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매달, 우리는 1000명 이상의 사람들이 시험 준비를 잘하고 시험을 잘 통과할 수 있도록 도

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Appian ACD301 덤프

Appian Lead Developer 시험문제와 답

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최종 업데이트 시간: 2025년02월12일

ACD301한국어 버전이 필요한 경우 결제 페이지에[한국어]를 표시하십시오

그리고 Pass4Test ACD301 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1dyX8bPNSOqgiY3psxVZRcgd-RMA-Ud91

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>> ACD301시험패스 가능 덤프 <<

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Appian ACD301 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 2	• 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.

주제 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.
주제 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.

최신 Lead Developer ACD301 무료샘플문제 (Q34-Q39):

질문 # 34
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. 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.
- B. Create a set of stored procedures to handle the volume and the complexity of the expectations, and call it after each integration.
- C. Use an Appian Process Model, initiated after every integration, to loop on each item and update it to the business requirements.
- D. Build a complex and optimized view (relevant indices, efficient joins, etc.), and use it every time a user needs to use the data.

정답： B

설명：
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.
Reference:
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).

질문 # 35

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.

정답：

설명：

Explanation:
* Navigate to the Admin console > Authentication > LDAP. This is the first step, as it allows you to access the settings and options for LDAP authentication in Appian.
* Work with the customer LDAP point of contact to obtain the LDAP authentication xsd. Import the xsd file in the Admin console. This is the second step, as it allows you to define the schema and structure of the LDAP data that will be used for authentication in Appian. You will need to work with the customer LDAP point of contact to obtain the xsd file that matches their LDAP server configuration and data model. You will then need to import the xsd file in the Admin console using the Import Schema button.
* Enable LDAP and enter the LDAP parameters, such as the URL of the LDAP server and plaintext credentials. This is the third step, as it allows you to enable and configure the LDAP authentication in Appian. You will need to check the Enable LDAP checkbox and enter the required parameters, such as the URL of the LDAP server, the plaintext credentials for connecting to the LDAP server, and the base DN for searching for users in the LDAP server.
* Test the LDAP integration and see if it succeeds. This is the fourth and final step, as it allows you to verify and validate that the LDAP authentication is working properly in Appian. You will need to use the Test Connection button to test if Appian can connect to the LDAP server successfully.
You will also need to use the Test User Lookup button to test if Appian can find and authenticate a user from the LDAP server using their username and password.
Configuring LDAP authentication in Appian Cloud allows the platform to leverage an existing employee system of record (e.g., Active Directory) for user authentication, avoiding manual user creation. Theprocess involves a series of steps within the Appian Administration Console, guided by Appian's Security and Authentication documentation. The steps must be executed in a logical order to ensure proper setup and validation.
* Navigate to the Admin Console > Authentication > LDAP:The first step is to access the LDAP configuration section in the Appian Administration Console. This is the entry point for enabling and configuring LDAP authentication, where administrators can define the integration settings. Appian requires this initial navigation to begin the setup process.
* Work with the customer LDAP point-of-contact to obtain the LDAP authentication xsd. Import the xsd file in the Admin Console:The next step involves gathering the LDAP schema definition (xsd file) from the customer's LDAP system (e.g., via their point-of-contact). This file defines the structure of the LDAP directory (e.g., user attributes). Importing it into the Admin Console allows Appian to map these attributes to its user model, a critical step before enabling authentication, as outlined in Appian's LDAP Integration Guide.
* Enable LDAP and enter the appropriate LDAP parameters, such as the URL of the LDAP server and plaintext credentials:After importing the schema, enable LDAP and configure the connection details. This includes specifying the LDAP server URL (e.g., ldap://ldap.example.com) and plaintext credentials (or a secure alternative like LDAPS with certificates). These parameters establish the connection to the customer's LDAP system, a prerequisite for testing, as per Appian's security best practices.
* Test the LDAP integration and save if it succeeds:The final step is to test the configuration to ensure Appian can authenticate against the LDAP server. The Admin Console provides a test option to verify connectivity and user synchronization. If successful, saving the configuration applies the settings, completing the setup. Appian recommends this validation step to avoid misconfigurations, aligning with the iterative testing approach in the documentation.
Unused Option:
* Enter two parameters: the URL of the LDAP server and plaintext credentials:This step is redundant and not used. The equivalent

