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Appian Certified Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

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. Allow edits without locking the case CDI.
- B. Design a process report and query to determine who opened the edit form first.
- C. Use the database to implement low-level pessimistic locking.
- D. Add an `@Version` annotation to the case CDT to manage the locking.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 12

What are two advantages of having High Availability (HA) for Appian Cloud applications?

- A. Data and transactions are continuously replicated across the active nodes to achieve redundancy and avoid single points of failure.
- B. A typical Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of two active nodes.
- C. An Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of multiple active nodes running in different availability zones in different regions.
- D. In the event of a system failure, your Appian instance will be restored and available to your users in less than 15 minutes, having lost no more than the last 1 minute worth of data.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

High Availability (HA) in Appian Cloud is designed to ensure that applications remain operational and data integrity is maintained even in the face of hardware failures, network issues, or other disruptions. Appian's Cloud Architecture and HA documentation outline the benefits, focusing on redundancy, minimal downtime, and data protection. The question asks for two advantages, and the options must align with these core principles.

Option B (Data and transactions are continuously replicated across the active nodes to achieve redundancy and avoid single points of failure):

This is a key advantage of HA. Appian Cloud HA instances use multiple active nodes to replicate data and transactions in real-time across the cluster. This redundancy ensures that if one node fails, others can take over without data loss, eliminating single points of failure. This is a fundamental feature of Appian's HA setup, leveraging distributed architecture to enhance reliability, as detailed in the Appian Cloud High Availability Guide.

Option D (In the event of a system failure, your Appian instance will be restored and available to your users in less than 15 minutes,

having lost no more than the last 1 minute worth of data):

This is another significant advantage. Appian Cloud HA is engineered to provide rapid recovery and minimal data loss. The Service Level Agreement (SLA) and HA documentation specify that in the case of a failure, the system failover is designed to complete within a short timeframe (typically under 15 minutes), with data loss limited to the last minute due to synchronous replication. This ensures business continuity and meets stringent uptime and data integrity requirements.

Option A (An Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of multiple active nodes running in different availability zones in different regions):

This is a description of the HA architecture rather than an advantage. While running nodes across different availability zones and regions enhances fault tolerance, the benefit is the resulting redundancy and availability, which are captured in Options B and D. This option is more about implementation than a direct user or operational advantage.

Option C (A typical Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of two active nodes):

This is a factual statement about the architecture but not an advantage. The number of nodes (typically two or more, depending on configuration) is a design detail, not a benefit. The advantage lies in what this setup enables (e.g., redundancy and quick recovery), as covered by B and D.

The two advantages-continuous replication for redundancy (B) and fast recovery with minimal data loss (D)-reflect the primary value propositions of Appian Cloud HA, ensuring both operational resilience and data integrity for users.

The two advantages of having High Availability (HA) for Appian Cloud applications are:

B . Data and transactions are continuously replicated across the active nodes to achieve redundancy and avoid single points of failure. This is an advantage of having HA, as it ensures that there is always a backup copy of data and transactions in case one of the nodes fails or becomes unavailable. This also improves data integrity and consistency across the nodes, as any changes made to one node are automatically propagated to the other node.

D). In the event of a system failure, your Appian instance will be restored and available to your users in less than 15 minutes, having lost no more than the last 1 minute worth of data. This is an advantage of having HA, as it guarantees a high level of service availability and reliability for your Appian instance. If one of the nodes fails or becomes unavailable, the other node will take over and continue to serve requests without any noticeable downtime or data loss for your users.

NEW QUESTION # 13

You are tasked to build a large-scale acquisition application for a prominent customer. The acquisition process tracks the time it takes to fulfill a purchase request with an award.

The customer has structured the contract so that there are multiple application development teams.

How should you design for multiple processes and forms, while minimizing repeated code?

- A. Create a common objects application.
- B. Create a Center of Excellence (CoE).
- C. Create duplicate processes and forms as needed.
- D. Create a Scrum of Scrums sprint meeting for the team leads.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

As an Appian Lead Developer, designing a large-scale acquisition application with multiple development teams requires a strategy to manage processes, forms, and code reuse effectively. The goal is to minimize repeated code (e.g., duplicate interfaces, process models) while ensuring scalability and maintainability across teams. Let's evaluate each option:

A . Create a Center of Excellence (CoE):

A Center of Excellence is an organizational structure or team focused on standardizing practices, training, and governance across projects. While beneficial for long-term consistency, it doesn't directly address the technical design of minimizing repeated code for processes and forms. It's a strategic initiative, not a design solution, and doesn't solve the immediate need for code reuse. Appian's documentation mentions CoEs for governance but not as a primary design approach, making this less relevant here.

