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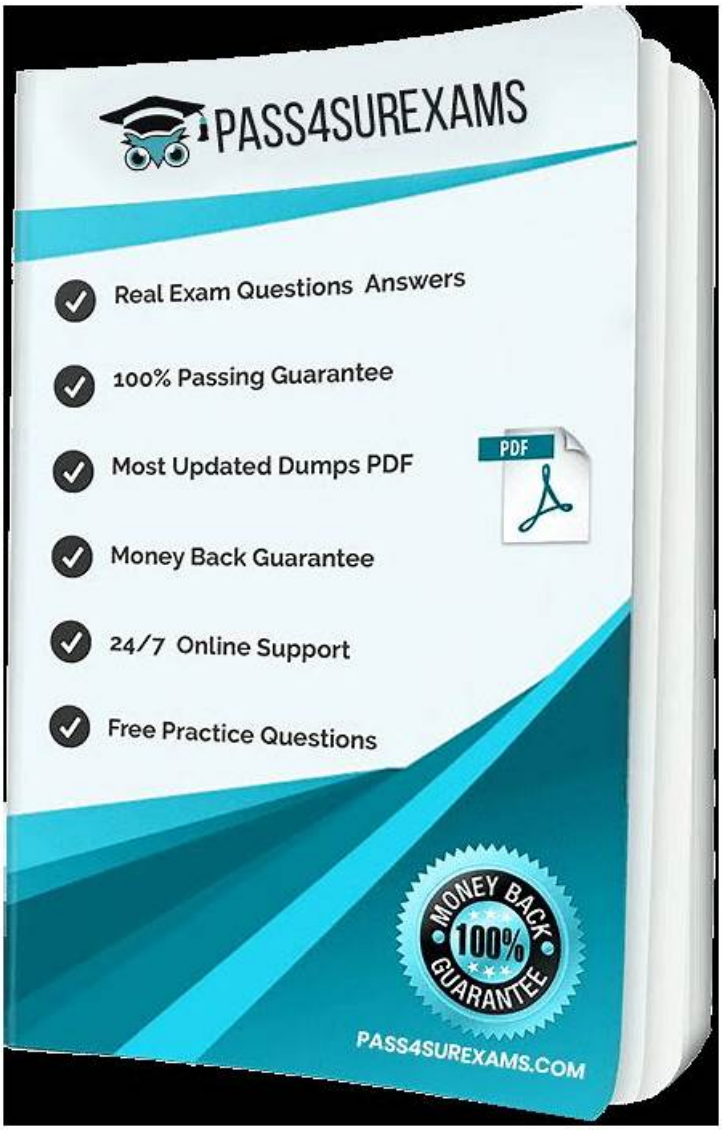

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Appian ACD301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• Project and Resource Management: This section of the exam measures skills of Agile Project Leads and covers interpreting business requirements, recommending design options, and leading Agile teams through technical delivery. It also involves governance, and process standardization.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
You are tasked to build a large-scale acquisition application for a prominent customer. The acquisition process tracks the time it takes to fulfill a purchase request with an award.
The customer has structured the contract so that there are multiple application development teams.
How should you design for multiple processes and forms, while minimizing repeated code?

- A. Create a Center of Excellence (CoE).
- B. Create a common objects application.
- C. Create duplicate processes and forms as needed.
- D. Create a Scrum of Scrums sprint meeting for the team leads.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:As an Appian Lead Developer, designing a large-scale acquisition application with multiple development teams requires a strategy to manage processes, forms, and code reuse effectively. The goal is to minimize repeated code (e.g., duplicate interfaces, process models) while ensuring scalability and maintainability across teams. Let's evaluate each option:
* A. Create a Center of Excellence (CoE):A Center of Excellence is an organizational structure or team focused on standardizing practices, training, and governance across projects. While beneficial for long- term consistency, it doesn't directly address the technical design of minimizing repeated code for processes and forms. It's a strategic initiative, not a design solution, and doesn't solve the immediate need for code reuse. Appian's documentation mentions CoEs for governance but not as a primary design approach, making this less relevant here.
* B. Create a common objects application:This is the best recommendation. In Appian, a "common objects application" (or shared

