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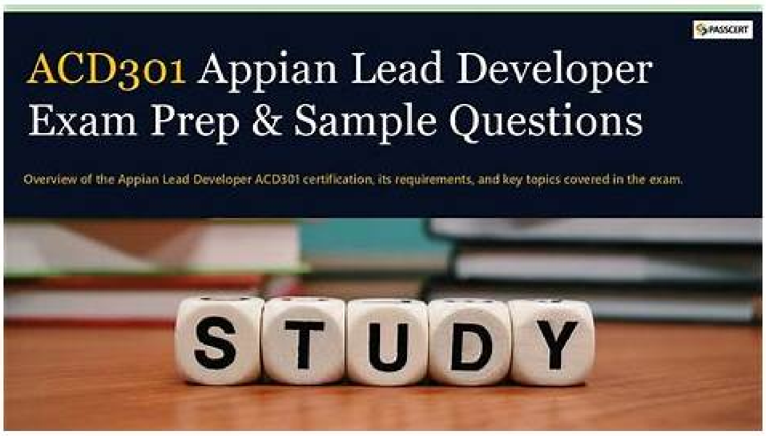
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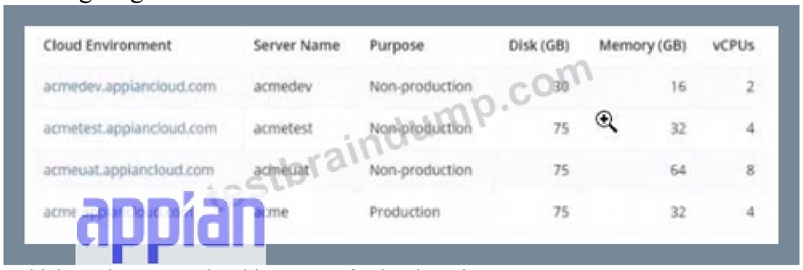
Appian ACD301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 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.

Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
You are on a protect with an application that has been deployed to Production and is live with users. The client wishes to increase the number of active users.
You need to conduct load testing to ensure Production can handle the increased usage Review the specs for four environments in the following image.



Cloud Environment	Server Name	Purpose	Disk (GB)	Memory (GB)	vCPUs
acmedev.appiancloud.com	acmedev	Non-production	30	16	2
acmetest.appiancloud.com	acmetest	Non-production	75	32	4
acmeuat.appiancloud.com	acmeuat	Non-production	75	64	8
acme.appiancloud.com	acme	Production	75	32	4

Which environment should you use for load testing7

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

Answer: A

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

memory and vCPUs. However, it's typically used for SIT (System Integration Testing) and has less capacity than acmeuat. While viable, it's less ideal than acmeuat for simulating higher user loads due to its resource constraints.
Appian recommends using a UAT environment for load testing when it closely mirrors Production and can handle simulated traffic, making acmeuat the optimal choice given its superior resources and non-production status.
References:Appian Documentation - Performance Testing Guidelines, Appian Cloud Environment Management, Appian Lead Developer Training - Load Testing Strategies.

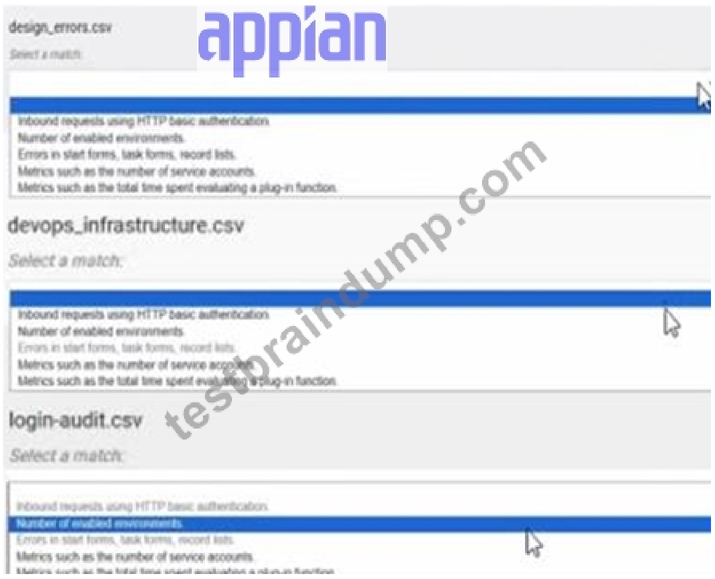
NEW QUESTION # 11
You are planning a strategy around data volume testing for an Appian application that queries and writes to a MySQL database. You have administrator access to the Appian application and to the database. What are two key considerations when designing a data volume testing strategy?

