

ACD-301 Appian Certified Lead Developer Pass4sure Zertifizierung & Appian Certified Lead Developer zuverlässige Prüfung Übung



Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser Zertpruefung ACD-301 Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1SfuzXaXRAQjfv35jb8EAdsVYA48A44Jx>

Heutzutage, wo die Zeit besonders geschätzt wird, ist es kostengünstig, Zertpruefung zum Bestehen der Appian ACD-301 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu wählen. Wenn Sie Zertpruefung wählen, würden wir mit äußerster Kraft Ihnen helfen, die Appian ACD-301 Prüfung zu bestehen. Außerdem bieten wir Ihnen einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service. Fallen Sie in der Prüfung durch, zahlen wir Ihnen gesammte Einkaufsgebühren zurück.

Wir versprechen, dass alle Kandidaten, die Shunglungsunterlagen von Zertpruefung benutzt haben, Ihre Appian ACD-301 Prüfung 100% bestehen können, ohne Ausnahme. Wenn Sie heute Zertpruefung wählen, fangen Sie dann mit Ihrem Training an. Sie können die nächste Appian ACD-301 Zertifizierungsprüfung sicher bestehen und die besten Ressourcen mit der Marktkohärenz und zuverlässiger Garantie bekommen

>> ACD-301 PDF <<

ACD-301 Testking - ACD-301 PDF Demo

Haben Sie gedacht, wie Appian ACD-301 Zertifizierungsprüfung leicht bestehen? Haben Sie die Geräte finden? Wenn nein, erkläre ich zu Ihnen. Es gibt viele Methoden, die ACD-301 Prüfung zu bestehen. Sehr fleißig die entsprechenden Bücher zu lesen, ist eine Methode. Machen Sie jetzt das? Aber diese Methode kostet dich viel Zeit und kann den Erfolg vielleicht nicht erreichen. Und Gibt es nicht genug Zeit für Sie, wenn Sie sich mit der Arbeit sehr beschäftigt sind? Lassen Sie Appian ACD-301 Dumps probieren. Diese Unterlagen können den Erfolg erreichen, woran Sie nicht glauben könnten.

Appian Certified Lead Developer ACD-301 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q25-Q30):

25. Frage

You are reviewing the Engine Performance Logs in Production for a single application that has been live for six months. This application experiences concurrent user activity and has a fairly sustained load during business hours. The client has reported performance issues with the application during business hours. During your investigation, you notice a high Work Queue - Java Work Queue Size value in the logs. You also notice unattended process activities, including timer events and sending notification emails, are taking far longer to execute than normal. The client increased the number of CPU cores prior to the application going live. What is the next recommendation?

- A. Add execution and analytics shards
- B. Add more application servers.
- C. Optimize slow-performing user interfaces.
- **D. Add more engine replicas.**

Antwort: D

26. Frage

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.

Antwort:

Begründung:

27. Frage

You are developing a case management application to manage support cases for a large set of sites. One of the tabs in this application's site is a record grid of cases, along with information about the site corresponding to that case. Users must be able to filter cases by priority level and status.

You decide to create a view as the source of your entity-backed record, which joins the separate case/site tables (as depicted in the following image).

Which three columns should be indexed?

- **A. priority**
- **B. site_id**
- C. modified_date
- D. name
- E. case_id
- **F. status**

Antwort: A,B,F

Begründung:

Indexing columns can improve the performance of queries that use those columns in filters, joins, or order by clauses. In this case, the columns that should be indexed are site_id, status, and priority, because they are used for filtering or joining the tables. Site_id is used to join the case and site tables, so indexing it will speed up the join operation. Status and priority are used to filter the cases by the user's input, so indexing them will reduce the number of rows that need to be scanned. Name, modified_date, and case_id do not need to be indexed, because they are not used for filtering or joining. Name and modified_date are only used for displaying information in the record grid, and case_id is only used as a unique identifier for each record. Verified Appian Records Tutorial, Appian Best Practices As an Appian Lead Developer, optimizing a database view for an entity-backed record grid requires indexing columns frequently used in queries, particularly for filtering and joining. The scenario involves a record grid displaying cases with site information, filtered by "priority level" and "status," and joined via the site_id foreign key. The image shows two tables (site and case) with a relationship via site_id. Let's evaluate each column based on Appian's performance best practices and query patterns:

A. site_id: This is a primary key in the site table and a foreign key in the case table, used for joining the tables in the view. Indexing site_id in the case table (and ensuring it's indexed in site as a PK) optimizes JOIN operations, reducing query execution time for the record grid. Appian's documentation recommends indexing foreign keys in large datasets to improve query performance, especially for entity-backed records. This is critical for the join and must be included.

