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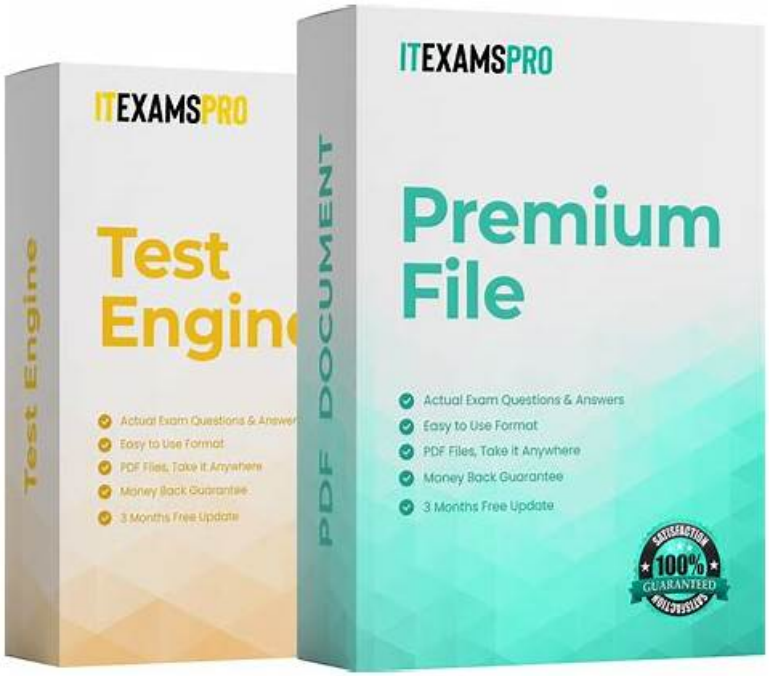

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Appian ACD301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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	• Extending Appian: This section of the exam measures skills of Integration Specialists and covers building and troubleshooting advanced integrations using connected systems and APIs. Candidates are expected to work with authentication, evaluate plug-ins, develop custom solutions when needed, and utilize document generation options to extend the platform's capabilities.
Topic 4	• 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.

Topic 5	• 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.

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Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
For each requirement, match the most appropriate approach to creating or utilizing plug-ins Each approach 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.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:
* Read barcode values from images containing barcodes and QR codes. # Smart Service plug-in
* Display an externally hosted geolocation/mapping application's interface within Appian to allow users of Appian to see where a customer (stored within Appian) is located. # Web-content field
* Display an externally hosted geolocation/mapping application's interface within Appian to allow users of Appian to select where a customer is located and store the selected address in Appian. # Component plug-in
* Generate a barcode image file based on values entered by users. # Function plug-in Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:Appian plug-ins extend functionality by integrating custom Java code into the platform. The four approaches-Web-content field, Component plug-in, Smart Service plug-in, and Function plug-in-serve distinct purposes, and each requirement must be matched to the most appropriate one based on its use case. Appian's Plug-in Development Guide provides the framework for these decisions.
* Read barcode values from images containing barcodes and QR codes # Smart Service plug-in:
This requirement involves processing image data to extract barcode or QR code values, a task that typically occurs within a process model (e.g., as part of a workflow). A Smart Service plug-in is ideal because it allows custom Java logic to be executed as a node in a process, enabling the decoding of images and returning the extracted values to Appian. This approach integrates seamlessly with Appian's process automation, making it the best fit for data extraction tasks.
* Display an externally hosted geolocation/mapping application's interface within Appian to allow users of Appian to see where a customer (stored within Appian) is located # Web-content field:
This requires embedding an external mapping interface (e.g., Google Maps) within an Appian interface.
A Web-content field is the appropriate choice, as it allows you to embed HTML, JavaScript, or iframe content from an external source directly into an Appian form or report. This approach is lightweight and does not require custom Java development, aligning with Appian's recommendation for displaying external content without interactive data storage.
* Display an externally hosted geolocation/mapping application's interface within Appian to allow users of Appian to select where a customer is located and store the selected address in Appian # Component plug-in:This extends the previous requirement by adding interactivity (selecting an address) and datastorage. A Component plug-in is suitable because it enables the creation of a custom interface component (e.g., a map selector) that can be embedded in Appian interfaces. The plug-in can handle user interactions, communicate with the external mapping service, and update Appian data stores, offering a robust solution for interactive external integrations.
* Generate a barcode image file based on values entered by users # Function plug-in:This involves generating an image file dynamically based on user input, a task that can be executed within an expression or interface. A Function plug-in is the best match, as it allows custom Java logic to be called as an expression function (e.g., pluginGenerateBarcode(value)), returning the generated image. This approach is efficient for single-purpose operations and integrates well with Appian's expression-based design.
Matching Rationale:

