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## Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

### NEW QUESTION # 22

Your application contains a process model that is scheduled to run daily at a certain time, which kicks off a user input task to a specified user on the 1st time zone for morning data collection. The time zone is set to the (default) pm!timezone. In this situation, what does the pm!timezone reflect?

- A. The time zone of the user who is completing the input task.
- **B. The default time zone for the environment as specified in the Administration Console.**
- C. The time zone of the server where Appian is installed.
- D. The time zone of the user who most recently published the process model.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation: In Appian, the pm!timezone variable is a process variable automatically available in process models, reflecting the time zone context for scheduled or time-based operations. Understanding its behavior is critical for scheduling tasks accurately, especially in scenarios like this where a process runs daily and assigns a user input task.

\* Option C (The default time zone for the environment as specified in the Administration Console):

This is the correct answer. Per Appian's Process Model documentation, when a process model uses pm!timezone and no custom time zone is explicitly set, it defaults to the environment's time zone configured in the Administration Console (under System > Time Zone settings). For scheduled processes, such as one running "daily at a certain time," Appian uses this default time zone to determine when the process triggers. In this case, the task assignment occurs based on the schedule, and pm!timezone reflects the environment's setting, not the user's location.

\* Option A (The time zone of the server where Appian is installed): This is incorrect. While the server's time zone might influence underlying system operations, Appian abstracts this through the Administration Console's time zone setting. The pm!timezone variable aligns with the configured environment time zone, not the raw server setting.

\* Option B (The time zone of the user who most recently published the process model): This is irrelevant. Publishing a process model does not tie pm!timezone to the publisher's time zone. Appian's scheduling is system-driven, not user-driven in this context.

\* Option D (The time zone of the user who is completing the input task): This is also incorrect. While Appian can adjust task display times in the user interface to the assigned user's time zone (based on their profile settings), the pm!timezone in the process model reflects the environment's default time zone for scheduling purposes, not the assignee's.

For example, if the Administration Console is set to EST (Eastern Standard Time), the process will trigger daily at the specified time in EST, regardless of the assigned user's location. The "1st time zone" phrasing in the question appears to be a typo or miscommunication, but it doesn't change the fact that pm!timezone defaults to the environment setting.

References: Appian Documentation - Process Variables (pm!timezone), Appian Lead Developer Training - Process Scheduling and Time Zone Management, Administration Console Guide - System Settings.

### NEW QUESTION # 23

Your Agile Scrum project requires you to manage two teams, with three developers per team. Both teams are to work on the same application in parallel. How should the work be divided between the teams, avoiding issues caused by cross-dependency?

- A. Have each team choose the stories they would like to work on based on personal preference.
- B. Group epics and stories by technical difficulty, and allocate one team the more challenging stories.
- **C. Group epics and stories by feature, and allocate work between each team by feature.**
- D. Allocate stories to each team based on the cumulative years of experience of the team members.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation: In an Agile Scrum environment with two teams working on the same application in parallel, effective work division is critical to avoid cross-dependency, which can lead to delays, conflicts, and inefficiencies.

Appian's Agile Development Best Practices emphasize team autonomy and minimizing dependencies to ensure smooth progress.

\* Option B (Group epics and stories by feature, and allocate work between each team by feature):

This is the recommended approach. By dividing the application's functionality into distinct features (e.

g., Team 1 handles customer management, Team 2 handles campaign tracking), each team can work independently on a specific domain. This reduces cross-dependency because teams are not reliant on each other's deliverables within a sprint. Appian's guidance on multi-team projects suggests feature-based partitioning as a best practice, allowing teams to own their backlog items,

design, and testing without frequent coordination. For example, Team 1 can develop and test customer-related interfaces while Team 2 works on campaign processes, merging their work during integration phases.

\* Option A (Group epics and stories by technical difficulty, and allocate one team the more challenging stories): This creates an imbalance, potentially overloading one team and underutilizing the other, which can lead to morale issues and uneven progress. It also doesn't address cross-dependency, as challenging stories might still require input from both teams (e.g., shared data models), increasing coordination needs.

\* Option C (Allocate stories to each team based on the cumulative years of experience of the team members): Experience-based allocation ignores the project's functional structure and can result in mismatched skills for specific features. It also risks dependencies if experienced team members are needed across teams, complicating parallel work.

\* Option D (Have each team choose the stories they would like to work on based on personal preference): This lacks structure and could lead to overlap, duplication, or neglect of critical features. It increases the risk of cross-dependency as teams might select interdependent stories without coordination, undermining parallel development.

Feature-based division aligns with Scrum principles of self-organization and minimizes dependencies, making it the most effective strategy for this scenario.

References: Appian Documentation - Agile Development with Appian, Scrum Guide - Multi-Team Coordination, Appian Lead Developer Training - Team Management Strategies.

## NEW QUESTION # 24

You are on a project 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.

