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Appian ACD301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

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	• 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.

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Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
Your team has deployed an application to Production with an underperforming view. Unexpectedly, the production data is ten times that of what was tested, and you must remediate the issue. What is the best option you can take to mitigate their performance concerns?

- A. Introduce a data management policy to reduce the volume of data.
- B. Create a table which is loaded every hour with the latest data.
- C. Create a materialized view or table.
- D. Bypass Appian's query rule by calling the database directly with a SQL statement.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:As an Appian Lead Developer, addressing performance issues in production requires balancing Appian's best practices, scalability, and maintainability. The scenario involves an underperforming view due to a significant increase in data volume (ten times the tested amount), necessitating a solution that optimizes performance while adhering to Appian's architecture. Let's evaluate each option:
* A. Bypass Appian's query rule by calling the database directly with a SQL statement:This approach involves circumventing Appian's query rules (e.g., a!queryEntity) and directly executing SQL against the database. While this might offer a quick performance boost by avoiding Appian's abstraction layer, it violates Appian's core design principles. Appian Lead Developer documentation explicitly discourages direct database calls, as they bypass security (e.g., Appian's row-level security), auditing, and portability features. This introduces maintenance risks, dependencies on database-specific logic, and potential production instability-making it an unsustainable and non-recommended solution.
* B. Create a table which is loaded every hour with the latest data:This suggests implementing a staging table updated hourly (e.g., via an Appian process model or ETL process). While this could reduce query load by pre-aggregating data, it introduces latency (data is only fresh hourly), which may not meet real- time requirements typical in Appian applications (e.g., a customer-facing view). Additionally, maintaining an hourly refresh process adds complexity and overhead (e.g., scheduling, monitoring).
Appian's documentation favors more efficient, real-time solutions over periodic refreshes unless explicitly required, making this less optimal for immediate performance remediation.
* C. Create a materialized view or table:This is the best choice. A materialized view (or table, depending on the database) pre-computes and stores query results, significantly improving retrieval performance for large datasets. In Appian, you can integrate a materialized view with a Data Store Entity, allowing a!
queryEntity to fetch data efficiently without changing application logic. Appian Lead Developer training emphasizes leveraging database optimizations like materialized views to handle large data volumes, as they reduce query execution time while keeping data consistent with the source (via periodic or triggered refreshes, depending on the database). This aligns with Appian's performance optimization guidelines and addresses the tenfold data increase effectively.
* D. Introduce a data management policy to reduce the volume of data:This involves archiving or purging data to shrink the dataset

(e.g., moving old records to an archive table). While a long-term data management policy is a good practice (and supported by Appian's Data Fabric principles), it doesn't immediately remediate the performance issue. Reducing data volume requires business approval, policy design, and implementation-delaying resolution. Appian documentation recommends combining such strategies with technical fixes (like C), but as a standalone solution, it's insufficient for urgent production concerns.
Conclusion: Creating a materialized view or table (C) is the best option. It directly mitigates performance by optimizing data retrieval, integrates seamlessly with Appian's Data Store, and scales for large datasets-all while adhering to Appian's recommended practices. The view can be refreshed as needed (e.g., via database triggers or schedules), balancing performance and data freshness. This approach requires collaboration with a DBA to implement but ensures a robust, Appian-supported solution.
References:
* Appian Documentation: "Performance Best Practices" (Optimizing Data Queries with Materialized Views).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: Application Performance Module (Database Optimization Techniques).
* Appian Best Practices: "Working with Large Data Volumes in Appian" (Data Store and Query Performance).

NEW QUESTION # 14
For each scenario outlined, match the best tool to use to meet expectations. Each tool will be used once Note: To change your responses, you may deselected your response by clicking the blank space at the top of the selection list.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 15
You are just starting with a new team that has been working together on an application for months. They ask you to review some of their views that have been degrading in performance. The views are highly complex with hundreds of lines of SQL. What is the first step in troubleshooting the degradation?

- A. Run an explain statement on the views, identify critical areas of improvement that can be remediated without business knowledge.
- B. Go through the entire database structure to obtain an overview, ensure you understand the business needs, and then normalize the tables to optimize performance.
- C. Browse through the tables, note any tables that contain a large volume of null values, and work with your team to plan for table restructure.
- D. Go through all of the tables one by one to identify which of the grouped by, ordered by, or joined keys are currently indexed.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Troubleshooting performance degradation in complex SQL views within an Appian application requires a systematic approach. The views, described as having hundreds of lines of SQL, suggest potential issues with query execution, indexing, or join efficiency. As a new team member, the first step should focus on quickly identifying the root cause without overhauling the system prematurely. Appian's Performance Troubleshooting Guide and database optimization best practices provide the framework for this process.
Option B (Run an explain statement on the views, identify critical areas of improvement that can be remediated without business knowledge):
This is the recommended first step. Running an EXPLAIN statement (or equivalent, such as EXPLAIN PLAN in some databases) analyzes the query execution plan, revealing details like full table scans, missing indices, or inefficient joins. This technical analysis can identify immediate optimization opportunities (e.g., adding indices or rewriting subqueries) without requiring business input, allowing you to address low-hanging fruit quickly. Appian encourages using database tools to diagnose performance issues before involving stakeholders, making this a practical starting point as you familiarize yourself with the application.
Option A (Go through the entire database structure to obtain an overview, ensure you understand the business needs, and then normalize the tables to optimize performance):
This is too broad and time-consuming as a first step. Understanding business needs and normalizing tables are valuable but require collaboration with the team and stakeholders, delaying action. It's better suited for a later phase after initial technical analysis.
Option C (Go through all of the tables one by one to identify which of the grouped by, ordered by, or joined keys are currently indexed):
Manually checking indices is useful but inefficient without first knowing which queries are problematic. The EXPLAIN statement provides targeted insights into index usage, making it a more direct initial step than a manual table-by-table review.

Option D (Browse through the tables, note any tables that contain a large volume of null values, and work with your team to plan for table restructure):
Identifying null values and planning restructures is a long-term optimization strategy, not a first step. It requires team input and may not address the immediate performance degradation, which is better tackled with query-level diagnostics.
Starting with an EXPLAIN statement allows you to gather data-driven insights, align with Appian's performance troubleshooting methodology, and proceed with informed optimizations.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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. Expose the API as a SOAP-based web service.
- B. Add Appian Cloud's IP address ranges to the customer network's allowed IP listing.
- C. Deploy the API/service into Appian Cloud.
- D. Set up a VPN tunnel.

Answer: D

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.
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).

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. Ask the developer to convert the original customer section into a shared object so it can be used by the new application.
- B. Provide guidance to the developer on how to address the issues so that they can proceed with their work.
- C. Create a duplicate version of that section designed for the campaign record.
- D. 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.

Answer: A

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
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