application) is used to store reusable components like expression rules, interfaces, process models, constants, and data types (e.g., CDTs). For a large-scale acquisition application with multiple teams, centralizing shared objects (e.g., rule!CommonForm, pm! CommonProcess) ensures consistency, reduces duplication, and simplifies maintenance. Teams can reference these objects in their applications, adhering to Appian's design best practices for scalability.
This approach minimizes repeated code while allowing team-specific customizations, aligning with Lead Developer standards for large projects.
* C. Create a Scrum of Scrums sprint meeting for the team leads:A Scrum of Scrums meeting is a coordination mechanism for Agile teams, focusing on aligning sprint goals and resolving cross-team dependencies. While useful for collaboration, it doesn't address the technical design of minimizing repeated code-it's a process, not a solution for codereuse. Appian's Agile methodologies support such meetings, but they don't directly reduce duplication in processes and forms, making this less applicable.
* D. Create duplicate processes and forms as needed:Duplicating processes and forms (e.g., copying interface!PurchaseForm for each team) leads to redundancy, increased maintenance effort, and potential inconsistencies (e.g., divergent logic). This contradicts the goal of minimizing repeated code and violates Appian's design principles for reusability and efficiency. Appian's documentation strongly discourages duplication, favoring shared objects instead, making this the least effective option.
Conclusion: Creating a common objects application (B) is the recommended design. It centralizes reusable processes, forms, and other components, minimizing code duplication across teams while ensuring consistency and scalability for the large-scale acquisition application. This leverages Appian's application architecture for shared resources, aligning with Lead Developer best practices for multi-team projects.
References:
* Appian Documentation: "Designing Large-Scale Applications" (Common Application for Reusable Objects).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: Application Design Module (Minimizing Code Duplication).
* Appian Best Practices: "Managing Multi-Team Development" (Shared Objects Strategy).
To build a large scale acquisition application for a prominent customer, you should design for multiple processes and forms, while minimizing repeated code. One way to do this is to create a common objects application, which is a shared application that contains reusable components, such as rules, constants, interfaces, integrations, or data types, that can be used by multiple applications. This way, you can avoid duplication and inconsistency of code, and make it easier to maintain and update your applications. You can also use the common objects application to define common standards and best practices for your application development teams, such as naming conventions, coding styles, or documentation guidelines. Verified References: [Appian Best Practices], [Appian Design Guidance]

NEW QUESTION # 25
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?

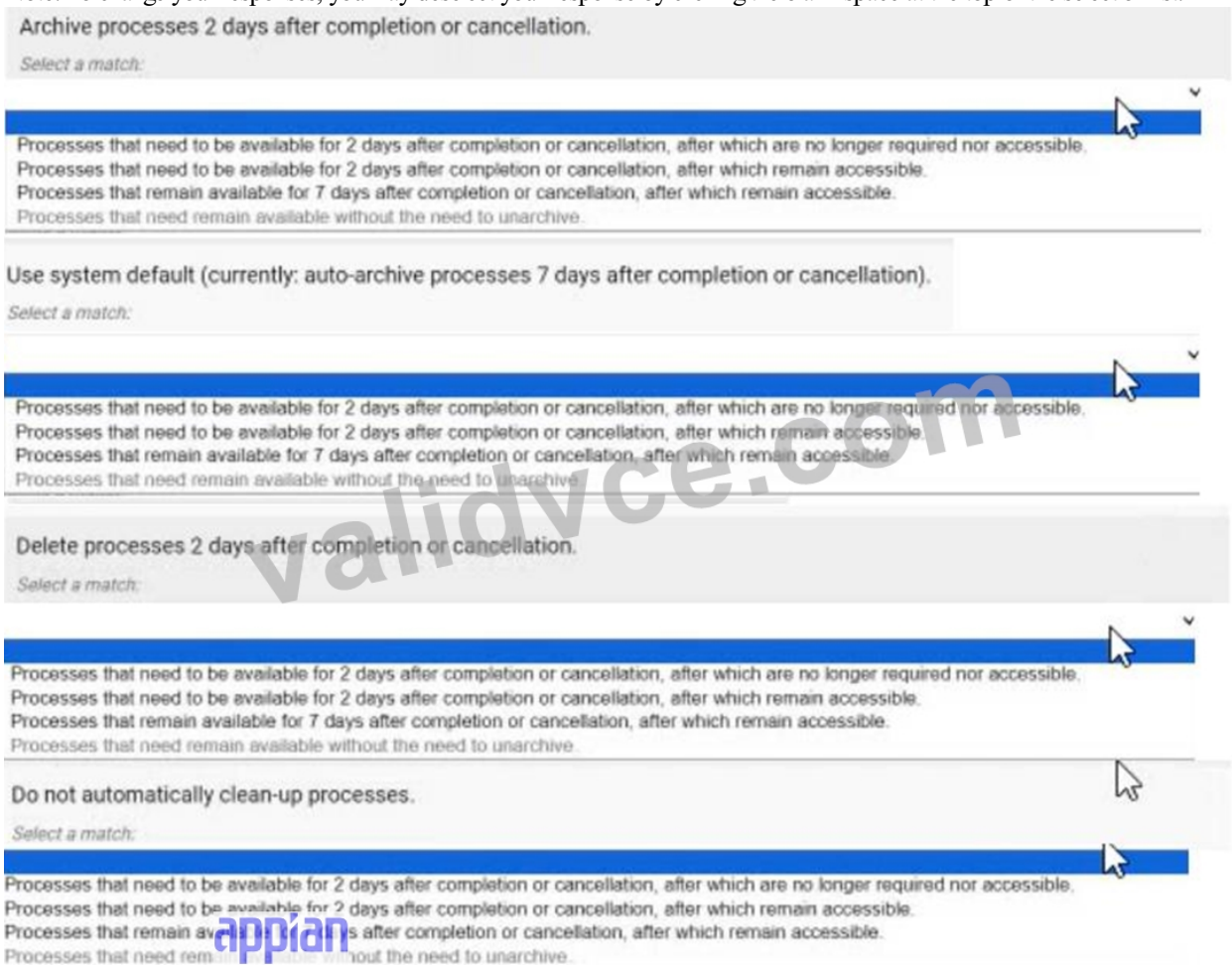
- A. Design a process report and query to determine who opened the edit form first.
- B. Use the database to implement low-level pessimistic locking.
- C. Add an @Version annotation to the case CDT to manage the locking.
- D. Allow edits without locking the case CDI.

