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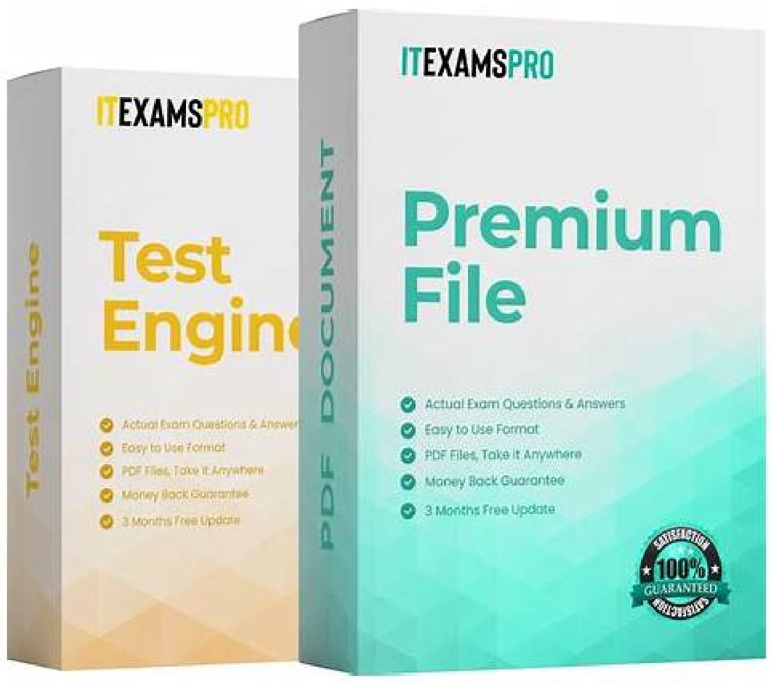

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Appian ACD301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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.

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Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17
Your client's customer management application is finally released to Production. After a few weeks of small enhancements and patches, the client is ready to build their next application. The new applicationwill leverage customer information from the first application to allow the client to launch targeted campaigns for select customers in order to increase sales. As part of the first application, your team had built a section to display key customer information such as their name, address, phone number, how long they have been a customer, etc. A similar section will be needed on the campaign record you are building. One of your developers shows you the new object they are working on for the new application and asks you to review it as they are running into a few issues. What feedback should you give?

- A. Create a duplicate version of that section designed for the campaign record.
- B. Point the developer to the relevant areas in the documentation or Appian Community where they can find more information on the issues they are running into.
- C. Provide guidance to the developer on how to address the issues so that they can proceed with their work.
- D. Ask the developer to convert the original customer section into a shared object so it can be used by the new application.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:The scenario involves reusing a customer information section from an existing application in a new application for campaign management, with the developer encountering issues. Appian's best practices emphasize reusability, efficiency, and maintainability, especially when leveraging existing components across applications.
* Option B (Ask the developer to convert the original customer section into a shared object so it can be used by the new application):This is the recommended approach. Converting the original section into a shared object (e.g., a reusable interface component) allows it to be accessed across applications without duplication. Appian's Design Guide highlights the use of shared components to promote consistency, reduce redundancy, and simplify maintenance. Since the new application requires similar customer data (name, address, etc.), reusing the existing section-after ensuring it is modular and adaptable-addresses the developer's issues while aligning with the client's goal of leveraging prior work. The developer can then adjust the shared object (e.g., via parameters) to fit the campaign context, resolving their issues collaboratively.
* Option A (Provide guidance to the developer on how to address the issues so that they can proceed with their work):While providing guidance is valuable, it doesn't address the root opportunity to reuse existing code. This option focuses on fixing the new object in isolation, potentially leading to duplicated effort if the original section could be reused instead.
* Option C (Point the developer to the relevant areas in the documentation or Appian Community where they can find more information on the issues they are running into):This is a passive approach and delays resolution. As a Lead Developer, offering direct support ora strategic solution (like reusing components) is more effective than redirecting the developer to external resources without context.
* Option D (Create a duplicate version of that section designed for the campaign record):
Duplication violates Appian's principle of DRY (Don't Repeat Yourself) and increases maintenance overhead. Any future updates to customer data display logic would need to be applied to multiple objects, risking inconsistencies.
Given the need to leverage existing customer information and the developer's issues, converting the section to a shared object is the most efficient and scalable solution.
References:Appian Design Guide - Reusability and Shared Components, Appian Lead Developer Training - Application Design and Maintenance.