* Each approach is used once, as specified, covering the spectrum of plug-in types: Smart Service for process-level tasks, Web-content field for static external display, Component plug-in for interactive components, and Function plug-in for expression-level operations.
* Appian's plug-in framework discourages overlap (e.g., using a Smart Service for display or a Component for process tasks), ensuring the selected matches align with intended use cases.
References:Appian Documentation - Plug-in Development Guide, Appian Interface Design Best Practices, Appian Lead Developer Training - Custom Integrations.

NEW QUESTION # 37
A customer wants to integrate a CSV file once a day into their Appian application, sent every night at 1:00 AM. The file contains hundreds of thousands of items to be used daily by users as soon as their workday starts at 8:00 AM. Considering the high volume of data to manipulate and the nature of the operation, what is the best technical option to process the requirement?

- A. Build a complex and optimized view (relevant indices, efficient joins, etc.), and use it every time a user needs to use the data.
- B. Process what can be completed easily in a process model after each integration, and complete the most complex tasks using a set of stored procedures.
- C. Use an Appian Process Model, initiated after every integration, to loop on each item and update it to the business requirements.
- D. Create a set of stored procedures to handle the volume and the complexity of the expectations, and call it after each integration.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:As an Appian Lead Developer, handling a daily CSV integration with hundreds of thousands of items requires a solution that balances performance, scalability, and Appian's architectural strengths. The timing (1:00 AM integration, 8:00 AM availability) and data volume necessitate efficient processing and minimal runtime overhead. Let's evaluate each option based on Appian's official documentation and best practices:
* A. Use an Appian Process Model, initiated after every integration, to loop on each item and update it to the business requirements:This approach involves parsing the CSV in a process model and using a looping mechanism (e.g., a subprocess or script task with fn!forEach) to process each item. While Appian process models are excellent for orchestrating workflows, they are not optimized for high- volume data processing. Looping over hundreds of thousands of records would strain the process engine, leading to timeouts, memory issues, or slow execution-potentially missing the 8:00 AM deadline. Appian's documentation warns against using process models for bulk data operations, recommending database-level processing instead. This is not a viable solution.
* B. Build a complex and optimized view (relevant indices, efficient joins, etc.), and use it every time a user needs to use the data:This suggests loading the CSV into a table and creating an optimized database view (e.g., with indices and joins) for user queries via a!queryEntity. While this improves read performance for users at 8:00 AM, it doesn't address the integration process itself. The question focuses on processing the CSV ("manipulate" and "operation"), not just querying. Building a view assumes the data is already loaded and transformed, leaving the heavy lifting of integration unaddressed. This option is incomplete and misaligned with the requirement's focus on processing efficiency.
* C. Create a set of stored procedures to handle the volume and the complexity of the expectations, and call it after each integration:This is the best choice. Stored procedures, executed in the database, are designed for high-volume data manipulation (e.g., parsing CSV, transforming data, and applying business logic). In this scenario, you can configure an Appian process model to trigger at 1:00 AM (using a timer event) after the CSV is received (e.g., via FTP or Appian's File System utilities), then call a stored procedure via the "Execute Stored Procedure" smart service. The stored procedure can efficiently bulk-load the CSV (e.g., using SQL's BULK INSERT or equivalent), process the data, and update tables-all within the database's optimized environment. This ensures completion by 8:00 AM and aligns with Appian's recommendation to offload complex, large-scale data operations to the database layer, maintaining Appian as the orchestration layer.
* D. Process what can be completed easily in a process model after each integration, and complete the most complex tasks using a set of stored procedures:This hybrid approach splits the workload: simple tasks (e.g., validation) in a process model, and complex tasks (e.g., transformations) in stored procedures. While this leverages Appian's strengths (orchestration) and database efficiency, it adds unnecessary complexity. Managing two layers of processing increases maintenance overhead and risks partial failures (e.g., process model timeouts before stored procedures run). Appian's best practices favor a single, cohesive approach for bulk data integration, making this less efficient than a pure stored procedure solution (C).
Conclusion: Creating a set of stored procedures (C) is the best option. It leverages the database's native capabilities to handle the high volume and complexity of the CSV integration, ensuring fast, reliable processing between 1:00 AM and 8:00 AM. Appian orchestrates the trigger and integration (e.g., via a process model), while the stored procedure performs the heavy lifting-aligning with Appian's performance guidelines for large-scale data operations.
References:

* Appian Documentation: "Execute Stored Procedure Smart Service" (Process Modeling > Smart Services).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: Data Integration Module (Handling Large Data Volumes).
* Appian Best Practices: "Performance Considerations for Data Integration" (Database vs. Process Model Processing).