Answer: C

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.

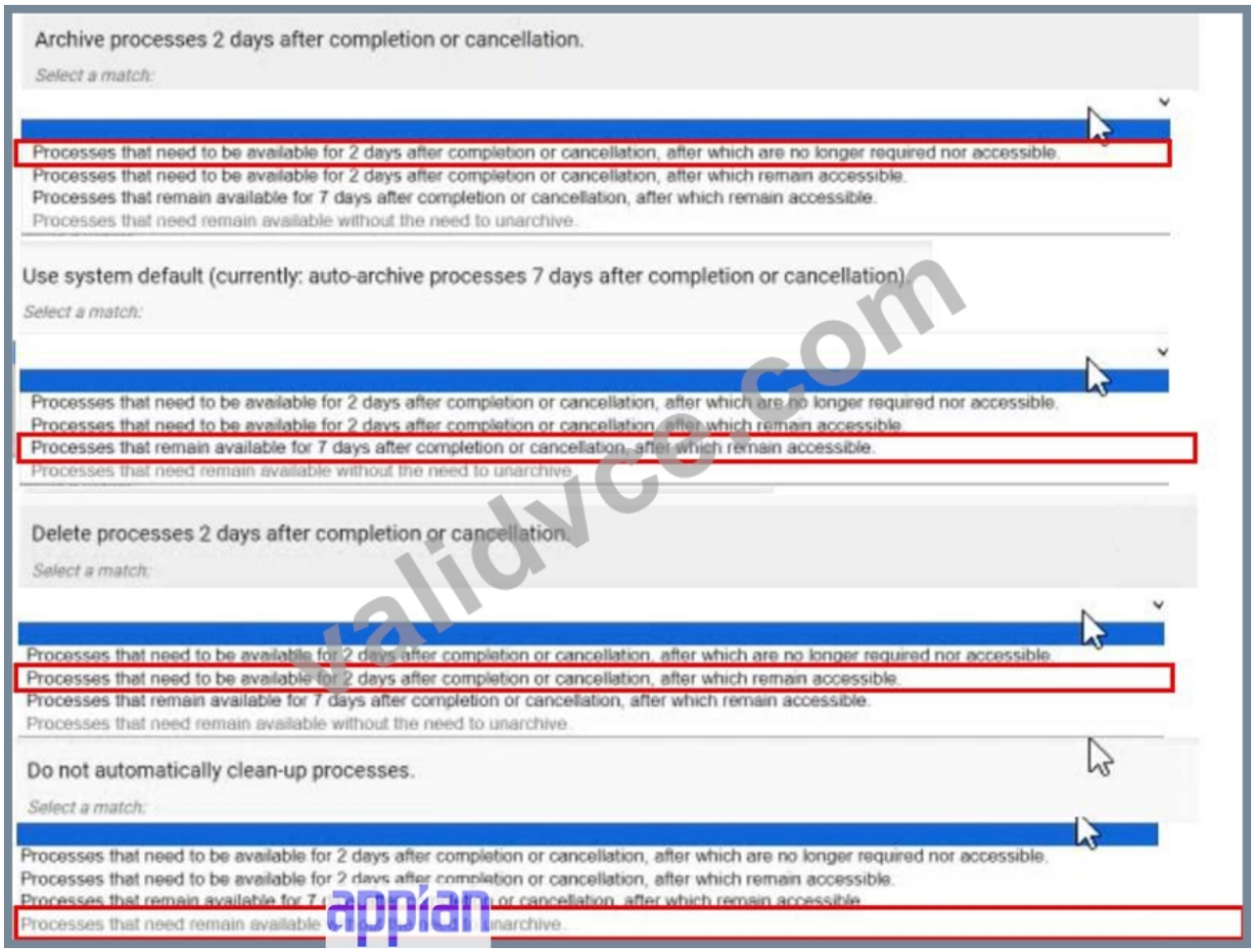
* Option B (Use the database to implement low-level pessimistic locking):Pessimistic locking (e.g., using SELECT ... FOR UPDATE in MySQL) locks the record during the edit process, preventing other users from modifying it until the lock is released. While effective, it can lead to deadlocks or performance 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 # 26
You are deciding the appropriate process model data management strategy.
For each requirement. match the appropriate strategies to implement. Each strategy 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.



