ACD301トレーリングサンプル & ACD301難易度受験料

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5月29日

! 注文関数の書かれてるセル

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第2引数	市場コード	東証		東証または1、大証または0、H 省略時は優先市場
第3引数	売買区分	3	買	1:売、3:買
第4引数	執行条件	0	成行	1:指値、2:寄指、4:引指、6:
第5引数	単価	0	成行	成行の場合は0を指定
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BONUS！！！ JPNTest ACD301ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1jwscpOG9Av_RMsAa54z5d3AkD04v8qHg

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Appian Lead Developer 認定 ACD301 試験問題 (Q16-Q21):

質問 # 16
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 the same payload to the test API to ensure the issue is not related to the API environment.
- E. Send a test case to the Production API to ensure the service is still up and running.

正解：A、C、D

解説：
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).

質問 # 17

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

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

正解： D

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
The goal is to design an environment strategy that minimizes additional server costs and code retrofit effort while allowing the support team to manage production defects and minor enhancements without disrupting the Phase 2 development team. The current setup (DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD) uses a single development and testing pipeline, and the client wants to segregate support activities from Phase 2 development. Appian's Environment Management Best Practices emphasize scalability, cost efficiency, and minimal refactoring when adjusting environments.
Option C (Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD; Production support work stream: DEV > TEST2 (SIT/UAT) > PROD):
This option is the most cost-effective and requires the least code retrofit effort. It leverages the existing DEV environment for both teams but introduces a separate TEST2 environment for the support team's SIT/UAT activities. Since DEV is already shared, no new development server is needed, minimizing server costs. The existing code in DEV and TEST can be reused for TEST2 by exporting and importing packages, with minimal adjustments (e.g., updating environment-specific configurations). The Phase 2 team continues using the original TEST environment, avoiding disruption. Appian supports multiple test environments branching from a single DEV, and the PROD environment remains shared, aligning with the client's goal of low impact on Phase 2. The support team can handle defects and enhancements in TEST2 without interfering with development workflows.
Option A (Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT) > STAGE (UAT) > PROD; Production support work stream:

DEV > TEST2 (SIT/UAT) > PROD):
This introduces a STAGE environment for UAT in the Phase 2 stream, adding complexity and potentially requiring code updates to accommodate the new environment (e.g., adjusting deployment scripts). It also requires a new TEST2 server, increasing costs compared to Option C, where TEST2 reuses existing infrastructure.
Option B (Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT) > STAGE (UAT) > PROD; Production support work stream: DEV2 > STAGE (SIT/UAT) > PROD):
This option adds both a DEV2 server for the support team and a STAGE environment, significantly increasing server costs. It also requires refactoring code to support two development environments (DEV and DEV2), including duplicating or synchronizing objects, which is more effort than reusing a single DEV.
Option D (Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD; Production support work stream: DEV2 > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD):
This introduces a DEV2 server for the support team, adding server costs. Sharing the TEST environment between teams could lead to conflicts (e.g., overwriting test data), potentially disrupting Phase 2 development. Code retrofit effort is higher due to managing two DEV environments and ensuring TEST compatibility.
Cost and Retrofit Analysis:
Server Cost: Option C avoids new DEV or STAGE servers, using only an additional TEST2, which can often be provisioned on existing hardware or cloud resources with minimal cost. Options A, B, and D require additional servers (TEST2, DEV2, or STAGE), increasing expenses.
Code Retrofit: Option C minimizes changes by reusing DEV and PROD, with TEST2 as a simple extension. Options A and B require updates for STAGE, and B and D involve managing multiple DEV environments, necessitating more significant refactoring.
Appian's recommendation for environment strategies in such scenarios is to maximize reuse of existing infrastructure and avoid unnecessary environment proliferation, making Option C the optimal choice.

質問 # 18
As part of your implementation workflow, users need to retrieve data stored in a third-party Oracle database on an interface. You need to design a way to query this information.
How should you set up this connection and query the data?