Which environment should you use for load testing?

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

**Answer: D**

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 (acmedev):

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.

## NEW QUESTION # 25

You are taking your package from the source environment and importing it into the target environment.

Review the errors encountered during inspection:

What is the first action you should take to Investigate the issue?

- A. Check whether the object (UUID ending in 7t00000i4e7a) is included in this package
- B. Check whether the object (UUID ending in 18028821) is included in this package
- C. Check whether the object (UUID ending in 18028931) is included in this package
- D. Check whether the object (UUID ending in 25606) is included in this package

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The error log provided indicates issues during the package import into the target environment, with multiple objects failing to import due to missing precedents. The key error messages highlight specific UUIDs associated with objects that cannot be resolved. The first error listed states:

\* "TEST\_ENTITY\_PROFILE\_MERGE\_HISTORY": The content [id=uuid-a-0000m5fc-f0e6-8000-9b01-011c48011c48, 18028821] was not imported because a required precedent is missing: entity

[uuid=a-0000m5fc-f0e6-8000-9b01-011c48011c48, 18028821] cannot be found..." According to Appian's Package Deployment Best Practices, when importing a package, the first step in troubleshooting is to identify the root cause of the failure. The initial error in the log points to an entity object with a UUID ending in 18028821, which failed to import due to a missing precedent. This suggests that the object itself or one of its dependencies (e.g., a data store or related entity) is either missing from the package or not present in the target environment.

\* Option A (Check whether the object (UUID ending in 18028821) is included in this package): This is the correct first action. Since the first error references this UUID, verifying its inclusion in the package is the logical starting point. If it's missing, the package export from the source environment was incomplete. If it's included but still fails, the precedent issue (e.g., a missing data store) needs further investigation.

\* Option B (Check whether the object (UUID ending in 7t00000i4e7a) is included in this package):

This appears to be a typo or corrupted UUID (likely intended as something like "7t000014e7a" or similar), and it's not referenced in the primary error. It's mentioned later in the log but is not the first issue to address.

\* Option C (Check whether the object (UUID ending in 25606) is included in this package): This UUID is associated with a data store error later in the log, but it's not the first reported issue.

\* Option D (Check whether the object (UUID ending in 18028931) is included in this package): This UUID is mentioned in a subsequent error related to a process model or expression rule, but it's not the initial failure point.

Appian recommends addressing errors in the order they appear in the log to systematically resolve dependencies. Thus, starting with the object ending in 18028821 is the priority.

References: Appian Documentation - Package Deployment and Troubleshooting, Appian Lead Developer Training - Error Handling and Import/Export.

## NEW QUESTION # 26

You have created a Web API in Appian with the following URL to call it:

[https://exampleappiancloud.com/suite/webapi/user\\_management/users?username=john.smith](https://exampleappiancloud.com/suite/webapi/user_management/users?username=john.smith). Which is the correct syntax for referring to the username parameter?

- A. `httpRequest.formData.username`
- B. `httpRequest.queryParameters.users.username`
- C. `httpRequest.queryParameters.username`
- D. `httpRequest.users.username`

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

In Appian, when creating a Web API, parameters passed in the URL (e.g., query parameters) are accessed within the Web API expression using the `httpRequest` object. The URL [https://exampleappiancloud.com/suite/webapi/user\\_management/users?username=john.smith](https://exampleappiancloud.com/suite/webapi/user_management/users?username=john.smith) includes a query parameter `username` with the value `john.smith`. Appian's Web API documentation specifies how to handle such parameters in the expression rule associated with the Web API.

Option D (`httpRequest.queryParameters.username`):

This is the correct syntax. The `httpRequest.queryParameters` object contains all query parameters from the URL. Since `username` is a single query parameter, you access it directly as `httpRequest.queryParameters.username`. This returns the value `john.smith` as a text

string, which can then be used in the Web API logic (e.g., to query a user record). Appian's expression language treats query parameters as key-value pairs under `queryParams`, making this the standard approach.

Option A (`httpRequest.queryParams.users.username`):

This is incorrect. The `users` part suggests a nested structure (e.g., `users` as a parameter containing a `username` subfield), which does not match the URL. The URL only defines `username` as a top-level query parameter, not a nested object.

Option B (`httpRequest.users.username`):

This is invalid. The `httpRequest` object does not have a direct `users` property. Query parameters are accessed via `queryParams`, and there's no indication of a `users` object in the URL or Appian's Web API model.

Option C (`httpRequest.formData.username`):

This is incorrect. The `httpRequest.formData` object is used for parameters passed in the body of a POST or PUT request (e.g., form submissions), not for query parameters in a GET request URL. Since the `username` is part of the query string (`?username=john.smith`), `formData` does not apply.

The correct syntax leverages Appian's standard handling of query parameters, ensuring the Web API can process the `username` value effectively.

## NEW QUESTION # 27

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