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## Appian Certified Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

### NEW QUESTION # 39

For each requirement, match the most appropriate approach to creating or utilizing plug-ins. Each approach 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 # 40

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 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.
- B. 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.
- **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.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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.

Appian Documentation: "Configuring Data Sources" (JDBC Connections and `a!queryEntity`).

Appian Lead Developer Certification: Data Integration Module (Database Query Design).

## NEW QUESTION # 41

You are on a call with a new client, and their program lead is concerned about how their legacy systems will integrate with Appian. The lead wants to know what authentication methods are supported by Appian. Which three authentication methods are supported?

- A. Active Directory
- B. API Keys
- C. Biometrics
- D. CAC
- E. SAML
- F. OAuth

**Answer: A,E,F**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

As an Appian Lead Developer, addressing a client's concerns about integrating legacy systems with Appian requires accurately identifying supported authentication methods for system-to-system communication or user access. The question focuses on Appian's integration capabilities, likely for both user authentication (e.g., SSO) and API authentication, as legacy system integration often involves both. Appian's documentation outlines supported methods in its Connected Systems and security configurations. Let's evaluate each option:

A . API Keys:

API Key authentication involves a static key sent in requests (e.g., via headers). Appian supports this for outbound integrations in Connected Systems (e.g., HTTP Authentication with an API key), allowing legacy systems to authenticate Appian calls. However, it's not a user authentication method for Appian's platform login-it's for system-to-system integration. While supported, it's less common for legacy system SSO or enterprise use cases compared to other options, making it a lower-priority choice here.

B . Biometrics:

Biometrics (e.g., fingerprint, facial recognition) isn't natively supported by Appian for platform authentication or integration. Appian relies on standard enterprise methods (e.g., username/password, SSO), and biometric authentication would require external identity providers or custom clients, not Appian itself. Documentation confirms no direct biometric support, ruling this out as an Appian-supported method.

C . SAML:

Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is fully supported by Appian for user authentication via Single Sign-On (SSO). Appian integrates with SAML 2.0 identity providers (e.g., Okta, PingFederate), allowing users to log in using credentials from legacy systems that support SAML-based SSO. This is a key enterprise method, widely used for integrating with existing identity management systems, and explicitly listed in Appian's security configuration options-making it a top choice.

D . CAC:

Common Access Card (CAC) authentication, often used in government contexts with smart cards, isn't natively supported by Appian as a standalone method. While Appian can integrate with CAC via SAML or PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) through an identity provider, it's not a direct Appian authentication option. Documentation mentions smart card support indirectly via SSO configurations, but CAC itself isn't explicitly listed, making it less definitive than other methods.

E . OAuth:

OAuth (specifically OAuth 2.0) is supported by Appian for both outbound integrations (e.g., Authorization Code Grant, Client Credentials) and inbound API authentication (e.g., securing Appian Web APIs). For legacy system integration, Appian can use OAuth to authenticate with APIs (e.g., Google, Salesforce) or allow legacy systems to call Appian services securely. Appian's Connected System framework includes OAuth configuration, making it a versatile, standards-based method highly relevant to the client's needs.

F . Active Directory:

Active Directory (AD) integration via LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) is supported for user authentication in Appian. It allows synchronization of users and groups from AD, enabling SSO or direct login with AD credentials. For legacy systems using AD as an identity store, this is a seamless integration method. Appian's documentation confirms LDAP/AD as a core authentication option, widely adopted in enterprise environments-making it a strong fit.

Conclusion: The three supported authentication methods are C (SAML), E (OAuth), and F (Active Directory). These align with Appian's enterprise-grade capabilities for legacy system integration: SAML for SSO, OAuth for API security, and AD for user management. API Keys (A) are supported but less prominent for user authentication, CAC (D) is indirect, and Biometrics (B) isn't supported natively. This selection reassures the client of Appian's flexibility with common legacy authentication standards.

Appian Documentation: "Authentication for Connected Systems" (OAuth, API Keys).

Appian Documentation: "Configuring Authentication" (SAML, LDAP/Active Directory).

Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (Authentication Methods).

### NEW QUESTION # 42

Your client's customer management application is finally released to Production. After a few weeks of small enhancements and patches, the client is ready to build their next application. The new application will leverage customer information from the first application to allow the client to launch targeted campaigns for select customers in order to increase sales. As part of the first application, your team had built a section to display key customer information such as their name, address, phone number, how long they have been a customer, etc. A similar section will be needed on the campaign record you are building. One of your developers shows you the new object they are working on for the new application and asks you to review it as they are running into a few issues. What feedback should you give?

- A. Provide guidance to the developer on how to address the issues so that they can proceed with their work.
- B. Point the developer to the relevant areas in the documentation or Appian Community where they can find more information on the issues they are running into.
- C. Create a duplicate version of that section designed for the campaign record.
- D. Ask the developer to convert the original customer section into a shared object so it can be used by the new application.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

The scenario involves reusing a customer information section from an existing application in a new application for campaign management, with the developer encountering issues. Appian's best practices emphasize reusability, efficiency, and maintainability, especially when leveraging existing components across applications.

Option B (Ask the developer to convert the original customer section into a shared object so it can be used by the new application):

This is the recommended approach. Converting the original section into a shared object (e.g., a reusable interface component) allows it to be accessed across applications without duplication. Appian's Design Guide highlights the use of shared components to promote consistency, reduce redundancy, and simplify maintenance. Since the new application requires similar customer data (name, address, etc.), reusing the existing section—after ensuring it is modular and adaptable—addresses the developer's issues while aligning with the client's goal of leveraging prior work. The developer can then adjust the shared object (e.g., via parameters) to fit the campaign context, resolving their issues collaboratively.

Option A (Provide guidance to the developer on how to address the issues so that they can proceed with their work):

While providing guidance is valuable, it doesn't address the root opportunity to reuse existing code. This option focuses on fixing the new object in isolation, potentially leading to duplicated effort if the original section could be reused instead.

Option C (Point the developer to the relevant areas in the documentation or Appian Community where they can find more information on the issues they are running into):

This is a passive approach and delays resolution. As a Lead Developer, offering direct support or a strategic solution (like reusing components) is more effective than redirecting the developer to external resources without context.

Option D (Create a duplicate version of that section designed for the campaign record):

Duplication violates Appian's principle of DRY (Don't Repeat Yourself) and increases maintenance overhead. Any future updates to customer data display logic would need to be applied to multiple objects, risking inconsistencies.

Given the need to leverage existing customer information and the developer's issues, converting the section to a shared object is the most efficient and scalable solution.

### NEW QUESTION # 43

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 # 44

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