- A. Configure an expression-backed record type, calling an API to retrieve the data from the third-party database. Then, use a!queryRecordType to retrieve the data.
- B. Configure a Query Database node within the process model. Then, type in the connection information, as well as a SQL query to execute and return the data in process variables.
- C. In the Administration Console, configure the third-party database as a "New Data Source." Then, use a queryEntity to retrieve the data.
- D. Configure a timed utility process that queries data from the third-party database daily, and stores it in the Appian business database. Then use a!queryEntity using the Appian data source to retrieve the data.

正解： C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:As an Appian Lead Developer, designing a solution to query data from a third-party Oracle database for display on an interface requires secure, efficient, and maintainable integration. The scenario focuses on real-time retrieval for users, so the design must leverage Appian's data connectivity features. Let's evaluate each option:
* A. Configure a Query Database node within the process model. Then, type in the connection information, as well as a SQL query to execute and return the data in process variables:The Query Database node (part of the Smart Services) allows direct SQL execution against a database, but it requires manual connection details (e.g., JDBC URL, credentials), which isn't scalable or secure for Production. Appian's documentation discourages using Query Database for ongoing integrations due to maintenance overhead, security risks (e.g., hardcoding credentials), and lack of governance. This is better for one-off tasks, not real-time interface queries, making it unsuitable.
* B. Configure a timed utility process that queries data from the third-party database daily, and stores it in the Appian business database. Then use a!queryEntity using the Appian data source to retrieve the data:
This approach syncs data daily into Appian's business database (e.g., via a timer event and Query Database node), then queries it with a!queryEntity. While it works for stale data, it introduces latency (up to 24 hours) for users, which doesn't meet real-time needs on an interface. Appian's best practices recommend direct data source connections for up-to-date data, not periodic caching, unless latency is acceptable-making this inefficient here.
* C. Configure an expression-backed record type, calling an API to retrieve the data from the third-party database. Then, use a!queryRecordType to retrieve the data:Expression-backed record types use expressions (e.g., a!httpQuery()) to fetch data, but they're designed for external APIs, not direct database queries. The scenario specifies an Oracle database, not an API, so this requires building a custom REST service on the Oracle side, adding complexity and latency. Appian's documentation favors Data Sources for database queries over API calls when direct access is available, making this less optimal and over-engineered.

* D. In the Administration Console, configure the third-party database as a "New Data Source." Then, use a!queryEntity to retrieve the data:This is the best choice. In the Appian Administration Console, you can configure a JDBC Data Source for the Oracle database, providing connection details (e.g., URL, driver, credentials). This creates a secure, managed connection for querying via a!queryEntity, which is Appian's standard function for Data Store Entities. Users can then retrieve data on interfaces using expression-backed records or queries, ensuring real-time access with minimal latency. Appian's documentation recommends Data Sources for database integrations, offering scalability, security, and governance-perfect for this requirement.
Conclusion: Configuring the third-party database as a New Data Source and using a!queryEntity (D) is the recommended approach. It provides direct, real-time access to Oracle data for interface display, leveraging Appian's native data connectivity features and aligning with Lead Developer best practices for third-party database integration.
References:
* Appian Documentation: "Configuring Data Sources" (JDBC Connections and a!queryEntity).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: Data Integration Module (Database Query Design).
* Appian Best Practices: "Retrieving External Data in Interfaces" (Data Source vs. API Approaches).

質問 # 19
You are required to create an integration from your Appian Cloud instance to an application hosted within a customer's self-managed environment.
The customer's IT team has provided you with a REST API endpoint to test with: https://internal.network/api/api/ping.
Which recommendation should you make to progress this integration?

- A. Add Appian Cloud's IP address ranges to the customer network's allowed IP listing.
- B. Expose the API as a SOAP-based web service.
- C. Set up a VPN tunnel.
- D. Deploy the API/service into Appian Cloud.

