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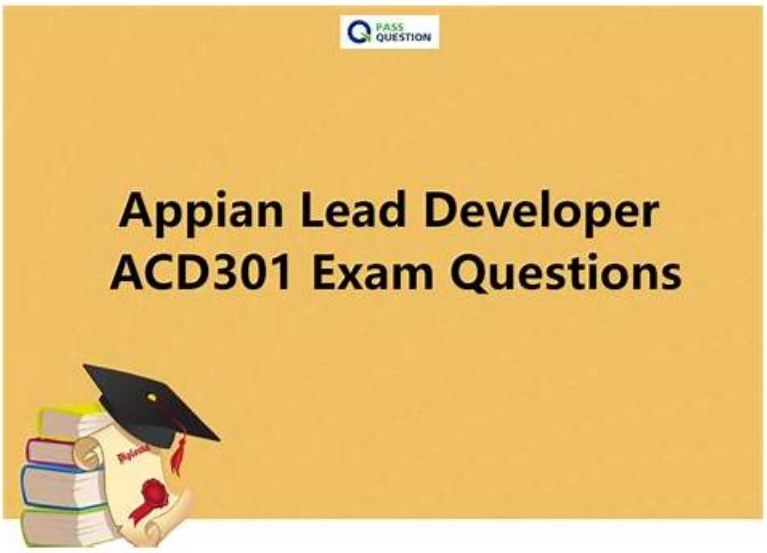

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Appian ACD301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 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.
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.

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Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43
Your team has deployed an application to Production with an underperforming view. Unexpectedly, the production data is ten times that of what was tested, and you must remediate the issue. What is the best option you can take to mitigate their performance concerns?

- A. Create a materialized view or table.
- B. Create a table which is loaded every hour with the latest data.
- C. Bypass Appian's query rule by calling the database directly with a SQL statement.
- D. Introduce a data management policy to reduce the volume of data.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
As an Appian Lead Developer, addressing performance issues in production requires balancing Appian's best practices, scalability, and maintainability. The scenario involves an underperforming view due to a significant increase in data volume (ten times the tested amount), necessitating a solution that optimizes performance while adhering to Appian's architecture. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Bypass Appian's query rule by calling the database directly with a SQL statement:
This approach involves circumventing Appian's query rules (e.g., a!queryEntity) and directly executing SQL against the database. While this might offer a quick performance boost by avoiding Appian's abstraction layer, it violates Appian's core design principles. Appian Lead Developer documentation explicitly discourages direct database calls, as they bypass security (e.g., Appian's row-level security), auditing, and portability features. This introduces maintenance risks, dependencies on database-specific logic, and potential production instability-making it an unsustainable and non-recommended solution.
B . Create a table which is loaded every hour with the latest data:
This suggests implementing a staging table updated hourly (e.g., via an Appian process model or ETL process). While this could reduce query load by pre-aggregating data, it introduces latency (data is only fresh hourly), which may not meet real-time requirements typical in Appian applications (e.g., a customer-facing view). Additionally, maintaining an hourly refresh process adds complexity and overhead (e.g., scheduling, monitoring). Appian's documentation favors more efficient, real-time solutions over periodic refreshes unless explicitly required, making this less optimal for immediate performance remediation.
C . Create a materialized view or table:
This is the best choice. A materialized view (or table, depending on the database) pre-computes and stores query results, significantly improving retrieval performance for large datasets. In Appian, you can integrate a materialized view with a Data Store Entity, allowing a!queryEntity to fetch data efficiently without changing application logic. Appian Lead Developer training emphasizes leveraging database optimizations like materialized views to handle large data volumes, as they reduce query execution time while keeping data consistent with the source (via periodic or triggered refreshes, depending on the database). This aligns with Appian's performance optimization guidelines and addresses the tenfold data increase effectively.
D . Introduce a data management policy to reduce the volume of data:
This involves archiving or purging data to shrink the dataset (e.g., moving old records to an archive table). While a long-term data management policy is a good practice (and supported by Appian's Data Fabric principles), it doesn't immediately remediate the performance issue. Reducing data volume requires business approval, policy design, and implementation-delaying resolution. Appian documentation recommends combining such strategies with technical fixes (like C), but as a standalone solution, it's insufficient for urgent production concerns.
Conclusion: Creating a materialized view or table (C) is the best option. It directly mitigates performance by optimizing data retrieval, integrates seamlessly with Appian's Data Store, and scales for large datasets-all while adhering to Appian's recommended practices. The view can be refreshed as needed (e.g., via database triggers or schedules), balancing performance and data freshness. This approach requires collaboration with a DBA to implement but ensures a robust, Appian-supported solution.
Reference:
Appian Documentation: "Performance Best Practices" (Optimizing Data Queries with Materialized Views).
Appian Lead Developer Certification: Application Performance Module (Database Optimization Techniques).
Appian Best Practices: "Working with Large Data Volumes in Appian" (Data Store and Query Performance).

NEW QUESTION # 44
You are in a backlog refinement meeting with the development team and the product owner. You review a story for an integration involving a third-party system. A payload will be sent from the Appian system through the integration to the third-party system. The

story is 21 points on a Fibonacci scale and requires development from your Appian team as well as technical resources from the third-party system. This item is crucial to your project's success. What are the two recommended steps to ensure this story can be developed effectively?