NEW QUESTION # 18
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. Use Billboards as Cards pattern on the homepage to prominently display application choices.
- B. Include a Breadcrumbs pattern on applicable interfaces to show the organizational hierarchy.
- C. Implement a Drilldown Report pattern to show detailed information about report data.
- 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 # 19
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 user's login information
- B. API Key Authentication
- C. Basic Authentication with dedicated account's login information
- D. OAuth 2.0: Authorization Code Grant

Answer: D

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.
Reference:
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 # 20
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. Expose the API as a SOAP-based web service.
- C. Set up a VPN tunnel.
- D. Deploy the API/service into Appian Cloud.

Answer: C

Explanation:
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.
Reference:
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).

NEW QUESTION # 21
You add an index on the searched field of a MySQL table with many rows (>100k). The field would benefit greatly from the index in which three scenarios?

- A. The field contains a textual short business code.
- B. The field contains big integers, above and below 0.
- C. The field contains a structured JSON.
- D. The field contains many datetimes, covering a large range.
- E. The field contains long unstructured text such as a hash.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Adding an index to a searched field in a MySQL table with over 100,000 rows improves query performance by reducing the number of rows scanned during searches, joins, or filters. The benefit of an index depends on the field's data type, cardinality (uniqueness), and query patterns. MySQL indexing best practices, as aligned with Appian's Database Optimization Guidelines, highlight scenarios where indices are most effective.
Option A (The field contains a textual short business code):
This benefits greatly from an index. A short business code (e.g., a 5-10 character identifier like "CUST123") typically has high cardinality (many unique values) and is often used in WHERE clauses or joins. An index on this field speeds up exact-match queries (e.g., WHERE business_code = 'CUST123'), which are common in Appian applications for lookups or filtering.
Option C (The field contains many datetimes, covering a large range):
This is highly beneficial. Datetime fields with a wide range (e.g., transaction timestamps over years) are frequently queried with range conditions (e.g., WHERE datetime BETWEEN '2024-01-01' AND '2025-01-01') or sorting (e.g., ORDER BY datetime). An index on this field optimizes these operations, especially in large tables, aligning with Appian's recommendation to index time-based fields for performance.
Option D (The field contains big integers, above and below 0):
This benefits significantly. Big integers (e.g., IDs or quantities) with a broad range and high cardinality are ideal for indexing. Queries like WHERE id > 1000 or WHERE quantity < 0 leverage the index for efficient range scans or equality checks, a common pattern in Appian data store queries.
Option B (The field contains long unstructured text such as a hash):
This benefits less. Long unstructured text (e.g., a 128-character SHA hash) has high cardinality but is less efficient for indexing due to its size. MySQL indices on large text fields can slow down writes and consume significant storage, and full-text searches are better handled with specialized indices (e.g., FULLTEXT), not standard B-tree indices. Appian advises caution with indexing large text fields unless necessary.
Option E (The field contains a structured JSON):
This is minimally beneficial with a standard index. MySQL supports JSON fields, but a regular index on the entire JSON column is inefficient for large datasets (>100k rows) due to its variable structure. Generated columns or specialized JSON indices (e.g., using JSON_EXTRACT) are required for targeted queries (e.g., WHERE JSON_EXTRACT(json_col, '$.key') = 'value'), but this requires additional setup beyond a simple index, reducing its immediate benefit.
For a table with over 100,000 rows, indices are most effective on fields with high selectivity and frequent query usage (e.g., short codes, datetimes, integers), making A, C, and D the optimal scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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