正解： C

解說：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:As an Appian Lead Developer, integrating an Appian Cloud instance with a customer's self-managed (on-premises) environment requires addressing network connectivity, security, and Appian's cloud architecture constraints. The provided endpoint (https://internal.network/api/api/ping) is a REST API on an internal network, inaccessible directly from Appian Cloud due to firewall restrictions and lack of public exposure. Let's evaluate each option:
* A. Expose the API as a SOAP-based web service:Converting the REST API to SOAP isn't a practical recommendation. The customer has provided a REST endpoint, and Appian fully supports REST integrations via Connected Systems and Integration objects. Changing the API to SOAP adds unnecessary complexity, development effort, and risks for the customer, with no benefit to Appian's integration capabilities. Appian's documentation emphasizes using the API's native format (REST here), making this irrelevant.
* B. Deploy the API/service into Appian Cloud:Deploying the customer's API into Appian Cloud is infeasible. Appian Cloud is a managed PaaS environment, not designed to host customer applications or APIs. The API resides in the customer's self-managed environment, and moving it would require significant architectural changes, violating security and operational boundaries. Appian's integration strategy focuses on connecting to external systems, not hosting them, ruling this out.
* C. Add Appian Cloud's IP address ranges to the customer network's allowed IP listing:This approach involves whitelisting Appian Cloud's IP ranges (available in Appian documentation) in the customer's firewall to allow direct HTTP/HTTPS requests. However, Appian Cloud's IPs are dynamic and shared across tenants, making this unreliable for long-term integrations-changes in IP ranges could break connectivity. Appian's best practices discourage relying on IP whitelisting for cloud-to-on-premises integrations due to this limitation, favoring secure tunnels instead.
* D. Set up a VPN tunnel:This is the correct recommendation. A Virtual Private Network (VPN) tunnel establishes a secure, encrypted connection between Appian Cloud and the customer's self-managed network, allowing Appian to access the internal REST API (https://internal.network/api/api/ping).
Appian supports VPNs for cloud-to-on-premises integrations, and this approach ensures reliability, security, and compliance with network policies. The customer's IT team can configure the VPN, and Appian's documentation recommends this for such scenarios, especially when dealing with internal endpoints.
Conclusion: Setting up a VPN tunnel (D) is the best recommendation. It enables secure, reliable connectivity from Appian Cloud to the customer's internal API, aligning with Appian's integration best practices for cloud- to-on-premises scenarios.
References:
* Appian Documentation: "Integrating Appian Cloud with On-Premises Systems" (VPN and Network Configuration).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (Cloud-to-On-Premises Connectivity).
* Appian Best Practices: "Securing Integrations with Legacy Systems" (VPN Recommendations).

質問 # 20
For each scenario outlined, match the best tool to use to meet expectations. Each tool will be used once Note: To change your responses, you may deselected your response by clicking the blank space at the top of the selection list.

