ACD301최고품질덤프데모, ACD301완벽한인증시험덤프

참고: DumpTOP에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 ACD301 시험 문제집이 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LzgeVVMnICA9FoSHrsz7BYnr_xIPyPF9

예를 들어Appian ACD301 덤프를 보면 어떤 덤프제공사이트에서는 문항수가 아주 많은 자료를 제공해드리지만 저희Appian ACD301덤프는 문항수가 적은 편입니다.왜냐하면 저희는 더 이상 출제되지 않는 오래된 문제들을 삭제해버리기 때문입니다. 문제가 많으면 고객들의 시간을 허비하게 됩니다. DumpTOP는 응시자에게 있어서 시간이 정말 소중하다는 것을 잘 알고 있습니다.

Appian ACD301 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.

주제 5	• 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.

Appian ACD301완벽한 인증시험덤프, ACD301합격보장 가능 시험

저희가 알아본 데 의하면 많은it인사들이Appian인증ACD301시험을 위하여 많은 시간을 투자하고 잇다고 합니다.하지만 특별한 학습 반 혹은 인터넷강이 같은건 선택하지 않으셨습니다.때문에 패스는 아주 어렵습니다.보통은 한번에 패스하시는 분들이 적습니다.우리 DumpTOP에서는 아주 믿을만한 학습가이드를 제공합니다.우리 DumpTOP에는Appian인증ACD301테스트버전과Appian인증ACD301문제와 답 두 가지 버전이 있습니다.우리는 여러분의Appian인증ACD301시험을 위한 최고의 문제와 답 제공은 물론 여러분이 원하는 모든 it인증시험자료들을 선사할 수 있습니다.

최신 Lead Developer ACD301 무료샘플문제 (Q40-Q45):

질문 # 40
The business database for a large, complex Appian application is to undergo a migration between database technologies, as well as interface and process changes. The project manager asks you to recommend a test strategy. Given the changes, which two items should be included in the test strategy?

- A. Penetration testing of the Appian platform
- B. Internationalization testing of the Appian platform
- C. A regression test of all existing system functionality
- D. Tests that ensure users can still successfully log into the platform
- E. Tests for each of the interfaces and process changes

정답：C,E

설명：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
As an Appian Lead Developer, recommending a test strategy for a large, complex application undergoing a database migration (e.g., from Oracle to PostgreSQL) and interface/process changes requires focusing on ensuring system stability, functionality, and the specific updates. The strategy must address risks tied to the scope-database technology shift, interface modifications, and process updates-while aligning with Appian's testing best practices. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Internationalization testing of the Appian platform:
Internationalization testing verifies that the application supports multiple languages, locales, and formats (e.g., date formats). While valuable for global applications, the scenario doesn't indicate a change in localization requirements tied to the database migration, interfaces, or processes. Appian's platform handles internationalization natively (e.g., via locale settings), and this isn't impacted by database technology or UI/process changes unless explicitly stated. This is out of scope for the given context and not a priority.
B . A regression test of all existing system functionality:
This is a critical inclusion. A database migration between technologies can affect data integrity, queries (e.g., a!queryEntity), and performance due to differences in SQL dialects, indexing, or drivers. Regression testing ensures that all existing functionality-records, reports, processes, and integrations-works as expected post-migration. Appian Lead Developer documentation mandates regression testing for significant infrastructure changes like this, as unmapped edge cases (e.g., datatype mismatches) could break the application. Given the "large, complex" nature, full-system validation is essential to catch unintended impacts.
C . Penetration testing of the Appian platform:
Penetration testing assesses security vulnerabilities (e.g., injection attacks). While security is important, the changes described-database migration, interface, and process updates-don't inherently alter Appian's security model (e.g., authentication, encryption), which is managed at the platform level. Appian's cloud or on-premise security isn't directly tied to database technology unless new vulnerabilities are introduced (not indicated here). This is a periodic concern, not specific to this migration, making it less relevant than functional validation.
D . Tests for each of the interfaces and process changes:
This is also essential. The project includes explicit "interface and process changes" alongside the migration. Interface updates (e.g., SAIL forms) might rely on new data structures or queries, while process changes (e.g., modified process models) could involve

updated nodes or logic. Testing each change ensures these components function correctly with the new database and meet business requirements. Appian's testing guidelines emphasize targeted validation of modified components to confirm they integrate with the migrated data layer, making this a primary focus of the strategy.
E . Tests that ensure users can still successfully log into the platform:
Login testing verifies authentication (e.g., SSO, LDAP), typically managed by Appian's security layer, not the business database. A database migration affects application data, not user authentication, unless the database stores user credentials (uncommon in Appian, which uses separate identity management). While a quick sanity check, it's narrow and subsumed by broader regression testing (B), making it redundant as a standalone item.
Conclusion: The two key items are B (regression test of all existing system functionality) and D (tests for each of the interfaces and process changes). Regression testing (B) ensures the database migration doesn't disrupt the entire application, while targeted testing (D) validates the specific interface and process updates. Together, they cover the full scope-existing stability and new functionality-aligning with Appian's recommended approach for complex migrations and modifications.
Reference:
Appian Documentation: "Testing Best Practices" (Regression and Component Testing).
Appian Lead Developer Certification: Application Maintenance Module (Database Migration Strategies).
Appian Best Practices: "Managing Large-Scale Changes in Appian" (Test Planning).

