# ACD-301적중율높은인증덤프최신버전덤프문제

Itcertkr의Appian ACD-301 덤프 구매 후 등록된 사용자가 구매일로부터 일년 이내에Appian ACD-301시험에 실패하셨다면 Itcertkr메일에 주문번호와 불합격성적표를 보내오셔서 환불신청하실수 있습니다.구매일자 이전에 발생한 시험불합격은 환불보상의 대상이 아닙니다. 개별 인증사는 불합격성적표를 발급하지 않기에 재시험신청내역을 환불증명으로 제출하시면 됩니다.

Itcertkr의 완벽한 Appian인증 ACD-301덤프는 고객님이Appian인증 ACD-301시험을 패스하는 지름길입니다. 시간과 돈을 적게 들이는 반면 효과는 십점만점에 십점입니다. Itcertkr의 Appian인증 ACD-301덤프를 선택하시면 고객님께서 원하시는 시험점수를 받아 자격증을 쉽게 취득할수 있습니다.

**>> ACD-301적중율 높은 인증덤프 <<**

## 최신 ACD-301적중율 높은 인증덤프 덤프샘플문제 체험하기

Appian ACD-301 인증시험 최신버전덤프만 마련하시면Appian ACD-301시험패스는 바로 눈앞에 있습니다. 주문하시면 바로 사이트에서 pdf파일을 다운받을수 있습니다. Appian ACD-301 덤프의 pdf버전은 인쇄 가능한 버전이라 공부하기도 편합니다. Appian ACD-301 덤프샘플문제를 다운받은후 굳게 믿고 주문해보세요. 궁금한 점이 있으시면 온라인서비스나 메일로 상담받으시면 됩니다.

## 최신 Appian Certification Program ACD-301 무료샘플문제 (Q30-Q35):

**질문 # 30**
You are on a protect with an application that has been deployed to Production and is live with users. The client wishes to increase the number of active users.
You need to conduct load testing to ensure Production can handle the increased usage Review the specs for four environments in the following image.
Which environment should you use for load testing7

- A. acme
- B. acmedev
- C. acmetest
- D. acmeuat

**정답： D**

**설명:**
The image provides the specifications for four environments in the Appian Cloud:
acmedev.appiancloud.com (acmedev): Non-production, Disk: 30 GB, Memory: 16 GB, vCPUs: 2 acmetest.appiancloud.com (acmetest): Non-production, Disk: 75 GB, Memory: 32 GB, vCPUs: 4 acmeuat.appiancloud.com (acmeuat): Non-production, Disk: 75 GB, Memory: 64 GB, vCPUs: 8 acme.appiancloud.com (acme): Production, Disk: 75 GB, Memory: 32 GB, vCPUs: 4
Load testing assesses an application's performance under increased user load to ensure scalability and stability. Appian's Performance Testing Guidelines emphasize using an environment that mirrors Production as closely as possible to obtain accurate results, while avoiding direct impact on live systems.
Option A (acmeuat):This is the best choice. The UAT (User Acceptance Testing) environment (acmeuat) has the highest resources (64 GB memory, 8 vCPUs) among the non-production environments, closely aligning with Production's capabilities (32 GB memory, 4 vCPUs) but with greater capacity to handle simulated loads. UAT environments are designed to validate the application with real-world usage scenarios, making them ideal for load testing. The higher resources also allow testing beyond current Production limits to predict future scalability, meeting the client's goal of increasing active users without risking live data.
Option B (acmedev):The development environment (acmedev) has the lowest resources (16 GB memory, 2 vCPUs), which is insufficient for load testing. It's optimized for development, not performance simulation, and results would not reflect Production behavior accurately.
Option C (acme):The Production environment (acme) is live with users, and load testing here would disrupt service, violate Appian's Production Safety Guidelines, and risk data integrity. It should never be used for testing.
Option D (acmetest):The test environment (acmetest) has moderate resources (32 GB memory, 4 vCPUs), matching Production's memory and vCPUs. However, it's typically used for SIT (System Integration Testing) and has less capacity than acmeuat. While viable, it's less ideal than acmeuat for simulating higher user loads due to its resource constraints.
Appian recommends using a UAT environment for load testing when it closely mirrors Production and can handle simulated traffic, making acmeuat the optimal choice given its superior resources and non-production status.

**질문 # 31**
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. Halt the production deployment and contact the other team for guidance on promoting the object to PROD.
- B. Create your own object with the same code base, replace the dependent object in the application, and deploy to PROD.
- C. Check the dependencies of the necessary object. Deploy to PROD if there are few dependencies and it is low risk.
- 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.

**정답： A**

**설명:**
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.
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).

### 질문 # 32

You have created a Web API in Appian with the following URL to call it: https://exampleappiancloud.com/suite/webapi/user_management/users?username=john.smith. Which is the correct syntax for referring to the username parameter?