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION # 27
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 server where Appian is installed.
- B. The time zone of the user who is completing the input task.
- C. The default time zone for the environment as specified in the Administration Console.
- D. The time zone of the user who most recently published the process model.

Answer: C

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 # 28
You add an index on the searched field of a MySQL table with many rows (>100k). The field would benefit greatly from the index in which three scenarios?

- A. The field contains big integers, above and below 0.
- B. The field contains a structured JSON.
- C. The field contains long unstructured text such as a hash.
- D. The field contains many datetimes, covering a large range.
- E. The field contains a textual short business code.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Adding an index to a searched field in a MySQL table with over 100,000 rows improves query performance by reducing the number of rows scanned during searches, joins, or filters. The benefit of an index depends on the field's data type, cardinality (uniqueness), and query patterns. MySQL indexing best practices, as aligned with Appian's Database Optimization Guidelines, highlight scenarios where indices are most effective.
Option A (The field contains a textual short business code):
This benefits greatly from an index. A short business code (e.g., a 5-10 character identifier like "CUST123") typically has high cardinality (many unique values) and is often used in WHERE clauses or joins. An index on this field speeds up exact-match queries (e.g., WHERE business_code = 'CUST123'), which are common in Appian applications for lookups or filtering.
Option C (The field contains many datetimes, covering a large range):
This is highly beneficial. Datetime fields with a wide range (e.g., transaction timestamps over years) are frequently queried with range conditions (e.g., WHERE datetime BETWEEN '2024-01-01' AND '2025-01-01') or sorting (e.g., ORDER BY datetime). An index on this field optimizes these operations, especially in large tables, aligning with Appian's recommendation to index time-based fields for performance.
Option D (The field contains big integers, above and below 0):
This benefits significantly. Big integers (e.g., IDs or quantities) with a broad range and high cardinality are ideal for indexing. Queries like WHERE id > 1000 or WHERE quantity < 0 leverage the index for efficient range scans or equality checks, a common pattern in Appian data store queries.
Option B (The field contains long unstructured text such as a hash):
This benefits less. Long unstructured text (e.g., a 128-character SHA hash) has high cardinality but is less efficient for indexing due to its size. MySQL indices on large text fields can slow down writes and consume significant storage, and full-text searches are better handled with specialized indices (e.g., FULLTEXT), not standard B-tree indices. Appian advises caution with indexing large text fields unless necessary.
Option E (The field contains a structured JSON):
This is minimally beneficial with a standard index. MySQL supports JSON fields, but a regular index on the entire JSON column is inefficient for large datasets (>100k rows) due to its variable structure. Generated columns or specialized JSON indices (e.g., using JSON_EXTRACT) are required for targeted queries (e.g., WHERE JSON_EXTRACT(json_col, '$.key') = 'value'), but this requires additional setup beyond a simple index, reducing its immediate benefit.
For a table with over 100,000 rows, indices are most effective on fields with high selectivity and frequent query usage (e.g., short codes, datetimes, integers), making A, C, and D the optimal scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 29
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