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Appian ACD301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

Your Appian project just went live with the following environment setup: DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD. Your client is considering adding a support team to manage production defects and minor enhancements, while the original development team focuses on Phase 2. Your client is asking you for a new environment strategy that will have the least impact on Phase 2 development work. Which option involves the lowest additional server cost and the least code retrofit effort?

- A. Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT) > STAGE (UAT) > PROD Production support work stream: DEV2 > STAGE (SIT/UAT) > PROD
- B. Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD Production support work stream: DEV > TEST2 (SIT/UAT) > PROD
- C. Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD Production support work stream: DEV2 > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD
- D. Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT) > STAGE (UAT) > PROD Production support work stream: DEV > TEST2 (SIT/UAT) > PROD

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

The goal is to design an environment strategy that minimizes additional server costs and code retrofit effort while allowing the support team to manage production defects and minor enhancements without disrupting the Phase 2 development team. The current setup (DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD) uses a single development and testing pipeline, and the client wants to segregate support activities from Phase 2 development. Appian's Environment Management Best Practices emphasize scalability, cost efficiency, and minimal refactoring when adjusting environments.

Option C (Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD; Production support work stream: DEV > TEST2 (SIT/UAT) > PROD):

This option is the most cost-effective and requires the least code retrofit effort. It leverages the existing DEV environment for both teams but introduces a separate TEST2 environment for the support team's SIT/UAT activities. Since DEV is already shared, no new development server is needed, minimizing server costs. The existing code in DEV and TEST can be reused for TEST2 by exporting and importing packages, with minimal adjustments (e.g., updating environment-specific configurations). The Phase 2 team continues using the original TEST environment, avoiding disruption. Appian supports multiple test environments branching from a single DEV, and the PROD environment remains shared, aligning with the client's goal of low impact on Phase 2. The support team can handle defects and enhancements in TEST2 without interfering with development workflows.

Option A (Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT) > STAGE (UAT) > PROD; Production support work stream: DEV > TEST2 (SIT/UAT) > PROD):

This introduces a STAGE environment for UAT in the Phase 2 stream, adding complexity and potentially requiring code updates to accommodate the new environment (e.g., adjusting deployment scripts). It also requires a new TEST2 server, increasing costs compared to Option C, where TEST2 reuses existing infrastructure.

Option B (Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT) > STAGE (UAT) > PROD; Production support work stream: DEV2 > STAGE (SIT/UAT) > PROD):

This option adds both a DEV2 server for the support team and a STAGE environment, significantly increasing server costs. It also requires refactoring code to support two development environments (DEV and DEV2), including duplicating or synchronizing objects, which is more effort than reusing a single DEV.

Option D (Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD; Production support work stream: DEV2 > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD):

This introduces a DEV2 server for the support team, adding server costs. Sharing the TEST environment between teams could lead to conflicts (e.g., overwriting test data), potentially disrupting Phase 2 development. Code retrofit effort is higher due to managing two DEV environments and ensuring TEST compatibility.

Cost and Retrofit Analysis:

Server Cost: Option C avoids new DEV or STAGE servers, using only an additional TEST2, which can often be provisioned on existing hardware or cloud resources with minimal cost. Options A, B, and D require additional servers (TEST2, DEV2, or STAGE), increasing expenses.

Code Retrofit: Option C minimizes changes by reusing DEV and PROD, with TEST2 as a simple extension. Options A and B

require updates for STAGE, and B and D involve managing multiple DEV environments, necessitating more significant refactoring. Appian's recommendation for environment strategies in such scenarios is to maximize reuse of existing infrastructure and avoid unnecessary environment proliferation, making Option C the optimal choice.

NEW QUESTION # 30

You are running an inspection as part of the first deployment process from TEST to PROD. You receive a notice that one of your objects will not deploy because it is dependent on an object from an application owned by a separate team.

What should be your next step?