action is covered under "Enable LDAP and enter the appropriate LDAP parameters," which is more comprehensive and includes enablingthe feature.
Including both would be duplicative, and Appian's interface consolidates parameter entry with enabling.
Ordering Rationale:
* The sequence follows a logical workflow: navigation to the configuration area, schema import for structure, parameter setup for connectivity, and testing/saving for validation. This aligns with Appian's step-by-step LDAP setup process, ensuring each step builds on the previous one without requiring backtracking.
* The unused option reflects the question's allowance for not using all steps, indicating flexibility in the process.
References:Appian Documentation - Security and Authentication Guide, Appian Administration Console - LDAP Configuration, Appian Lead Developer Training - Integration Setup.

질문 # 36
You are designing a process that is anticipated to be executed multiple times a day. This process retrieves data from an external system and then calls various utility processes as needed. The main process will not use the results of the utility processes, and there are no user forms anywhere.
Which design choice should be used to start the utility processes and minimize the load on the execution engines?

- A. Use the Start Process Smart Service to start the utility processes.
- B. Start the utility processes via a subprocess asynchronously.
- C. Use Process Messaging to start the utility process.
- D. Start the utility processes via a subprocess synchronously.

정답： B

설명：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
As an Appian Lead Developer, designing a process that executes frequently (multiple times a day) and calls utility processes without using their results requires optimizing performance and minimizing load on Appian's execution engines. The absence of user forms indicates a backend process, so user experience isn't a concern-only engine efficiency matters. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Use the Start Process Smart Service to start the utility processes:
The Start Process Smart Service launches a new process instance independently, creating a separate process in the Work Queue. While functional, it increases engine load because each utility process runs as a distinct instance, consuming engine resources and potentially clogging the Java Work Queue, especially with frequent executions. Appian's performance guidelines discourage unnecessary separate process instances for utility tasks, favoring integrated subprocesses, making this less optimal.
B . Start the utility processes via a subprocess synchronously:
Synchronous subprocesses (e.g., a!startProcess with isAsync: false) execute within the main process flow, blocking until completion. For utility processes not used by the main process, this creates unnecessary delays, increasing execution time and engine load. With frequent daily executions, synchronous subprocesses could strain engines, especially if utility processes are slow or numerous. Appian's documentation recommends asynchronous execution for non-dependent, non-blocking tasks, ruling this out.
C . Use Process Messaging to start the utility process:
Process Messaging (e.g., sendMessage() in Appian) is used for inter-process communication, not for starting processes. It's designed to pass data between running processes, not initiate new ones. Attempting to use it for starting utility processes would require additional setup (e.g., a listening process) and isn't a standard or efficient method. Appian's messaging features are for coordination, not process initiation, making this inappropriate.
D . Start the utility processes via a subprocess asynchronously:
This is the best choice. Asynchronous subprocesses (e.g., a!startProcess with isAsync: true) execute independently of the main process, offloading work to the engine without blocking or delaying the parent process. Since the main process doesn't use the utility process results and there are no user forms, asynchronous execution minimizes engine load by distributing tasks across time, reducing Work Queue pressure during frequent executions. Appian's performance best practices recommend asynchronous subprocesses for non-dependent, utility tasks to optimize engine utilization, making this ideal for minimizing load.
Conclusion: Starting the utility processes via a subprocess asynchronously (D) minimizes engine load by allowing independent execution without blocking the main process, aligning with Appian's performance optimization strategies for frequent, backend processes.
Reference:
Appian Documentation: "Process Model Performance" (Synchronous vs. Asynchronous Subprocesses).
Appian Lead Developer Certification: Process Design Module (Optimizing Engine Load).
Appian Best Practices: "Designing Efficient Utility Processes" (Asynchronous Execution).

질문 # 37
You are required to configure a connection so that Jira can inform Appian when specific tickets change (using a webhook). Which three required steps will allow you to connect both systems?

- A. Configure the connection in Jira specifying the URL and credentials.
- B. Create a Web API object and set up the correct security.
- C. Give the service account system administrator privileges.
- D. Create a new API Key and associate a service account.
- E. Create an integration object from Appian to Jira to periodically check the ticket status.