NEW QUESTION # 38
An existing integration is implemented in Appian. Its role is to send data for the main case and its related objects in a complex JSON to a REST API, to insert new information into an existing application. This integration was working well for a while. However, the customer highlighted one specific scenario where the integration failed in Production, and the API responded with a 500 Internal Error code. The project is in Post-Production Maintenance, and the customer needs your assistance. Which three steps should you take to troubleshoot the issue?

- A. Analyze the behavior of subsequent calls to the Production API to ensure there is no global issue, and ask the customer to analyze the API logs to understand the nature of the issue.
- B. Ensure there were no network issues when the integration was sent.
- C. Obtain the JSON sent to the API and validate that there is no difference between the expected JSON format and the sent one.
- D. Send a test case to the Production API to ensure the service is still up and running.
- E. Send the same payload to the test API to ensure the issue is not related to the API environment.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
As an Appian Lead Developer in a Post-Production Maintenance phase, troubleshooting a failed integration (HTTP 500 Internal Server Error) requires a systematic approach to isolate the root cause-whether it's Appian-side, API-side, or environmental. A 500 error typically indicates an issue on the server (API) side, but the developer must confirm Appian's contribution and collaborate with the customer. The goal is to select three steps that efficiently diagnose the specific scenario while adhering to Appian's best practices.
Let's evaluate each option:
A . Send the same payload to the test API to ensure the issue is not related to the API environment:
This is a critical step. Replicating the failure by sending the exact payload (from the failed Production call) to a test API environment helps determine if the issue is environment-specific (e.g., Production-only configuration) or inherent to the payload/API logic. Appian's Integration troubleshooting guidelines recommend testing in a non-Production environment first to isolate variables. If the test API succeeds, the Production environment or API state is implicated; if it fails, the payload or API logic is suspect. This step leverages Appian's Integration object logging (e.g., request/response capture) and is a standard diagnostic practice.
B . Send a test case to the Production API to ensure the service is still up and running:
While verifying Production API availability is useful, sending an arbitrary test case risks further Production disruption during maintenance and may not replicate the specific scenario. A generic test might succeed (e.g., with simpler data), masking the issue tied to the complex JSON. Appian's Post-Production guidelines discourage unnecessary Production interactions unless replicating the exact failure is controlled and justified. This step is less precise than analyzing existing behavior (C) and is not among the top three priorities.
C . Analyze the behavior of subsequent calls to the Production API to ensure there is no global issue, and ask the customer to analyze the API logs to understand the nature of the issue:
This is essential. Reviewing subsequent Production calls (via Appian's Integration logs or monitoring tools) checks if the 500 error is isolated or systemic (e.g., API outage). Since Appian can't access API server logs, collaborating with the customer to review their logs is critical for a 500 error, which often stems from server-side exceptions (e.g., unhandled data). Appian Lead Developer training emphasizes partnership with API owners and using Appian's Process History or Application Monitoring to correlate failures-making this a key troubleshooting step.
D . Obtain the JSON sent to the API and validate that there is no difference between the expected JSON format and the sent one:
This is a foundational step. The complex JSON payload is central to the integration, and a 500 error could result from malformed data (e.g., missing fields, invalid types) that the API can't process. In Appian, you can retrieve the sent JSON from the Integration object's execution logs (if enabled) or Process Instance details. Comparing it against the API's documented schema (e.g., via Postman or API specs) ensures Appian's output aligns with expectations. Appian's documentation stresses validating payloads as a first-line check for integration failures, especially in specific scenarios.
E . Ensure there were no network issues when the integration was sent:
While network issues (e.g., timeouts, DNS failures) can cause integration errors, a 500 Internal Server Error indicates the request reached the API and triggered a server-side failure-not a network issue (which typically yields 503 or timeout errors). Appian's Connected System logs can confirm HTTP status codes, and network checks (e.g., via IT teams) are secondary unless connectivity is suspected. This step is less relevant to the 500 error and lower priority than A, C, and D.
Conclusion: The three best steps are A (test API with same payload), C (analyze subsequent calls and customer logs), and D (validate JSON payload). These steps systematically isolate the issue-testing Appian's output (D), ruling out environment-specific

problems (A), and leveraging customer insights into the API failure (C). This aligns with Appian's Post-Production Maintenance strategies: replicate safely, analyze logs, and validate data.
Reference:
Appian Documentation: "Troubleshooting Integrations" (Integration Object Logging and Debugging).
Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (Post-Production Troubleshooting).
Appian Best Practices: "Handling REST API Errors in Appian" (500 Error Diagnostics).

