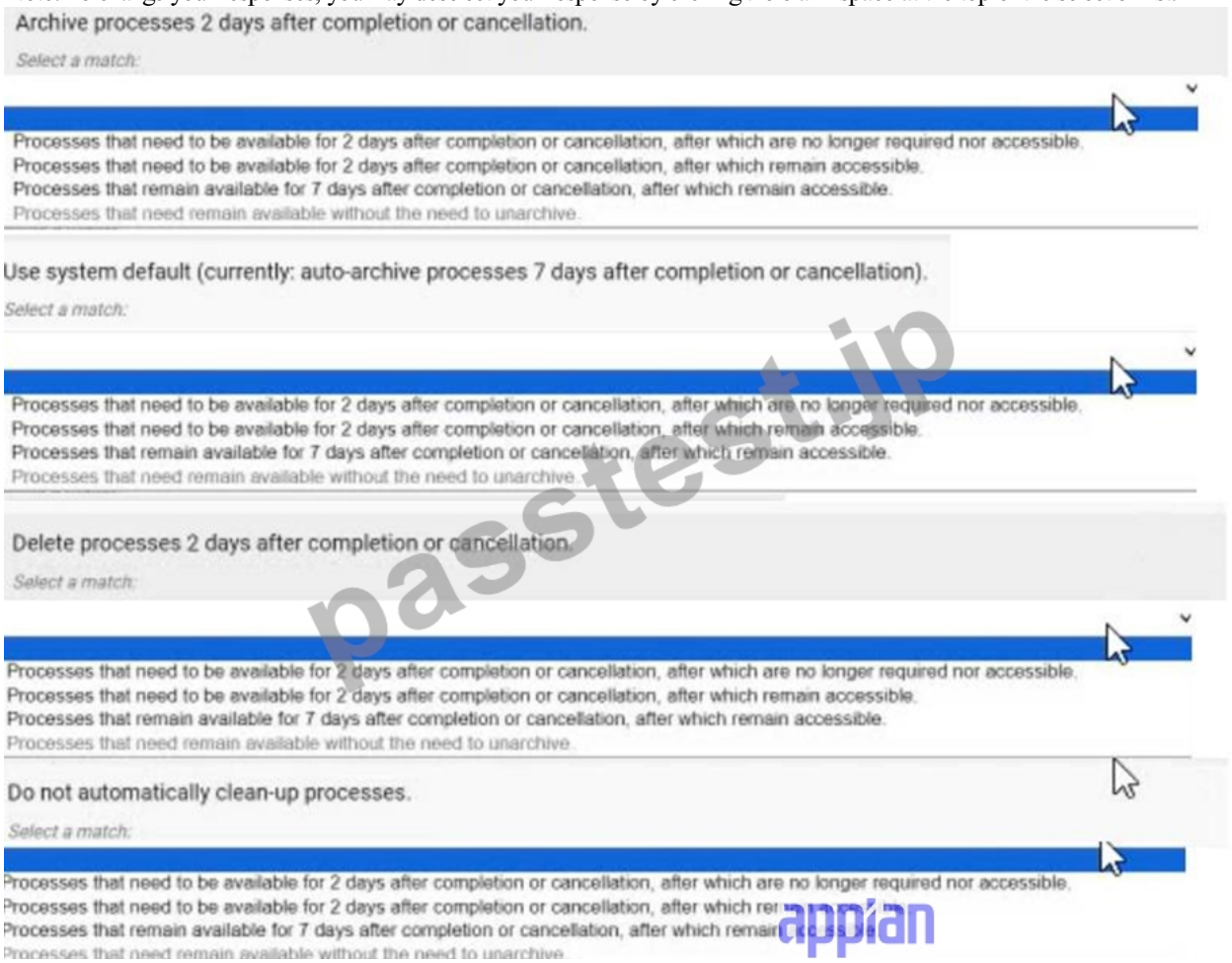
* Read barcode values from images containing barcodes and QR codes # Smart Service plug-in:
This requirement involves processing image data to extract barcode or QR code values, a task that typically occurs within a process model (e.g., as part of a workflow). A Smart Service plug-in is ideal because it allows custom Java logic to be executed as a node in a process, enabling the decoding of images and returning the extracted values to Appian. This approach integrates seamlessly with Appian's process automation, making it the best fit for data extraction tasks.

* 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 # Web-content field:
This requires embedding an external mapping interface (e.g., Google Maps) within an Appian interface.
A Web-content field is the appropriate choice, as it allows you to embed HTML, JavaScript, or iframe content from an external source directly into an Appian form or report. This approach is lightweight and does not require custom Java development, aligning with Appian's recommendation for displaying external content without interactive data storage.

* 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 # Component plug-in:This extends the previous requirement by adding interactivity (selecting an address) and datastorage. A Component plug-in is suitable because it enables the creation of a custom interface component (e.g., a map selector) that can be embedded in Appian interfaces. The plug-in can handle user interactions, communicate with the external mapping service, and update Appian data stores, offering a robust solution for interactive external integrations.