질문 # 41
You are developing a case management application to manage support cases for a large set of sites. One of the tabs in this application s site Is a record grid of cases, along with Information about the site corresponding to that case. Users must be able to filter cases by priority level and status.
You decide to create a view as the source of your entity-backed record, which joins the separate case/site tables (as depicted in the following Image).
Which three column should be indexed?

- A. name
- B. case_id
- C. status
- D. site_id
- E. modified_date
- F. priority

정답：C,D,F

설명：
Indexing columns can improve the performance of queries that use those columns in filters, joins, or order by clauses. In this case, the columns that should be indexed are site_id, status, and priority, because they are used for filtering or joining the tables. Site_id is used to join the case and site tables, so indexing it will speed up the join operation. Status and priority are used to filter the cases by the user's input, so indexing them will reduce the number of rows that need to be scanned. Name, modified_date, and case_id do not need to be indexed, because they are not used for filtering or joining. Name and modified_date are only used for displaying information in the record grid, and case_id is only used as a unique identifier for each record.
Verified References: Appian Records Tutorial, Appian Best Practices
As an Appian Lead Developer, optimizing a database view for an entity-backed record grid requires indexing columns frequently used in queries, particularly for filtering and joining. The scenario involves a record grid displaying cases with site information, filtered by "priority level" and "status," and joined via the site_id foreign key. The image shows two tables (site and case) with a relationship via site_id. Let's evaluate each column based on Appian's performance best practices and query patterns:
* A. site_id:This is a primary key in the site table and a foreign key in the case table, used for joining the tables in the view. Indexing site_id in the case table (and ensuring it's indexed in site as a PK) optimizes JOIN operations, reducing query execution time for the record grid. Appian's documentation recommends indexing foreign keys in large datasets to improve query performance, especially for entity-backed records. This is critical for the join and must be included.
* B. status:Users filter cases by "status" (a varchar column in the case table). Indexing status speeds up filtering queries (e.g., WHERE status = 'Open') in the record grid, particularly with large datasets.
Appian emphasizes indexing columns used in WHERE clauses or filters to enhance performance, making this a key column for optimization. Since status is a common filter, it's essential.
* C. name:This is a varchar column in the site table, likely used for display (e.g., site name in the grid).
However, the scenario doesn't mention filtering or sorting by name, and it's not part of the join or required filters. Indexing name could improve searches if used, but it's not a priority given the focus on priority and status filters. Appian advises indexing only frequently queried or filtered columns to avoid unnecessary overhead, so this isn't necessary here.
* D. modified_date:This is a date column in the case table, tracking when cases were last updated. While useful for sorting or historical queries, the scenario doesn't specify filtering or sorting by modified_date in the record grid. Indexing it could help if used,

but it's not critical for the current requirements.
Appian's performance guidelines prioritize indexing columns in active filters, making this lower priority than site_id, status, and priority.
* E. priority:Users filter cases by "priority level" (a varchar column in the case table). Indexing priority optimizes filtering queries (e.g., WHERE priority = 'High') in the record grid, similar to status. Appian' s documentation highlights indexing columns used in WHERE clauses for entity-backed records, especially with large datasets. Since priority is a specified filter, it's essential to include.
* F. case_id:This is the primary key in the case table, already indexed by default (as PKs are automatically indexed in most databases). Indexing it again is redundant and unnecessary, as Appian's Data Store configuration relies on PKs for unique identification but doesn't require additional indexing for performance in this context. The focus is on join and filter columns, not the PK itself.
Conclusion: The three columns to index are A (site_id), B (status), and E (priority). These optimize the JOIN (site_id) and filter performance (status, priority) for the record grid, aligning with Appian's recommendations for entity-backed records and large datasets. Indexing these columns ensures efficient querying for user filters, critical for the application's performance.
References:
* Appian Documentation: "Performance Best Practices for Data Stores" (Indexing Strategies).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: Data Management Module (Optimizing Entity-Backed Records).
* Appian Best Practices: "Working with Large Data Volumes" (Indexing for Query Performance).

질문 # 42
You have 5 applications on your Appian platform in Production. Users are now beginning to use multiple applications across the platform, and the client wants to ensure a consistent user experience across all applications.
You notice that some applications use rich text, some use section layouts, and others use box layouts. The result is that each application has a different color and size for the header.
What would you recommend to ensure consistency across the platform?