- A. Push a functionally viable package to PROD without the dependencies, and plan the rest of the deployment accordingly with the other team's constraints.
- B. Create your own object with the same code base, replace the dependent object in the application, and deploy to PROD.
- **C. Halt the production deployment and contact the other team for guidance on promoting the object to PROD.**
- D. Check the dependencies of the necessary object. Deploy to PROD if there are few dependencies and it is low risk.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation: As an Appian Lead Developer, managing a deployment from TEST to PROD requires careful handling of dependencies, especially when objects from another team's application are involved. The scenario describes a dependency issue during deployment, signaling a need for collaboration and governance. Let's evaluate each option:

* A. Create your own object with the same code base, replace the dependent object in the application, and deploy to PROD: This approach involves duplicating the object, which introduces redundancy, maintenance risks, and potential version control issues. It violates Appian's governance principles, as objects should be owned and managed by their respective teams to ensure consistency and avoid conflicts. Appian's deployment best practices discourage duplicating objects unless absolutely necessary, making this an unsustainable and risky solution.

* B. Halt the production deployment and contact the other team for guidance on promoting the object to PROD: This is the correct step. When an object from another application (owned by a separate team) is a dependency, Appian's deployment process requires coordination to ensure both applications' objects are deployed in sync. Halting the deployment prevents partial deployments that could break functionality, and contacting the other team aligns with Appian's collaboration and governance guidelines. The other team can provide the necessary object version, adjust their deployment timeline, or resolve the dependency, ensuring a stable PROD environment.

* C. Check the dependencies of the necessary object. Deploy to PROD if there are few dependencies and it is low risk: This approach risks deploying an incomplete or unstable application if the dependency isn't fully resolved. Even with "few dependencies" and "low risk," deploying without the other team's object could lead to runtime errors or broken functionality in PROD. Appian's documentation emphasizes thorough dependency management during deployment, requiring all objects (including those from other applications) to be promoted together, making this risky and not recommended.

* D. Push a functionally viable package to PROD without the dependencies, and plan the rest of the deployment accordingly with the other team's constraints: Deploying without dependencies creates an incomplete solution, potentially leaving the application non-functional or unstable in PROD. Appian's deployment process ensures all dependencies are included to maintain application integrity, and partial deployments are discouraged unless explicitly planned (e.g., phased rollouts). This option delays resolution and increases risk, contradicting Appian's best practices for Production stability.

Conclusion: Halting the production deployment and contacting the other team for guidance (B) is the next step. It ensures proper collaboration, aligns with Appian's governance model, and prevents deployment errors, providing a safe and effective resolution.

References:

- * Appian Documentation: "Deployment Best Practices" (Managing Dependencies Across Applications).
- * Appian Lead Developer Certification: Application Management Module (Cross-Team Collaboration).
- * Appian Best Practices: "Handling Production Deployments" (Dependency Resolution).

NEW QUESTION # 31

While working on an application, you have identified oddities and breaks in some of your components. How can you guarantee that this mistake does not happen again in the future?

- A. Ensure that the application administrator group only has designers from that application's team.
- B. Provide Appian developers with the "Designer" permissions role within Appian. Ensure that they have only basic user rights and assign them the permissions to administer their application.
- **C. Create a best practice that enforces a peer review of the deletion of any components within the application.**
- D. Design and communicate a best practice that dictates designers only work within the confines of their own application.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

As an Appian Lead Developer, preventing recurring "oddities and breaks" in application components requires addressing root causes-likely tied to human error, lack of oversight, or uncontrolled changes-while leveraging Appian's governance and collaboration features. The question implies a past mistake (e.g., accidental deletions or modifications) and seeks a proactive, sustainable solution. Let's evaluate each option based on Appian's official documentation and best practices:

A . Design and communicate a best practice that dictates designers only work within the confines of their own application:

This suggests restricting designers to their assigned applications via a policy. While Appian supports application-level security (e.g., Designer role scoped to specific applications), this approach relies on voluntary compliance rather than enforcement. It doesn't directly address "oddities and breaks"-e.g., a designer could still mistakenly alter components within their own application. Appian's documentation emphasizes technical controls and process rigor over broad guidelines, making this insufficient as a guarantee.