정답: A,B,D

설명:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:Configuring a webhook connection from Jira to Appian requires setting up a mechanism for Jira to push ticket change notifications to Appian in real-time.
This involves creating an endpoint in Appian to receive the webhook and configuring Jira to send the data.
Appian's Integration Best Practices and Web API documentation provide the framework for this process.
* Option A (Create a Web API object and set up the correct security):This is a required step. In Appian, a Web API object serves as the endpoint to receive incoming webhook requests from Jira. You must define the API structure (e.g., HTTP method, input parameters) and configure security (e.g., basic authentication, API key, or OAuth) to validate incoming requests. Appian recommends using a service account with appropriate permissions to ensure secure access, aligning with the need for a controlled webhook receiver.
* Option B (Configure the connection in Jira specifying the URL and credentials):This is essential.
In Jira, you need to set up a webhook by providing the Appian Web API's URL (e.g., https://<appian- site>/suite/webapi/<web-api-name>) and the credentials or authentication method (e.g., API key or basic auth) that match the security setup in Appian. This ensures Jira can successfully send ticket change events to Appian.
* Option C (Create a new API Key and associate a service account):This is necessary for secure authentication. Appian recommends using an API key tied to a service account for webhook integrations. The service account should have permissions to process the incoming data (e.g., write to a process or data store) but not excessive privileges. This step complements the Web API security setup and Jira configuration.
* Option D (Give the service account system administrator privileges):This is unnecessary and insecure. System administrator privileges grant broad access, which is overkill for a webhook integration. Appian's security best practices advocate for least-privilege principles, limiting the service account to the specific objects or actions needed (e.g., executing the Web API).
* Option E (Create an integration object from Appian to Jira to periodically check the ticket status):This is incorrect for a webhook scenario. Webhooks are push-based, where Jira notifies Appian of changes. Creating an integration object for periodic polling (pull-based) is a different approach and not required for the stated requirement of Jira informing Appian via webhook.
These three steps (A, B, C) establish a secure, functional webhook connection without introducing unnecessary complexity or security risks.
References:Appian Documentation - Web API Configuration, Appian Integration Best Practices - Webhooks, Appian Lead Developer Training - External System Integration.
The three required steps that will allow you to connect both systems are:
* A. Create a Web API object and set up the correct security. This will allow you to define an endpoint in Appian that can receive requests from Jira via webhook. You will also need to configure the security settings for the Web API object, such as authentication method, allowed origins, and access control.
* B. Configure the connection in Jira specifying the URL and credentials. This will allow you to set up a webhook in Jira that can send requests to Appian when specific tickets change. You will need to specify the URL of the Web API object in Appian, as well as any credentials required for authentication.
* C. Create a new API Key and associate a service account. This will allow you to generate a unique token that can be used for authentication between Jira and Appian. You will also need to create a service account in Appian that has permissions to access or update data related to Jira tickets.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
* D. Give the service account system administrator privileges. This is not required and could pose a security risk, as giving system administrator privileges to a service account could allow it to perform actions that are not related to Jira tickets, such as modifying system settings or accessing sensitive data.
* E. Create an integration object from Appian to Jira to periodically check the ticket status. This is not required and could cause unnecessary overhead, as creating an integration object from Appian to Jira would involve polling Jira for ticket status changes, which could consume more resources than using webhook notifications. Verified References: Appian Documentation, section "Web API" and "API Keys".

질문 # 38

You are reviewing the Engine Performance Logs in Production for a single application that has been live for six months. This application experiences concurrent user activity and has a fairly sustained load during business hours. The client has reported performance issues with the application during business hours.
During your investigation, you notice a high Work Queue - Java Work Queue Size value in the logs. You also notice unattended process activities, including timer events and sending notification emails, are taking far longer to execute than normal.
The client increased the number of CPU cores prior to the application going live.
What is the next recommendation?