- A. Identify subject matter experts (SMEs) to perform user acceptance testing (UAT).
- B. Maintain a communication schedule with the third-party resources.
- C. Acquire testing steps from QA resources.
- D. Break down the item into smaller stories.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:This question involves a complex integration story rated at 21 points on the Fibonacci scale, indicating significant complexity and effort. Appian Lead Developer best practices emphasize effective collaboration, risk mitigation, and manageable development scopes for such scenarios. The two most critical steps are:
* Option C (Maintain a communication schedule with the third-party resources):Integrations with third-party systems require close coordination, as Appian developers depend on external teams for endpoint specifications, payload formats, authentication details, and testing support. Establishing a regular communication schedule ensures alignment on requirements, timelines, and issue resolution. Appian's Integration Best Practices documentation highlights the importance of proactive communication with external stakeholders to prevent delays and misunderstandings, especially for critical project components.
* Option D (Break down the item into smaller stories):A 21-point story is considered large by Agile standards (Fibonacci scale typically flags anything above 13 as complex). Appian's Agile Development Guide recommends decomposing large stories into smaller, independently deliverable pieces to reduce risk, improve testability, and enable iterative progress. For example, the integration could be split into tasks like designing the payload structure, building the integration object, and testing the connection- each manageable within a sprint. This approach aligns with the principle of delivering value incrementally while maintaining quality.
* Option A (Acquire testing steps from QA resources):While QA involvement is valuable, this step is more relevant during the testing phase rather than backlog refinement or development preparation. It's not a primary step for ensuring effective development of the story.
* Option B (Identify SMEs for UAT):User acceptance testing occurs after development, during the validation phase. Identifying SMEs is important but not a key step in ensuring the story is developed effectively during the refinement and coding stages.
By choosingCandD, you address both the external dependency (third-party coordination) and internal complexity (story size), ensuring a smoother development process for this critical integration.
References:Appian Lead Developer Training - Integration Best Practices, Appian Agile Development Guide
- Story Refinement and Decomposition.

NEW QUESTION # 45
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 default time zone for the environment as specified in the Administration Console.
- B. The time zone of the user who most recently published the process model.
- C. The time zone of the server where Appian is installed.
- D. The time zone of the user who is completing the input task.

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION # 46
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. Give the service account system administrator privileges.
- B. Create an integration object from Appian to Jira to periodically check the ticket status.
- C. Create a new API Key and associate a service account.
- D. Create a Web API object and set up the correct security.
- E. Configure the connection in Jira specifying the URL and credentials.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
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".

NEW QUESTION # 47
You are the project lead for an Appian project with a supportive product owner and complex business requirements involving a customer management system. Each week, you notice the product owner becoming more irritated and not devoting as much time to the project, resulting in tickets becoming delayed due to a lack of involvement. Which two types of meetings should you schedule to address this issue?

- A. A risk management meeting with your program manager to escalate the delayed tickets.
- B. A meeting with the sponsor to discuss the product owner's performance and request a replacement.
- C. An additional daily stand-up meeting to ensure you have more of the product owner's time.
- D. A sprint retrospective with the product owner and development team to discuss team performance.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:As an Appian Lead Developer, managing stakeholder engagement and ensuring smooth project progress are critical responsibilities. The scenario describes a product owner whose decreasing involvement is causing delays, which requires a proactive and collaborative approach rather than an immediate escalation to replacement. Let's analyze each option:
* A. An additional daily stand-up meeting: While daily stand-ups are a core Agile practice to align the team, adding another one specifically to secure the product owner's time is inefficient. Appian's Agile methodology (aligned with Scrum) emphasizes that stand-ups are for the development team to coordinate, not to force stakeholder availability. The product owner's irritation might increase with additional meetings, making this less effective.
* B. A risk management meeting with your program manager: This is a correct choice. Appian Lead Developer documentation highlights the importance of risk management in complex projects (e.g., customer management systems). Delays due to lack of product owner involvement constitute a project risk. Escalating this to the program manager ensures visibility and allows for strategic mitigation, such as resource reallocation or additional support, without directly confronting the product owner in a way that could damage the relationship. This aligns with Appian's project governance best practices.
* C. A sprint retrospective with the product owner and development team: This is also a correct choice.
The sprint retrospective, as per Appian's Agile guidelines, is a key ceremony to reflect on what's working and what isn't. Including the product owner fosters collaboration and provides a safe space to address their reduced involvement and its impact on ticket delays. It encourages team accountability and aligns with Appian's focus on continuous improvement in Agile development.
* D. A meeting with the sponsor to discuss the product owner's performance and request a replacement:
This is premature and not recommended as a first step. Appian's Lead Developer training emphasizes maintaining strong stakeholder relationships and resolving issues collaboratively before escalating to drastic measures like replacement. This option risksalienating the product owner and disrupting the project further, which contradicts Appian's stakeholder management principles.
Conclusion: The best approach combines B (risk management meeting) to address the immediate risk of delays with a higher-level escalation and C (sprint retrospective) to collaboratively resolve the product owner' s engagement issues. These align with Appian's Agile and leadership strategies for Lead Developers.
References:
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: Agile Project Management Module (Risk Management and Stakeholder Engagement).
* Appian Documentation: "Best Practices for Agile Development in Appian" (Sprint Retrospectives and Team Collaboration).

NEW QUESTION # 48
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