B . Ensure that the application administrator group only has designers from that application's team:

This involves configuring security so only team-specific designers have Administrator rights to the application (via Appian's Security settings). While this limits external interference, it doesn't prevent internal mistakes (e.g., a team designer deleting a critical component). Appian's security model already restricts access by default, and the issue isn't about unauthorized access but rather component integrity. This step is a hygiene factor, not a direct solution to the problem, and fails to "guarantee" prevention.

C . Create a best practice that enforces a peer review of the deletion of any components within the application:

This is the best choice. A peer review process for deletions (e.g., process models, interfaces, or records) introduces a checkpoint to catch errors before they impact the application. In Appian, deletions are permanent and can cascade (e.g., breaking dependencies), aligning with the "oddities and breaks" described. While Appian doesn't natively enforce peer reviews, this can be implemented via team workflows-e.g., using Appian's collaboration tools (like Comments or Tasks) or integrating with version control practices during deployment. Appian Lead Developer training emphasizes change management and peer validation to maintain application stability, making this a robust, preventive measure that directly addresses the root cause.

D . Provide Appian developers with the "Designer" permissions role within Appian. Ensure that they have only basic user rights and assign them the permissions to administer their application:

This option is confusingly worded but seems to suggest granting Designer system role permissions (a high-level privilege) while limiting developers to Viewer rights system-wide, with Administrator rights only for their application. In Appian, the "Designer" system role grants broad platform access (e.g., creating applications), which contradicts "basic user rights" (Viewer role).

Regardless, adjusting permissions doesn't prevent mistakes-it only controls who can make them. The issue isn't about access but about error prevention, so this option misses the mark and is impractical due to its contradictory setup.

Conclusion: Creating a best practice that enforces a peer review of the deletion of any components (C) is the strongest solution. It directly mitigates the risk of "oddities and breaks" by adding oversight to destructive actions, leveraging team collaboration, and aligning with Appian's recommended governance practices. Implementation could involve documenting the process, training the team, and using Appian's monitoring tools (e.g., Application Properties history) to track changes-ensuring mistakes are caught before deployment. This provides the closest guarantee to preventing recurrence.

Reference:

Appian Documentation: "Application Security and Governance" (Change Management Best Practices).

Appian Lead Developer Certification: Application Design Module (Preventing Errors through Process).

Appian Best Practices: "Team Collaboration in Appian Development" (Peer Review Recommendations).

NEW QUESTION # 32

You need to export data using an out-of-the-box Appian smart service. Which two formats are available (or data generation)?

- A. XML
- **B. CSV**
- C. JSDN
- **D. Excel**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The two formats that are available for data generation using an out-of-the-box Appian smart service are:

* A. CSV. This is a comma-separated values format that can be used to export data in a tabular form, such as records, reports, or grids. CSV files can be easily opened and manipulated by spreadsheet applications such as Excel or Google Sheets.

* C. Excel. This is a format that can be used to export data in a spreadsheet form, with multiple worksheets, formatting, formulas, charts, and other features. Excel files can be opened by Excel or other compatible applications.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

* B. XML. This is a format that can be used to export data in a hierarchical form, using tags and attributes to define the structure and

content of the data. XML files can be opened by text editors or XML parsers, but they are not supported by the out-of-the-box Appian smart service for data generation.

* D. JSON. This is a format that can be used to export data in a structured form, using objects and arrays to represent the data. JSON files can be opened by text editors or JSON parsers, but they are not supported by the out-of-the-box Appian smart service for data generation. Verified References: Appian Documentation, section "Write to Data Store Entity" and "Write to Multiple Data Store Entities".

NEW QUESTION # 33

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.

Archive processes 2 days after completion or cancellation.

Select a match:

- Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.
- Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
- Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
- Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

Use system default (currently: auto-archive processes 7 days after completion or cancellation).

Select a match:

- Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.
- Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
- Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
- Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

Delete processes 2 days after completion or cancellation.

Select a match:

- Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.
- Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
- Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
- Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

Do not automatically clean-up processes.

Select a match:

- Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.
- Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
- Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
- Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

Answer:

Explanation:

Archive processes 2 days after completion or cancellation.

Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.

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Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.

Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

NEW QUESTION # 34

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