NEW QUESTION # 39
An Appian application contains an integration used to send a JSON, called at the end of a form submission, returning the created code of the user request as the response. To be able to efficiently follow their case, the user needs to be informed of that code at the end of the process. The JSON contains case fields (such as text, dates, and numeric fields) to a customer's API. What should be your two primary considerations when building this integration?

- A. The request must be a multi-part POST.
- B. A process must be built to retrieve the API response afterwards so that the user experience is not impacted.
- C. The size limit of the body needs to be carefully followed to avoid an error.
- D. A dictionary that matches the expected request body must be manually constructed.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:As an Appian Lead Developer, building an integration to send JSON to a customer's API and return a code to the user involves balancing usability, performance, and reliability. The integration is triggered at form submission, and the user must see the response (case code) efficiently. The JSON includes standard fields (text, dates, numbers), and the focus is on primary considerations for the integration itself. Let's evaluate each option based on Appian's official documentation and best practices:
* A. A process must be built to retrieve the API response afterwards so that the user experience is not impacted:This suggests making the integration asynchronous by calling it in a process model (e.g., via a Start Process smart service) and retrieving the response later, avoiding delays in the UI. While this improves user experience for slow APIs (e.g., by showing a "Processing" message), it contradicts the requirement that the user is "informed of that code at the end of the process." Asynchronous processing would delay the code display, requiring additional steps (e.g., a follow-up task), which isn't efficient for this use case. Appian's default integration pattern (synchronous call in an Integration object) is suitable unless latency is a known issue, making this a secondary-not primary-consideration.
* B. The request must be a multi-part POST:A multi-part POST (e.g., multipart/form-data) is used for sending mixed content, like files and text, in a single request. Here, the payload is a JSON containing case fields (text, dates, numbers)-no files are mentioned. Appian's HTTP Connected System and Integration objects default to application/json for JSON payloads via a standard POST, which aligns with REST API norms. Forcing a multi-part POST adds unnecessary complexity and is incompatible with most APIs expecting JSON. Appian documentation confirms this isn't required for JSON-only data, ruling it out as a primary consideration.
* C. The size limit of the body needs to be carefully followed to avoid an error:This is a primary consideration. Appian's Integration object has a payload size limit (approximately 10 MB, though exact limits depend on the environment and API), and exceeding it causes errors (e.g., 413 Payload Too Large). The JSON includes multiple case fields, and while "hundreds of thousands" isn't specified, large datasets could approach this limit. Additionally, the customer's API may impose its own size restrictions (common in REST APIs). Appian Lead Developer training emphasizes validating payload size during design-e.g., testing with maximum expected data-to prevent runtime failures. This ensures reliability and is critical for production success.
* D. A dictionary that matches the expected request body must be manually constructed:This is also a primary consideration. The integration sends a JSON payload to the customer's API, which expects a specific structure (e.g., { "field1": "text", "field2": "date" }). In Appian, the Integration object requires a dictionary (key-value pairs) to construct the JSON body, manually built to match the API's schema.
Mismatches (e.g., wrong field names, types) cause errors (e.g., 400 Bad Request) or silent failures.
Appian's documentation stresses defining the request body accurately-e.g., mapping form data to a CDT or dictionary-ensuring the API accepts the payload and returns the case code correctly. This is foundational to the integration's functionality.
Conclusion: The two primary considerations are C (size limit of the body) and D (constructing a matching dictionary). These ensure the integration works reliably (C) and meets the API's expectations (D), directly enabling the user to receive the case code at submission end. Size limits prevent technical failures, while the dictionary ensures data integrity-both are critical for a synchronous JSON POST in Appian. Option A could be relevant for performance but isn't primary given the requirement, and B is irrelevant to the scenario.
References:
* Appian Documentation: "Integration Object" (Request Body Configuration and Size Limits).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (Building REST API Integrations).
* Appian Best Practices: "Designing Reliable Integrations" (Payload Validation and Error Handling).

NEW QUESTION # 40
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. OAuth 2.0: Authorization Code Grant
- B. Basic Authentication with user's login information
- C. API Key Authentication
- D. Basic Authentication with dedicated account's login information

Answer: A

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 # 41

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