- A. httpRequest.formData.username
- B. httpRequest.queryParameters.username
- C. httpRequest.users.username
- D. httpRequest.queryParameters.users.username

### 정답：B

### 설명：

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
In Appian, when creating a Web API, parameters passed in the URL (e.g., query parameters) are accessed within the Web API expression using the httpRequest object. The URL https://exampleappiancloud.com/suite/webapi/user_management/users?username=john.smith includes a query parameter username with the value john.smith. Appian's Web API documentation specifies how to handle such parameters in the expression rule associated with the Web API.
Option D (httpRequest.queryParameters.username):
This is the correct syntax. The httpRequest.queryParameters object contains all query parameters from the URL. Since username is a single query parameter, you access it directly as httpRequest.queryParameters.username. This returns the value john.smith as a text string, which can then be used in the Web API logic (e.g., to query a user record). Appian's expression language treats query parameters as key-value pairs under queryParameters, making this the standard approach.
Option A (httpRequest.queryParameters.users.username):
This is incorrect. The users part suggests a nested structure (e.g., users as a parameter containing a username subfield), which does not match the URL. The URL only defines username as a top-level query parameter, not a nested object.
Option B (httpRequest.users.username):
This is invalid. The httpRequest object does not have a direct users property. Query parameters are accessed via queryParameters, and there's no indication of a users object in the URL or Appian's Web API model.
Option C (httpRequest.formData.username):
This is incorrect. The httpRequest.formData object is used for parameters passed in the body of a POST or PUT request (e.g., form submissions), not for query parameters in a GET request URL. Since the username is part of the query string (?username=john.smith), formData does not apply.
The correct syntax leverages Appian's standard handling of query parameters, ensuring the Web API can process the username value effectively.

### 질문 # 33

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

**정답: C,D,E**

**설명:**

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.

### 질문 # 34

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. Go through the entire database structure to obtain an overview, ensure you understand the business needs, and then normalize the tables to optimize performance.
- B. Go through all of the tables one by one to identify which of the grouped by, ordered by, or joined keys are currently indexed.
- C. Run an explain statement on the views, identify critical areas of improvement that can be remediated without business knowledge.
- 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.

**정답：C**

**설명：**
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.

**질문 # 35**
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**ACD-301인증시험 덤프자료**: https://www.itcertkr.com/ACD-301_exam.html

더 늦기전에 ACD-301 덤프로 시험패스하여 다른 분들보다 한걸음 빠르게 자격증을 취득하지 않으실래요, 만약 Itcertkr에서 제공하는Appian ACD-301인증시험덤프를 장바구니에 넣는다면 여러분은 많은 시간과 정신력을 절약하실 수 있습니다, 우리 Itcertkr ACD-301인증시험 덤프자료 의 문제집들은 모두 100%보장 도를 자랑하며 만약 우리Itcertkr ACD-301인증시험 덤프자료의 제품을 구매하였다면Appian ACD-301인증시험 덤프자료관련 시험패스와 자격증취득은 근심하지 않으셔도 됩니다, Appian ACD-301적중율 높은 인증덤프 Pass4Tes의 인증시험적중 율은 아주 높습니다.

거기다 저는 마왕님이 슬퍼할 만한 일은 하고 싶지 않군요, 방란, 오늘 한 말은 나만 알고 있겠다, 더 늦기전에 ACD-301 덤프로 시험패스하여 다른 분들보다 한걸음 빠르게 자격증을 취득하지 않으실래요, 만약Itcertkr에서 제공하는Appian ACD-301인증시험덤프를 장바구니에 넣는다면 여러분은 많은 시간과 정신력을 절약하실 수 있습니다.

# 최신버전 ACD-301적중율 높은 인증덤프 퍼펙트한 덤프의 모든 문제를 기억하면 시험패스 가능

우리 Itcertkr 의 문제집들은 모두 100%보장 도를 자랑하며 만약 우리Itcertkr ACD-301의 제품을 구매하였다면Appian 관련 시험패스와 자격증취득은 근심하지 않으셔도 됩니다, Pass4Tes의 인증시험적중 율은 아주 높습니다.

ACD-301덤프는 실제시험 출제방향에 초점을 두어 연구제작한 시험준비 공부자료로서 높은 시험적중율과 시험패스율을 자랑합니다.국제적으로 승인해주는 IT자격증을 취득하시면 취직 혹은 승진이 쉬워집니다.

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- 시험패스 가능한 ACD-301적중율 높은 인증덤프 덤프데모문제 다운 □ 무료 다운로드를 위해（ ACD-301 ）를 검색하려면□ www.itdumpskr.com □을(를) 입력하십시오ACD-301인증덤프데모문제
- ACD-301시험덤프문제 □ ACD-301최신버전 공부자료 □ ACD-301최고덤프 □ 무료 다운로드를 위해 지금“ kr.fast2test.com ”에서➤ ACD-301 □검색ACD-301시험대비 최신버전 덤프샘플
- myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes