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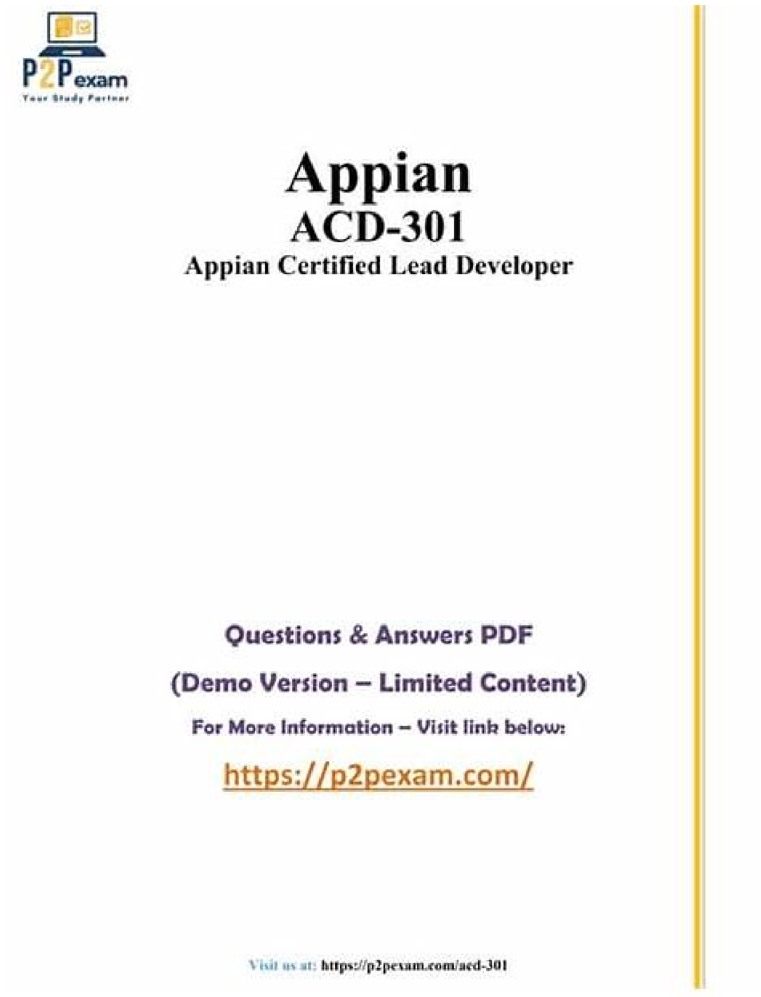

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ACD-301
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Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29
While working on an application, you have identified oddities and breaks in some of your components. How can you guarantee that this mistake does not happen again in the future?

- A. Provide Appian developers with the "Designer" permissions role within Appian. Ensure that they have only basic user rights and assign them the permissions to administer their application.
- B. Ensure that the application administrator group only has designers from that application's team.
- C. Create a best practice that enforces a peer review of the deletion of any components within the application.
- D. Design and communicate a best practice that dictates designers only work within the confines of their own application.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
As an Appian Lead Developer, preventing recurring "oddities and breaks" in application components requires addressing root causes-likely tied to human error, lack of oversight, or uncontrolled changes-while leveraging Appian's governance and collaboration features. The question implies a past mistake (e.g., accidental deletions or modifications) and seeks a proactive, sustainable solution.
Let's evaluate each option based on Appian's official documentation and best practices:
A . Design and communicate a best practice that dictates designers only work within the confines of their own application:
This suggests restricting designers to their assigned applications via a policy. While Appian supports application-level security (e.g., Designer role scoped to specific applications), this approach relies on voluntary compliance rather than enforcement. It doesn't directly address "oddities and breaks"-e.g., a designer could still mistakenly alter components within their own application. Appian's documentation emphasizes technical controls and process rigor over broad guidelines, making this insufficient as a guarantee.
B . Ensure that the application administrator group only has designers from that application's team:
This involves configuring security so only team-specific designers have Administrator rights to the application (via Appian's Security settings). While this limits external interference, it doesn't prevent internal mistakes (e.g., a team designer deleting a critical component). Appian's security model already restricts access by default, and the issue isn't about unauthorized access but rather component integrity. This step is a hygiene factor, not a direct solution to the problem, and fails to "guarantee" prevention.
C . Create a best practice that enforces a peer review of the deletion of any components within the application:
This is the best choice. A peer review process for deletions (e.g., process models, interfaces, or records) introduces a checkpoint to catch errors before they impact the application. In Appian, deletions are permanent and can cascade (e.g., breaking dependencies), aligning with the "oddities and breaks" described. While Appian doesn't natively enforce peer reviews, this can be implemented via team workflows-e.g., using Appian's collaboration tools (like Comments or Tasks) or integrating with version control practices during deployment. Appian Lead Developer training emphasizes change management and peer validation to maintain application stability, making this a robust, preventive measure that directly addresses the root cause.
D . Provide Appian developers with the "Designer" permissions role within Appian. Ensure that they have only basic user rights and assign them the permissions to administer their application:
This option is confusingly worded but seems to suggest granting Designer system role permissions (a high-level privilege) while limiting developers to Viewer rights system-wide, with Administrator rights only for their application. In Appian, the "Designer" system role grants broad platform access (e.g., creating applications), which contradicts "basic user rights" (Viewer role). Regardless, adjusting permissions doesn't prevent mistakes-it only controls who can make them. The issue isn't about access but about error prevention, so this option misses the mark and is impractical due to its contradictory setup.
Conclusion: Creating a best practice that enforces a peer review of the deletion of any components (C) is the strongest solution. It directly mitigates the risk of "oddities and breaks" by adding oversight to destructive actions, leveraging team collaboration, and aligning with Appian's recommended governance practices. Implementation could involve documenting the process, training the team, and using Appian's monitoring tools (e.g., Application Properties history) to track changes-ensuring mistakes are caught before deployment. This provides the closest guarantee to preventing recurrence.
Reference:
Appian Documentation: "Application Security and Governance" (Change Management Best Practices).
Appian Lead Developer Certification: Application Design Module (Preventing Errors through Process).
Appian Best Practices: "Team Collaboration in Appian Development" (Peer Review Recommendations).

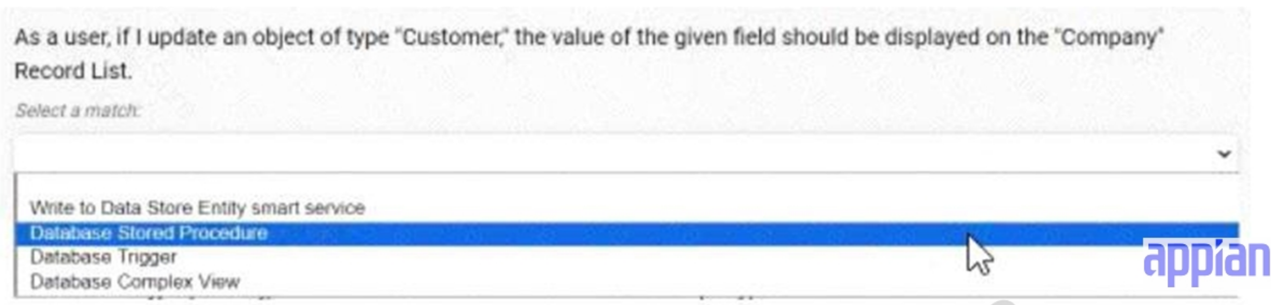
NEW QUESTION # 30
You need to generate a PDF document with specific formatting. Which approach would you recommend?

- A. Use the PDF from XSL-FO Transformation smart service to generate the content with the specific format.
- B. Use the Word Doc from Template smart service in a process model to add the specific format.
- C. There is no way to fulfill the requirement using Appian. Suggest sending the content as a plain email instead.
- D. Create an embedded interface with the necessary content and ask the user to use the browser "Print" functionality to save it as a PDF.

Answer: A

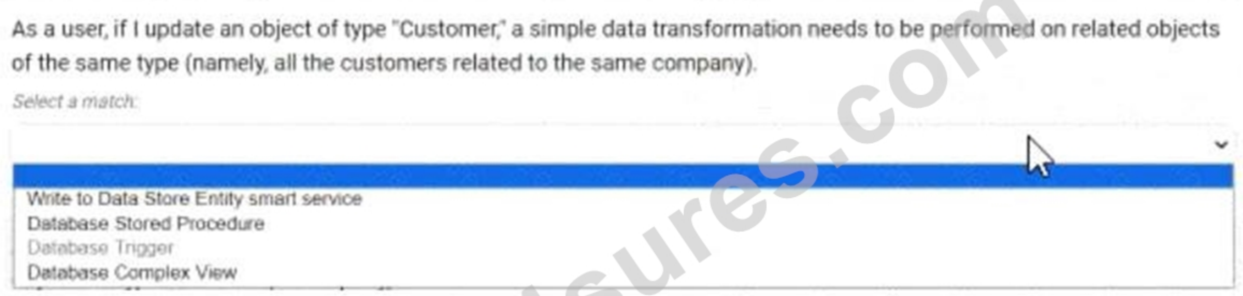
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:As an Appian Lead Developer, generating a PDF with specific formatting is a common requirement, and Appian provides several tools to achieve this. The question emphasizes "specific formatting," which implies precise control over layout, styling, and content structure.
Let's evaluate each option based on Appian's official documentation and capabilities:
* A. Create an embedded interface with the necessary content and ask the user to use the browser "Print" functionality to save it as a PDF:This approach involves designing an interface (e.g., using SAIL components) and relying on the browser's native print-to-PDF feature. While this is feasible for simple content, it lacks precision for "specific formatting." Browser rendering varies across devices and browsers, and print styles (e.g., CSS) are limited in Appian's control. Appian Lead Developer best practices discouragerelying on client-side functionality for critical document generation due to inconsistency and lack of automation. This is not a recommended solution for a production-grade requirement.
* B. Use the PDF from XSL-FO Transformation smart service to generate the content with the specific format:This is the correct choice. The "PDF from XSL-FO Transformation" smart service (available in Appian's process modeling toolkit) allows developers to generate PDFs programmatically with precise formatting using XSL-FO (Extensible Stylesheet Language Formatting Objects). XSL-FO provides fine- grained control over layout, fonts, margins, and styling-ideal for "specific formatting" requirements.
In a process model, you can pass XML data and an XSL-FO stylesheet to this smart service, producing a downloadable PDF. Appian's documentation highlights this as the preferred method for complex PDF generation, making it a robust, scalable, and Appian-native solution.
* C. Use the Word Doc from Template smart service in a process model to add the specific format:This option uses the "Word Doc from Template" smart service to generate a Microsoft Word document from a template (e.g., a .docx file with placeholders). While it supports formatting defined in the template and can be converted to PDF post-generation (e.g., via a manual step or external tool), it's not a direct PDF solution. Appian doesn't natively convert Word to PDF within the platform, requiring additional steps outside the process model. For "specific formatting" in a PDF, this is less efficient and less precise than the XSL-FO approach, as Word templates are better suited for editable documents rather than final PDFs.
* D. There is no way to fulfill the requirement using Appian. Suggest sending the content as a plain email instead:This is incorrect. Appian provides multiple tools for document generation, including PDFs, as evidenced by options B and C. Suggesting a plain email fails to meet the requirement of generating a formatted PDF and contradicts Appian's capabilities. Appian Lead Developer training emphasizes leveraging platform features to meet business needs, ruling out this option entirely.
Conclusion: The PDF from XSL-FO Transformation smart service (B) is the recommended approach. It provides direct PDF generation with specific formatting control within Appian's process model, aligning with best practices for document automation and precision. This method is scalable, repeatable, and fully supported by Appian's architecture.
References:
* Appian Documentation: "PDF from XSL-FO Transformation Smart Service" (Process Modeling > Smart Services).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: Document Generation Module (PDF Generation Techniques).
* Appian Best Practices: "Generating Documents in Appian" (XSL-FO vs. Template-Based Approaches).

NEW QUESTION # 31
For each scenario outlined, match the best tool to use to meet expectations. Each tool will be used once Note: To change your responses, you may deselected your response by clicking the blank space at the top of the selection list.


As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," the value of the given field should be displayed on the "Company" Record List.

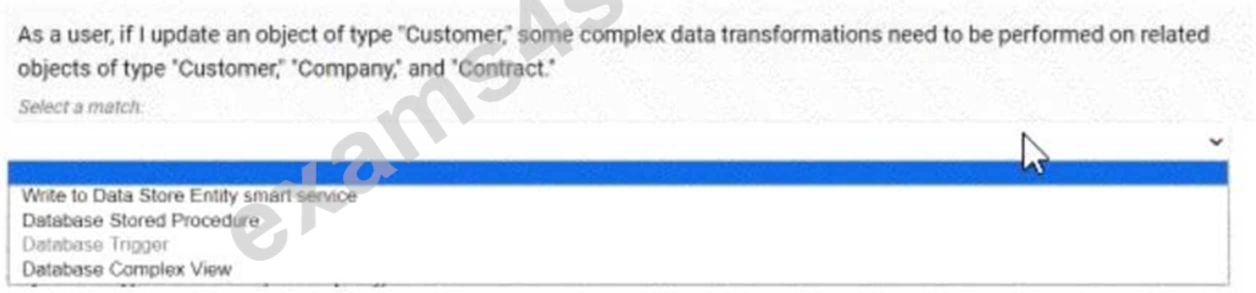
Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View
appian


As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," a simple data transformation needs to be performed on related objects of the same type (namely, all the customers related to the same company).

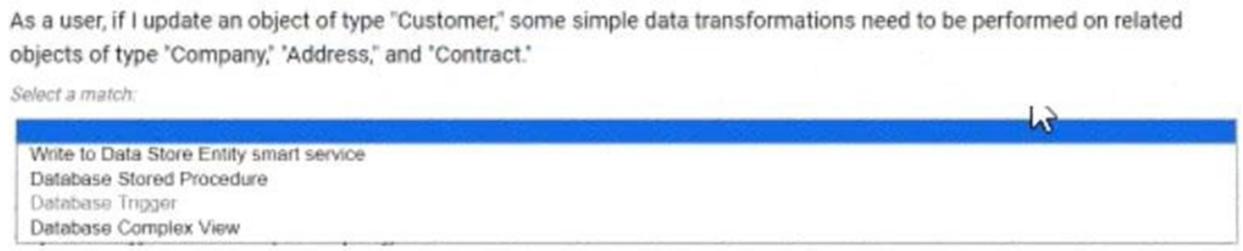
Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View


As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," some complex data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Customer," "Company," and "Contract."

Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View

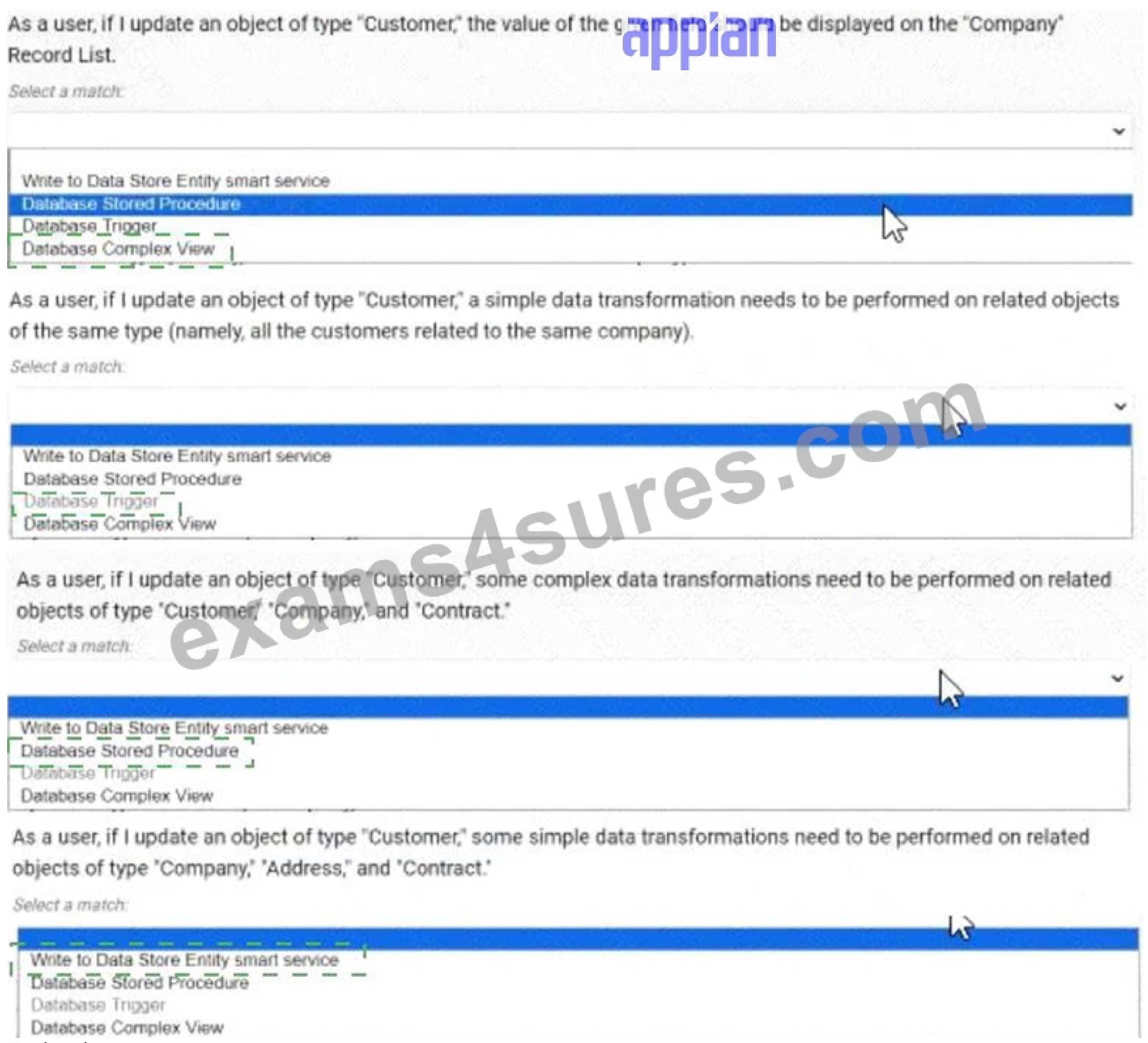

As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," some simple data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Company," "Address," and "Contract."

Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View

Answer:

Explanation:


As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," the value of the g[illegible] be displayed on the "Company" Record List.

Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View

As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," a simple data transformation needs to be performed on related objects of the same type (namely, all the customers related to the same company).

Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View

As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," some complex data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Customer," "Company," and "Contract."

Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View

As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," some simple data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Company," "Address," and "Contract."

Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View

Explanation:
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", the value of the given field should be displayed on the "Company" Record List. # Database Complex View
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", a simple data transformation needs to be performed on related objects of the same type (namely, all the customers related to the same company). # Database Trigger
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", some complex data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Customer", "Company", and "Contract". # Database Stored Procedure
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", some simple data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Company", "Address", and "Contract". # Write to Data Store Entity smart service Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:Appian integrates with external databases to handle data updates and transformations, offering various tools depending on the complexity and context of the task.
The scenarios involve updating a "Customer" object and triggering actions on related data, requiring careful selection of the best tool. Appian's Data Integration and Database Management documentation guides these decisions.
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", the value of the given field should be displayed on the "Company" Record List # Database Complex View:This scenario requires displaying updated customer data on a "Company" Record List, implying a read-only operation to join or aggregate data across tables. A Database Complex View (e.g., a SQL view combining "Customer" and "Company" tables) is ideal for this. Appian supports complex views to predefine queries that can be used in Record Lists, ensuring the updated field value is reflected without additional processing. This tool is best for read operations and does not involve write logic.
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", a simple data transformation needs to be performed on related objects of the same type (namely, all the customers related to the same company) # Database Trigger:This involves a simple transformation (e.g., updating a flag or counter) on related "Customer" records after an update. A Database Trigger, executed automatically on the database side when a "Customer" record is modified, is the best fit. It can perform lightweight SQL updates on related records (e.g., via a company ID join) without Appian process overhead. Appian recommends triggers for simple, database-level automation, especially when transformations are confined to the same table type.

* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", some complex data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Customer", "Company", and "Contract" # Database Stored Procedure:This scenario involves complex transformations across multiple related object types, suggesting multi-step logic (e.g., recalculating totals or updating multiple tables). A Database Stored Procedure allows you to encapsulate this logic in SQL, callable from Appian, offering flexibility for complex operations. Appian supports stored procedures for scenarios requiring transactional integrity and intricate data manipulation across tables, making it the best choice here.
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", some simple data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Company", "Address", and "Contract" # Write to Data Store Entity smart service:This requires simple transformations on related objects, which can be handled within Appian's process model. The "Write to Data Store Entity" smart service allows you to update multiple related entities (e.g., "Company", "Address", "Contract") based on the "Customer" update, using Appian's expression rules for logic. This approach leverages Appian's process automation, is user-friendly for developers, and is recommended for straightforward updates within the Appian environment.
Matching Rationale:
* Each tool is used once, covering the spectrum of database integration options: Database Complex View for read/display, Database Trigger for simple database-side automation, Database Stored Procedure for complex multi-table logic, and Write to Data Store Entity smart service for Appian-managed simple updates.
* Appian's guidelines prioritize using the right tool based on complexity and context, ensuring efficiency and maintainability.
References:Appian Documentation - Data Integration and Database Management, Appian Process Model Guide - Smart Services, Appian Lead Developer Training - Database Optimization.