- A. Large datasets must be loaded via Appian processes.
- B. Testing with the correct amount of data should be in the definition of done as part of each sprint.
- C. The amount of data that needs to be populated should be determined by the project sponsor and the stakeholders based on their estimation.
- D. Data from previous tests needs to remain in the testing environment prior to loading prepopulated data.
- E. Data model changes must wait until towards the end of the project.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Data volume testing ensures an Appian application performs efficiently under realistic data loads, especially when interacting with external databases like MySQL. As an Appian Lead Developer with administrative access, the focus is on scalability, performance, and iterative validation. The two key considerations are:
Option C (The amount of data that needs to be populated should be determined by the project sponsor and the stakeholders based on their estimation):
Determining the appropriate data volume is critical to simulate real-world usage. Appian's Performance Testing Best Practices recommend collaborating with stakeholders (e.g., project sponsors, business analysts) to define expected data sizes based on production scenarios. This ensures the test reflects actual requirements-like peak transaction volumes or record counts-rather than arbitrary guesses. For example, if the application will handle 1 million records in production, stakeholders must specify this to guide test data preparation.
Option D (Testing with the correct amount of data should be in the definition of done as part of each sprint):
Appian's Agile Development Guide emphasizes incorporating performance testing (including data volume) into the Definition of Done (DoD) for each sprint. This ensures that features are validated under realistic conditions iteratively, preventing late-stage performance issues. With admin access, you can query/write to MySQL and assess query performance or write latency with the specified data volume, aligning with Appian's recommendation to "test early and often." Option A (Data from previous tests needs to remain in the testing environment prior to loading prepopulated data): This is impractical and risky. Retaining old test data can skew results, introduce inconsistencies, or violate data integrity (e.g., duplicate keys in MySQL). Best practices advocate for a clean, controlled environment with fresh, prepopulated data per test cycle.
Option B (Large datasets must be loaded via Appian processes): While Appian processes can load data, this is not a requirement. With database admin access, you can use SQL scripts or tools like MySQL Workbench for faster, more efficient data population, bypassing Appian process overhead. Appian documentation notes this as a preferred method for large datasets.
Option E (Data model changes must wait until towards the end of the project): Delaying data model changes contradicts Agile principles and Appian's iterative design approach. Changes should occur as needed throughout development to adapt to testing insights, not be deferred.

NEW QUESTION # 12
You are reviewing log files that can be accessed in Appian to monitor and troubleshoot platform-based issues.
For each type of log file, match the corresponding Information that it provides. Each description will either be used once, or not at all.
Note: To change your responses, you may deselect your response by clicking the blank space at the top of the selection list.


design_errors.csv

Select a match:

- Inbound requests using HTTP basic authentication.
- Number of enabled environments.
- Errors in start forms, task forms, record lists.
- Metrics such as the number of service accounts.
- Metrics such as the total time spent evaluating a plug-in function.

devops_infrastructure.csv

Select a match:

- Inbound requests using HTTP basic authentication.
- Number of enabled environments.
- Errors in start forms, task forms, record lists.
- Metrics such as the number of service accounts.
- Metrics such as the total time spent evaluating a plug-in function.

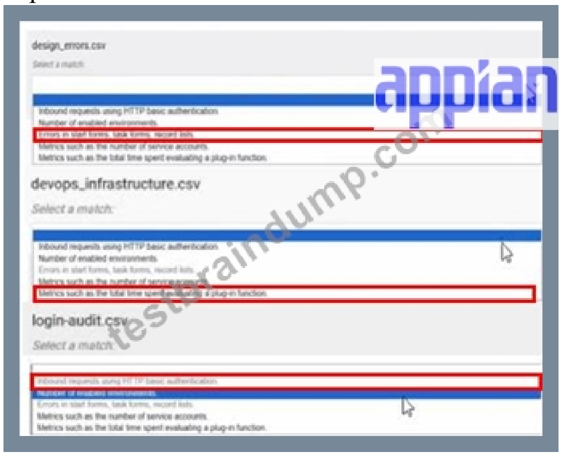
login-audit.csv

Select a match:

- Inbound requests using HTTP basic authentication.
- Number of enabled environments.
- Errors in start forms, task forms, record lists.
- Metrics such as the number of service accounts.
- Metrics such as the total time spent evaluating a plug-in function.

Answer:

Explanation:


design_errors.csv

Select a match:

- Inbound requests using HTTP basic authentication.
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- Inbound requests using HTTP basic authentication.
- Number of enabled environments.
- Errors in start forms, task forms, record lists.
- Metrics such as the number of service accounts.
- Metrics such as the total time spent evaluating a plug-in function.

NEW QUESTION # 13
What are two advantages of having High Availability (HA) for Appian Cloud applications?

- A. Data and transactions are continuously replicated across the active nodes to achieve redundancy and avoid single points of failure.
- B. In the event of a system failure, your Appian instance will be restored and available to your users in less than 15 minutes, having lost no more than the last 1 minute worth of data.
- C. An Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of multiple active nodes running in different availability zones in different regions.
- D. A typical Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of two active nodes.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:High Availability (HA) in Appian Cloud is designed to ensure that applications remain operational and data integrity is maintained even in the face of hardware failures, network issues, or other disruptions. Appian's Cloud Architecture and HA documentation outline the benefits, focusing on redundancy, minimal downtime, and data protection. The question asks for two advantages, and the options must align with these core principles.
* Option B (Data and transactions are continuously replicated across the active nodes to achieve redundancy and avoid single points of failure):This is a key advantage of HA. Appian Cloud HA instances use multiple active nodes to replicate data and transactions in real-time across the cluster. This redundancy ensures that if one node fails, others can take over without data loss, eliminating single points of failure. This is a fundamental feature of Appian's HA setup, leveraging distributed architecture to enhance reliability, as detailed in the Appian Cloud High Availability Guide.

* Option D (In the event of a system failure, your Appian instance will be restored and available to your users in less than 15 minutes, having lost no more than the last 1 minute worth of data):This is another significant advantage. Appian Cloud HA is engineered to provide rapid recovery and minimal data loss. The Service Level Agreement (SLA) and HA documentation specify that in the case of a failure, the system failover is designed to complete within a short timeframe (typically under 15 minutes), with data loss limited to the last minute due to synchronous replication. This ensures business continuity and meets stringent uptime and data integrity requirements.
* Option A (An Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of multiple active nodes running in different availability zones in different regions):This is a description of the HA architecture rather than an advantage. While running nodes across different availability zones and regions enhances fault tolerance, the benefit is the resulting redundancy and availability, which are captured in Options B and D: This option is more about implementation than a direct user or operational advantage.
* Option C (A typical Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of two active nodes):This is a factual statement about the architecture but not an advantage. The number of nodes (typically two or more, depending on configuration) is a design detail, not a benefit. The advantage lies in what this setup enables (e.g., redundancy and quick recovery), as covered by B and D.
The two advantages-continuous replication for redundancy (B) and fast recovery with minimal data loss (D)
-reflect the primary value propositions of Appian Cloud HA, ensuring both operational resilience and data integrity for users.
References:Appian Documentation - Appian Cloud High Availability Guide, Appian Cloud Service Level Agreement (SLA), Appian Lead Developer Training - Cloud Architecture.
The two advantages of having High Availability (HA) for Appian Cloud applications are:
* B. Data and transactions are continuously replicated across the active nodes to achieve redundancy and avoid single points of failure. This is an advantage of having HA, as it ensures that there is always a backup copy of data and transactions in case one of the nodes fails or becomes unavailable. This also improves data integrity and consistency across the nodes, as any changes made to one node are automatically propagated to the other node.
* D. In the event of a system failure, your Appian instance will be restored and available to your users in less than 15 minutes, having lost no more than the last 1 minute worth of data. This is an advantage of having HA, as it guarantees a high level of service availability and reliability for your Appian instance.
If one of the nodes fails or becomes unavailable, the other node will take over and continue to serve requests without any noticeable downtime or data loss for your users.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
* A. An Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of multiple active nodes running in different availability zones in different regions. This is not an advantage of having HA, but rather a description of how HA works in Appian Cloud. An Appian Cloud HA instance consists of two active nodes running in different availability zones within the same region, not different regions.
* C. A typical Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of two active nodes. This is not an advantage of having HA, but rather a description of how HA works in Appian Cloud. A typical Appian Cloud HA instance consists of two active nodes running in different availability zones within the same region, but this does not necessarily provide any benefit over having one active node.
Verified References: Appian Documentation, section "High Availability".