- A. In the common application, create one rule for each application, and update each application to reference its respective rule.
- B. Create constants for text size and color, and update each section to reference these values.
- C. In each individual application, create a rule that can be used for section headers, and update each application to reference its respective rule.
- D. In the common application, create a rule that can be used across the platform for section headers, and update each application to reference this new rule.

정답：D

설명:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:As an Appian Lead Developer, ensuring a consistent user experience across multiple applications on the Appian platform involves centralizing reusable components and adhering to Appian's design governance principles. The client's concern about inconsistent headers (e.g., different colors, sizes, layouts) across applications using rich text, section layouts, and box layouts requires a scalable, maintainable solution. Let's evaluate each option:
* A. Create constants for text size and color, and update each section to reference these values:Using constants (e.g., cons!TEXT_SIZE and cons!HEADER_COLOR) is a good practice for managing values, but it doesn't address layout consistency (e.g., rich text vs. section layouts vs. box layouts).
Constants alone can't enforce uniform header design across applications, as they don't encapsulate layout logic (e.g., a!sectionLayout() vs. a!richTextDisplayField()). This approach would require manual updates to each application's components, increasing maintenance overhead and still risking inconsistency. Appian's documentation recommends using rules for reusable UI components, not just constants, making this insufficient.
* B. In the common application, create a rule that can be used across the platform for section headers, and update each application to reference this new rule:This is the best recommendation. Appian supports a
"common application" (often called a shared or utility application) to store reusable objects like expression rules, which can define consistent header designs (e.g., rule!CommonHeader(size:
"LARGE", color: "PRIMARY")). By creating a single rule for headers and referencing it across all 5 applications, you ensure uniformity in layout, color, and size (e.g., using a!sectionLayout() or a!
boxLayout() consistently). Appian's design best practices emphasize centralizing UI components in a common application to reduce duplication, enforce standards, and simplify maintenance-perfect for achieving a consistent user experience.
* C. In the common application, create one rule for each application, and update each application to reference its respective rule:This approach creates separate header rules for each application (e.g., rule!
App1Header, rule!App2Header), which contradicts the goal of consistency. While housed in the common application, it introduces variability (e.g., different colors or sizes per rule), defeating the purpose. Appian's governance guidelines advocate for a single, shared rule to maintain uniformity, making this less efficient and unnecessary.

* D. In each individual application, create a rule that can be used for section headers, and update each application to reference its respective rule:Creating separate rules in each application (e.g., rule!App1Header in App 1, rule!App2Header in App 2) leads to duplication and inconsistency, as each rule could differ in design. This approach increases maintenance effort and risks diverging styles, violating the client's requirement for a"consistent user experience." Appian's best practices discourage duplicating UI logic, favoring centralized rules in a common application instead.
Conclusion: Creating a rule in the common application for section headers and referencing it across the platform (B) ensures consistency in header design (color, size, layout) while minimizing duplication and maintenance. This leverages Appian's application architecture for shared objects, aligning with Lead Developer standards for UI governance.
References:
* Appian Documentation: "Designing for Consistency Across Applications" (Common Application Best Practices).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: UI Design Module (Reusable Components and Rules).
* Appian Best Practices: "Maintaining User Experience Consistency" (Centralized UI Rules).
The best way to ensure consistency across the platform is to create a rule that can be used across the platform for section headers. This rule can be created in the common application, and then each application can be updated to reference this rule. This will ensure that all of the applications use the same color and size for the header, which will provide a consistent user experience.
The other options are not as effective. Option A, creating constants for text size and color, and updating each section to reference these values, would require updating each section in each application. This would be a lot of work, and it would be easy to make mistakes. Option C, creating one rule for each application, would also require updating each application. This would be less work than option A, but it would still be a lot of work, and it would be easy to make mistakes. Option D, creating a rule in each individual application, would not ensure consistency across the platform. Each application would have its own rule, and the rules could be different. This would not provide a consistent user experience.
Best Practices:
* When designing a platform, it is important to consider the user experience. A consistent user experience will make it easier for users to learn and use the platform.
* When creating rules, it is important to use them consistently across the platform. This will ensure that the platform has a consistent look and feel.
* When updating the platform, it is important to test the changes to ensure that they do not break the user experience.

질문 # 43
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. Excel
- D. JSDN

정답： B,C

설명：
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 Reference: Appian Documentation, section "Write to Data Store Entity" and "Write to Multiple Data Store Entities".

질문 # 44
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.

정답：

설명:

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.

질문 # 45

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참고: DumpTOP에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 Appian ACD301 시험 문제집이 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LzgeVVMnICA9FoSHrsz7BYnr_xIPyPF9