B . Create a common objects application:

This is the best recommendation. In Appian, a "common objects application" (or shared application) is used to store reusable components like expression rules, interfaces, process models, constants, and data types (e.g., CDTs). For a large-scale acquisition application with multiple teams, centralizing shared objects (e.g., rule!CommonForm, pm!CommonProcess) ensures consistency, reduces duplication, and simplifies maintenance. Teams can reference these objects in their applications, adhering to Appian's design best practices for scalability. This approach minimizes repeated code while allowing team-specific customizations, aligning with Lead Developer standards for large projects.

C . Create a Scrum of Scrums sprint meeting for the team leads:

A Scrum of Scrums meeting is a coordination mechanism for Agile teams, focusing on aligning sprint goals and resolving cross-team dependencies. While useful for collaboration, it doesn't address the technical design of minimizing repeated code-it's a process, not a solution for code reuse. Appian's Agile methodologies support such meetings, but they don't directly reduce duplication in processes

and forms, making this less applicable.

D . Create duplicate processes and forms as needed:

Duplicating processes and forms (e.g., copying interface!PurchaseForm for each team) leads to redundancy, increased maintenance effort, and potential inconsistencies (e.g., divergent logic). This contradicts the goal of minimizing repeated code and violates Appian's design principles for reusability and efficiency. Appian's documentation strongly discourages duplication, favoring shared objects instead, making this the least effective option.

Conclusion: Creating a common objects application (B) is the recommended design. It centralizes reusable processes, forms, and other components, minimizing code duplication across teams while ensuring consistency and scalability for the large-scale acquisition application. This leverages Appian's application architecture for shared resources, aligning with Lead Developer best practices for multi-team projects.

Appian Documentation: "Designing Large-Scale Applications" (Common Application for Reusable Objects).

Appian Lead Developer Certification: Application Design Module (Minimizing Code Duplication).

Appian Best Practices: "Managing Multi-Team Development" (Shared Objects Strategy).

To build a large scale acquisition application for a prominent customer, you should design for multiple processes and forms, while minimizing repeated code. One way to do this is to create a common objects application, which is a shared application that contains reusable components, such as rules, constants, interfaces, integrations, or data types, that can be used by multiple applications. This way, you can avoid duplication and inconsistency of code, and make it easier to maintain and update your applications. You can also use the common objects application to define common standards and best practices for your application development teams, such as naming conventions, coding styles, or documentation guidelines. Verified [Appian Best Practices], [Appian Design Guidance]

NEW QUESTION # 14

You are in a backlog refinement meeting with the development team and the product owner. You review a story for an integration involving a third-party system. A payload will be sent from the Appian system through the integration to the third-party system. The story is 21 points on a Fibonacci scale and requires development from your Appian team as well as technical resources from the third-party system. This item is crucial to your project's success. What are the two recommended steps to ensure this story can be developed effectively?

- A. Identify subject matter experts (SMEs) to perform user acceptance testing (UAT).
- B. Break down the item into smaller stories.
- C. Maintain a communication schedule with the third-party resources.
- D. Acquire testing steps from QA resources.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

This question involves a complex integration story rated at 21 points on the Fibonacci scale, indicating significant complexity and effort. Appian Lead Developer best practices emphasize effective collaboration, risk mitigation, and manageable development scopes for such scenarios. The two most critical steps are:

Option C (Maintain a communication schedule with the third-party resources):

Integrations with third-party systems require close coordination, as Appian developers depend on external teams for endpoint specifications, payload formats, authentication details, and testing support. Establishing a regular communication schedule ensures alignment on requirements, timelines, and issue resolution. Appian's Integration Best Practices documentation highlights the importance of proactive communication with external stakeholders to prevent delays and misunderstandings, especially for critical project components.

Option D (Break down the item into smaller stories):

A 21-point story is considered large by Agile standards (Fibonacci scale typically flags anything above 13 as complex). Appian's Agile Development Guide recommends decomposing large stories into smaller, independently deliverable pieces to reduce risk, improve testability, and enable iterative progress. For example, the integration could be split into tasks like designing the payload structure, building the integration object, and testing the connection-each manageable within a sprint. This approach aligns with the principle of delivering value incrementally while maintaining quality.

Option A (Acquire testing steps from QA resources): While QA involvement is valuable, this step is more relevant during the testing phase rather than backlog refinement or development preparation. It's not a primary step for ensuring effective development of the story.

Option B (Identify SMEs for UAT): User acceptance testing occurs after development, during the validation phase. Identifying SMEs is important but not a key step in ensuring the story is developed effectively during the refinement and coding stages.

By choosing C and D, you address both the external dependency (third-party coordination) and internal complexity (story size), ensuring a smoother development process for this critical integration.

NEW QUESTION # 15

You are selling up a new cloud environment. The customer already has a system of record for its employees and doesn't want to re-create them in Appian. so you are going to Implement LDAP authentication.

What are the next steps to configure LDAP authentication?

To answer, move the appropriate steps from the Option list to the Answer List area, and arrange them in the correct order. You may or may not use all the steps.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 16

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