NEW QUESTION # 14
You are asked to design a case management system for a client. In addition to storing some basic metadata about a case, one of the client's requirements is the ability for users to update a case. The client would like any user in their organization of 500 people to be able to make these updates. The users are all based in the company's headquarters, and there will be frequent cases where users are attempting to edit the same case.
The client wants to ensure no information is lost when these edits occur and does not want the solution to burden their process administrators with any additional effort. Which data locking approach should you recommend?

- A. Use the database to implement low-level pessimistic locking.
- B. Design a process report and query to determine who opened the edit form first.
- C. Allow edits without locking the case CDI.
- D. Add an @Version annotation to the case CDT to manage the locking.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:The requirement involves a case management system where 500 users may simultaneously edit the same case, with a need to prevent data loss and minimize administrative overhead. Appian's data management and concurrency control strategies are critical here, especially when integrating with an underlying database.
* Option C (Add an @Version annotation to the case CDT to manage the locking):This is the recommended approach. In Appian, the @Version annotation on a Custom Data Type (CDT) enables optimistic locking, a lightweight concurrency control mechanism. When a user updates a case, Appian checks the version number of the CDT instance. If another user hasmodified it in the meantime, the update fails, prompting the user to refresh and reapply changes. This prevents data loss without requiring manual intervention by process administrators. Appian's Data Design Guide recommends

@Version for scenarios with high concurrency (e.g., 500 users) and frequent edits, as it leverages the database's native versioning (e.g., in MySQL or PostgreSQL) and integrates seamlessly with Appian's process models. This aligns with the client's no-burden requirement.
* Option A (Allow edits without locking the case CDI):This is risky. Without locking, simultaneous edits could overwrite each other, leading to data loss-a direct violation of the client's requirement.
Appian does not recommend this for collaborative environments.
* Option B (Use the database to implement low-level pessimistic locking):Pessimistic locking (e.g., using SELECT ... FOR UPDATE in MySQL) locks the record during the edit process, preventing other users from modifying it until the lock is released. While effective, it can lead to deadlocks or performance bottlenecks with 500 users, especially if edits are frequent. Additionally, managing this at the database level requires custom SQL and increases administrative effort (e.g., monitoring locks), which the client wants to avoid. Appian prefers higher-level solutions like @Version over low-level database locking.
* Option D (Design a process report and query to determine who opened the edit form first):This is impractical and inefficient. Building a custom report and query to track form opens adds complexity and administrative overhead. It doesn't inherently prevent data loss and relies on manual resolution, conflicting with the client's requirements.
The @Version annotation provides a robust, Appian-native solution that balances concurrency, data integrity, and ease of maintenance, making it the best fit.
References:Appian Documentation - Data Types and Concurrency Control, Appian Data Design Guide - Optimistic Locking with @Version, Appian Lead Developer Training - Case Management Design.

NEW QUESTION # 15
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