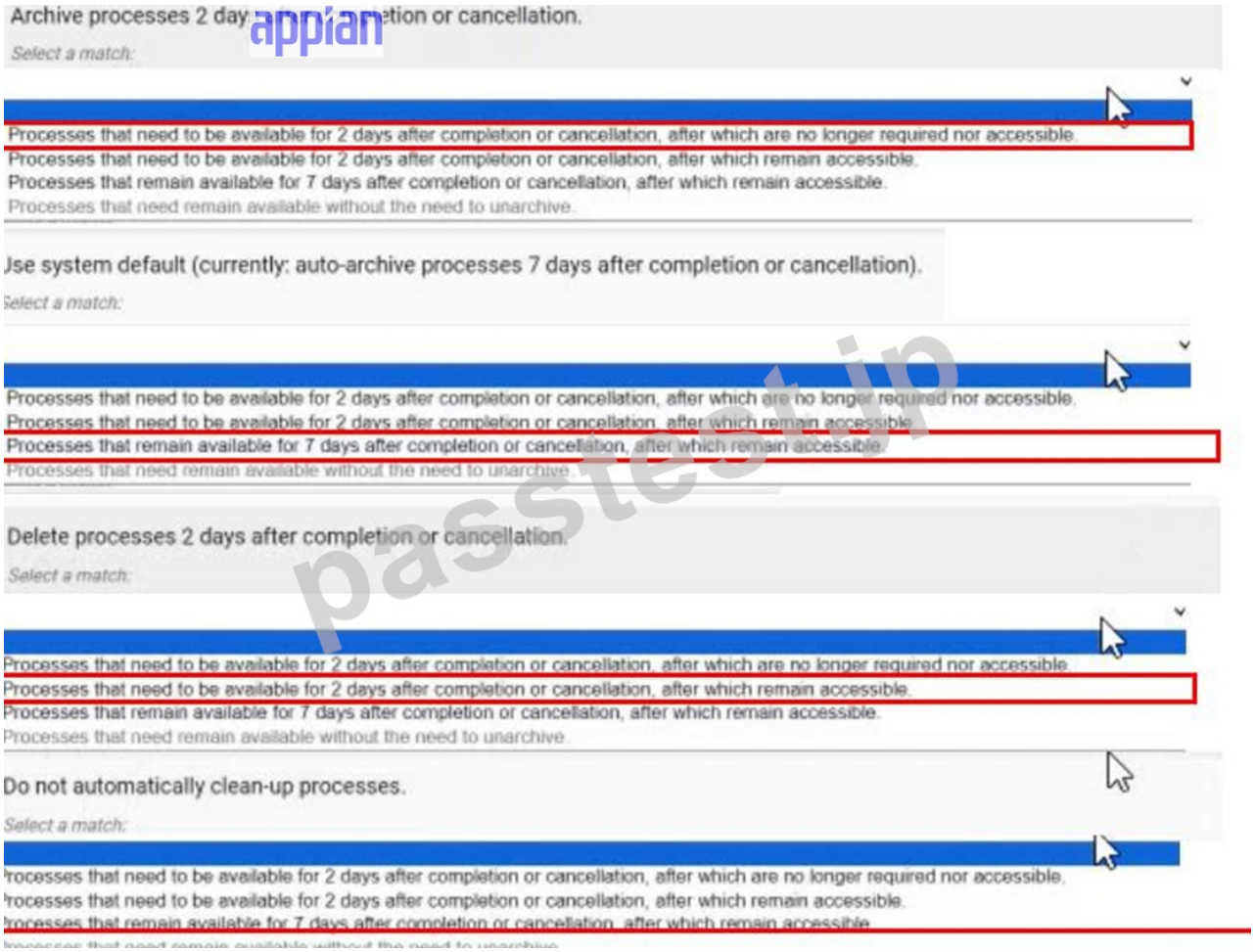
* Generate a barcode image file based on values entered by users # Function plug-in:This involves generating an image file dynamically based on user input, a task that can be executed within an expression or interface. A Function plug-in is the best match, as it allows custom Java logic to be called as an expression function (e.g., pluginGenerateBarcode(value)), returning the generated image. This approach is efficient for single-purpose operations and integrates well with Appian's expression-based design.
Matching Rationale:
* Each approach is used once, as specified, covering the spectrum of plug-in types: Smart Service for process-level tasks, Web-content field for static external display, Component plug-in for interactive components, and Function plug-in for expression-level operations.
* Appian's plug-in framework discourages overlap (e.g., using a Smart Service for display or a Component for process tasks), ensuring the selected matches align with intended use cases.
References:Appian Documentation - Plug-in Development Guide, Appian Interface Design Best Practices, Appian Lead Developer Training - Custom Integrations.

質問 # 50
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.



正解：

解説：



質問 # 51
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