- A. Add more application servers.
- B. Optimize slow-performing user interfaces.
- C. Add more engine replicas.
- D. Add execution and analytics shards

정답: C

설명:
As an Appian Lead Developer, analyzing Engine Performance Logs to address performance issues in a Production application requires understanding Appian's architecture and the specific metrics described. The scenario indicates a high "Work Queue - Java Work Queue Size," which reflects a backlog of tasks in the Java Work Queue (managed by Appian engines), and delays in unattended process activities (e.g., timer events, email notifications). These symptoms suggest the Appian engines are overloaded, despite the client increasing CPU cores. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Add more engine replicas:
This is the correct recommendation. In Appian, engine replicas (part of the Appian Engine cluster) handle process execution, including unattended tasks like timers and notifications. A high Java Work Queue Size indicates the engines are overwhelmed by concurrent activity during business hours, causing delays. Adding more engine replicas distributes the workload, reducing queue size and improving performance for both user-driven and unattended tasks. Appian's documentation recommends scaling engine replicas to handle sustained loads, especially in Production with high concurrency. Since CPU cores were already increased (likely on application servers), the bottleneck is likely the engine capacity, not the servers.
B . Optimize slow-performing user interfaces:
While optimizing user interfaces (e.g., SAIL forms, reports) can improve user experience, the scenario highlights delays in unattended activities (timers, emails), not UI performance. The Java Work Queue Size issue points to engine-level processing, not UI rendering, so this doesn't address the root cause. Appian's performance tuning guidelines prioritize engine scaling for queue-related issues, making this a secondary concern.
C . Add more application servers:
Application servers handle web traffic (e.g., SAIL interfaces, API calls), not process execution or unattended tasks managed by engines. Increasing application servers would help with UI concurrency but wouldn't reduce the Java Work Queue Size or speed up timer/email processing, as these are engine responsibilities. Since the client already increased CPU cores (likely on application servers), this is redundant and unrelated to the issue.
D . Add execution and analytics shards:
Execution shards (for process data) and analytics shards (for reporting) are part of Appian's data fabric for scalability, but they don't directly address engine workload or Java Work Queue Size. Shards optimize data storage and query performance, not real-time process execution. The logs indicate an engine bottleneck, not a data storage issue, so this isn't relevant. Appian's documentation confirms shards are for long-term scaling, not immediate performance fixes.
Conclusion: Adding more engine replicas (A) is the next recommendation. It directly resolves the high Java Work Queue Size and delays in unattended tasks, aligning with Appian's architecture for handling concurrent loads in Production. This requires collaboration with system administrators to configure additional replicas in the Appian cluster.
Reference:
Appian Documentation: "Engine Performance Monitoring" (Java Work Queue and Scaling Replicas).
Appian Lead Developer Certification: Performance Optimization Module (Engine Scaling Strategies).
Appian Best Practices: "Managing Production Performance" (Work Queue Analysis).

질문 # 39
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- ACD301시험패스 가능 덤프 시험준비에 가장 좋은 인기시험덤프 □ ✔ www.itdumpskr.com □✔□을 통해 쉽게《 ACD301 》무료 다운로드 받기ACD301시험대비 최신버전 덤프샘플
- ACD301시험패스 가능 덤프최신버전 덤프문제 □ (www.itdumpskr.com) 웹사이트를 열고➤ ACD301 □를 검색하여 무료 다운로드ACD301덤프최신버전
- ACD301시험패스 가능 덤프 퍼펙트한 덤프 ----- IT전문가의 노하우로 만들어진 시험자료 □ 무료로 다운로드하려면▸ www.itdumpskr.com◂로 이동하여□ ACD301 □를 검색하십시오ACD301유효한 최신덤프자료
- ACD301시험대비 최신버전 덤프샘플 □ ACD301합격보장 가능 시험대비자료 □ ACD301시험내용 🔲 ▹ ACD301 ◃를 무료로 다운로드하려면“ www.pass4test.net ”웹사이트를 입력하세요ACD301합격보장 가능 시험대비자료
- 시험대비 ACD301시험패스 가능 덤프 최신버전 덤프데모문제 다운로드 □ 무료 다운로드를 위해□ ACD301 □를 검색하려면➡ www.itdumpskr.com □□□을(를) 입력하십시오ACD301시험대비 최신 덤프공부자료
- 시험패스 가능한 ACD301시험패스 가능 덤프 최신버전 덤프데모문제 다운로드 □ 무료 다운로드를 위해➤ ACD301 □를 검색하려면➽ www.dumptop.com □을(를) 입력하십시오ACD301높은 통과율 시험대비 덤프공부
- www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, bbs.t-firefly.com, 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

BONUS!!! Pass4Test ACD301 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1dyX8bPNSOqgiY3psxVZRcgd-RMA-Ud91