正解：

解説：
Explanation:
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", the value of the given field should be displayed on the "Company" Record List. # Database Complex View
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", a simple data transformation needs to be performed on related objects of the same type (namely, all the customers related to the same company). # Database Trigger
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", some complex data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Customer", "Company", and "Contract". # Database Stored Procedure
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", some simple data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Company", "Address", and "Contract". # Write to Data Store Entity smart service Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:Appian integrates with external databases to handle data updates and transformations, offering various tools depending on the complexity and context of the task.
The scenarios involve updating a "Customer" object and triggering actions on related data, requiring careful selection of the best tool. Appian's Data Integration and Database Management documentation guides these decisions.
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", the value of the given field should be displayed on the "Company" Record List # Database Complex View:This scenario requires displaying updated customer data on a "Company" Record List, implying a read-only operation to join or aggregate data across tables. A Database Complex View (e.g., a SQL view combining "Customer" and "Company" tables) is ideal for this. Appian supports complex views to predefine queries that can be used in Record Lists, ensuring the updated field value is reflected without additional processing. This tool is best for read operations and does not involve write logic.
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", a simple data transformation needs to be performed on related objects of the same type (namely, all the customers related to the same company) # Database Trigger:This involves a simple transformation (e.g., updating a flag or counter) on related "Customer" records after an update. A Database Trigger, executed automatically on the database side when a "Customer" record is modified, is the best fit. It can perform lightweight SQL updates on related records (e.g., via a company ID join) without Appian process overhead. Appian recommends triggers for simple, database-level automation, especially when transformations are confined to the same table type.
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", some complex data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Customer", "Company", and "Contract" # Database Stored Procedure:This scenario involves complex transformations across multiple related object types, suggesting multi-step logic (e.g., recalculating totals or updating multiple tables). A Database Stored Procedure allows you to encapsulate this logic in SQL, callable from Appian, offering flexibility for complex operations. Appian supports stored procedures for scenarios requiring transactional integrity and intricate data manipulation across tables, making it the best choice here.
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", some simple data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Company", "Address", and "Contract" # Write to Data Store Entity smart service:This requires simple transformations on related objects, which can be handled within Appian's process model. The "Write to Data Store Entity" smart service allows you to update multiple related entities (e.g., "Company", "Address", "Contract") based on the "Customer" update, using Appian's expression rules for logic. This approach leverages Appian's process automation, is user-friendly for developers, and is recommended for straightforward updates within the Appian environment.
Matching Rationale:
* Each tool is used once, covering the spectrum of database integration options: Database Complex View for read/display, Database Trigger for simple database-side automation, Database Stored Procedure for complex multi-table logic, and Write to Data Store Entity smart service for Appian-managed simple updates.
* Appian's guidelines prioritize using the right tool based on complexity and context, ensuring efficiency and maintainability.
References:Appian Documentation - Data Integration and Database Management, Appian Process Model Guide - Smart Services, Appian Lead Developer Training - Database Optimization.

質問 # 21
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- 実際的なACD301トレーリングサンプル - 合格スムーズACD301難易度受験料 | 正確的なACD301対応内容 □ □ www.goshiken.com □サイトにて「 ACD301 」問題集を無料で使おうACD301試験関連情報
- 試験の準備方法-高品質なACD301トレーリングサンプル試験-便利なACD301難易度受験料 □ { www.jptestking.com }にて限定無料の➥ ACD301 □問題集をダウンロードせよACD301専門知識内容
- 実際的ACD301トレーリングサンプル - 資格試験のリーダー - 最高のACD301難易度受験料 □ 「 www.goshiken.com 」で使える無料オンライン版□ ACD301 □ の試験問題ACD301資格認定試験
- ACD301試験過去問 □ ACD301試験過去問 □ ACD301模擬問題 □ 最新□ ACD301 □問題集ファイルは⇒ jp.fast2test.com⇐にて検索ACD301問題無料
- 信頼できるACD301トレーリングサンプル - 保証するAppian ACD301 有効的な試験の成功ACD301難易度受験料 □ ➢ www.goshiken.com □は、「 ACD301 」を無料でダウンロードするのに最適なサイトですACD301日本語講座
- ACD301試験の準備方法|正確的なACD301トレーリングサンプル試験|検証するAppian Lead Developer難易度受験料 □ 今すぐ【 www.passtest.jp 】を開き、[ACD301]を検索して無料でダウンロードしてくださいACD301日本語版受験参考書
- ACD301トレーリングサンプル|Appian Lead Developerに便利します □ ▶ www.goshiken.com ◀で▶ ACD301 ◀を検索し、無料でダウンロードしてくださいACD301模擬資料
- ACD301トレーリングサンプル|Appian Lead Developerに便利します □ 今すぐ➠ www.xhs1991.com □を開き、（ ACD301 ）を検索して無料でダウンロードしてくださいACD301試験関連情報
- www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, studentcenter.iodacademy.id, ecourses.spaceborne.in, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, programmercepat.com, finnova.in, codiacademy.com.br, Disposable vapes

P.S. JPNTestがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいACD301ダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1jwscpOG9Av_RMsAa54z5d3AkD04v8qHg