NEW QUESTION # 32
Your Appian project just went live with the following environment setup: DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD.
Your client is considering adding a support team to manage production defects and minor enhancements, while the original development team focuses on Phase 2. Your client is asking you for a new environment strategy that will have the least impact on Phase 2 development work. Which optioninvolves the lowest additional server cost and the least code retrofit effort?

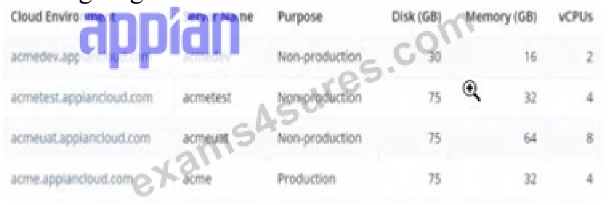
- A. Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT) > STAGE (UAT) > PROD Production support work stream: DEV2 > STAGE (SIT/UAT) > PROD
- B. Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD Production support work stream: DEV > TEST2 (SIT/UAT) > PROD
- C. Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT) > STAGE (UAT) > PROD Production support work stream: DEV > TEST2 (SIT/UAT) > PROD
- D. Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD Production support work stream: DEV2 > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:The goal is to design an environment strategy that minimizes additional server costs and code retrofit effort while allowing the support team to manage production defects and minor enhancements without disrupting the Phase 2 development team. The current setup (DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD) uses a single development and testing pipeline, and the client wants to segregate support activities from Phase 2 development. Appian's Environment Management Best Practices emphasize scalability, cost efficiency, and minimal refactoring when adjusting environments.
* Option C (Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD; Production support work stream: DEV > TEST2 (SIT/UAT) > PROD):This option is the most cost-effective and requires the least code retrofit effort. It leverages the existing DEV environment for both teams but introduces a separate TEST2 environment for the support team's SIT/UAT activities. Since DEV is already shared, no new development server is needed, minimizing server costs. The existing code in DEV and TEST can be reused for TEST2 by exporting and importing packages, with minimal adjustments (e.g., updating environment-specific configurations). The Phase 2 team continues using the original TEST environment, avoiding disruption. Appian supports multiple test environments branching from a single DEV, and the PROD environment remains shared, aligning with the client's goal of low impact on Phase 2. The support team can handle defects and enhancements in TEST2 without interfering with development workflows.
* Option A (Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT) > STAGE (UAT) > PROD; Production support work stream: DEV > TEST2 (SIT/UAT) > PROD):This introduces a STAGE environment for UAT in the Phase 2 stream, adding complexity and potentially requiring code updates to accommodate the new environment (e.g., adjusting deployment scripts). It also requires a new TEST2 server, increasing costs compared to Option C, where TEST2 reuses existing infrastructure.
* Option B (Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT) > STAGE (UAT) > PROD; Production support work stream: DEV2 > STAGE (SIT/UAT) > PROD):This option adds both a DEV2 server for the support team and a STAGE environment, significantly increasing server costs. It also requires refactoring code to support two development environments (DEV and DEV2), including duplicating or synchronizing objects, which is more effort than reusing a single DEV.
* Option D (Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD; Production support work stream: DEV2 >

TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD):This introduces a DEV2 server for the support team, adding server costs. Sharing the TEST environment between teams could lead to conflicts (e.g., overwriting test data), potentially disrupting Phase 2 development. Code retrofit effort is higher due to managing two DEV environments and ensuring TEST compatibility.
Cost and Retrofit Analysis:
* Server Cost:Option C avoids new DEV or STAGE servers, using only an additional TEST2, which can often be provisioned on existing hardware or cloud resources with minimal cost. Options A, B, and D require additional servers (TEST2, DEV2, or STAGE), increasing expenses.
* Code Retrofit:Option C minimizes changes by reusing DEV and PROD, with TEST2 as a simple extension. Options A and B require updates for STAGE, and B and D involve managing multiple DEV environments, necessitating more significant refactoring.
Appian's recommendation for environment strategies in such scenarios is to maximize reuse of existing infrastructure and avoid unnecessary environment proliferation, making Option C the optimal choice.
References:Appian Documentation - Environment Management and Deployment, Appian Lead Developer Training - Environment Strategy and Cost Optimization.

NEW QUESTION # 33
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	[illegible] Name	Purpose	Disk (GB)	Memory (GB)	vCPUs
acmedev.app[illegible]	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. acmedev
- C. acmetest
- D. acme

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.

NEW QUESTION # 34
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