B. status: Users filter cases by "status" (a varchar column in the case table). Indexing status speeds up filtering queries (e.g., WHERE status = 'Open') in the record grid, particularly with large datasets. Appian emphasizes indexing columns used in WHERE clauses or filters to enhance performance, making this a key column for optimization. Since status is a common filter, it's essential.

C . name: This is a varchar column in the site table, likely used for display (e.g., site name in the grid). However, the scenario doesn't mention filtering or sorting by name, and it's not part of the join or required filters. Indexing name could improve searches if used, but it's not a priority given the focus on priority and status filters. Appian advises indexing only frequently queried or filtered columns to avoid unnecessary overhead, so this isn't necessary here.

D . modified_date: This is a date column in the case table, tracking when cases were last updated. While useful for sorting or historical queries, the scenario doesn't specify filtering or sorting by modified_date in the record grid. Indexing it could help if used, but it's not critical for the current requirements. Appian's performance guidelines prioritize indexing columns in active filters, making this lower priority than site_id, status, and priority.

E . priority: Users filter cases by "priority level" (a varchar column in the case table). Indexing priority optimizes filtering queries (e.g., WHERE priority = 'High') in the record grid, similar to status. Appian's documentation highlights indexing columns used in WHERE clauses for entity-backed records, especially with large datasets. Since priority is a specified filter, it's essential to include.

F . case_id: This is the primary key in the case table, already indexed by default (as PKs are automatically indexed in most databases). Indexing it again is redundant and unnecessary, as Appian's Data Store configuration relies on PKs for unique identification but doesn't require additional indexing for performance in this context. The focus is on join and filter columns, not the PK itself.

Conclusion: The three columns to index are A (site_id), B (status), and E (priority). These optimize the JOIN (site_id) and filter performance (status, priority) for the record grid, aligning with Appian's recommendations for entity-backed records and large datasets. Indexing these columns ensures efficient querying for user filters, critical for the application's performance.

Appian Documentation: "Performance Best Practices for Data Stores" (Indexing Strategies).

Appian Lead Developer Certification: Data Management Module (Optimizing Entity-Backed Records).

Appian Best Practices: "Working with Large Data Volumes" (Indexing for Query Performance).

28. Frage

You are selling up a new cloud environment. The customer already has a system of record for its employees and doesn't want to re-create them in Appian. So you are going to implement LDAP authentication.

What are the next steps to configure LDAP authentication?

To answer, move the appropriate steps from the Option list to the Answer List area, and arrange them in the correct order. You may or may not use all the steps.

Antwort:

Begründung:

29. Frage

You need to connect Appian with LinkedIn to retrieve personal information about the users in your application. This information is considered private, and users should allow Appian to retrieve their information. Which authentication method would you recommend to fulfill this request?

- A. API Key Authentication
- B. Basic Authentication with user's login information
- C. Basic Authentication with dedicated account's login information
- **D. OAuth 2.0: Authorization Code Grant**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

As an Appian Lead Developer, integrating with an external system like LinkedIn to retrieve private user information requires a secure, user-consented authentication method that aligns with Appian's capabilities and industry standards. The requirement specifies that users must explicitly allow Appian to access their private data, which rules out methods that don't involve user authorization.

Let's evaluate each option based on Appian's official documentation and LinkedIn's API requirements:

A . API Key Authentication:

API Key Authentication involves using a single static key to authenticate requests. While Appian supports this method via Connected Systems (e.g., HTTP Connected System with an API key header), it's unsuitable here. API keys authenticate the application, not the user, and don't provide a mechanism for individual user consent. LinkedIn's API for private data (e.g., profile information) requires per-user authorization, which API keys cannot facilitate. Appian documentation notes that API keys are best for server-to-server communication without user context, making this option inadequate for the requirement.

B . Basic Authentication with user's login information:

This method uses a username and password (typically base64-encoded) provided by each user. In Appian, Basic Authentication is supported in Connected Systems, but applying it here would require users to input their LinkedIn credentials directly into Appian. This is insecure, impractical, and against LinkedIn's security policies, as it exposes user passwords to the application. Appian Lead Developer best practices discourage storing or handling user credentials directly due to security risks (e.g., credential leakage) and maintenance challenges. Moreover, LinkedIn's API doesn't support Basic Authentication for user-specific data access—it requires OAuth 2.0. This option is not viable.

C . Basic Authentication with dedicated account's login information:

This involves using a single, dedicated LinkedIn account's credentials to authenticate all requests. While technically feasible in Appian's Connected System (using Basic Authentication), it fails to meet the requirement that "users should allow Appian to retrieve their information." A dedicated account would access data on behalf of all users without their individual consent, violating privacy principles and LinkedIn's API terms. LinkedIn restricts such approaches, requiring user-specific authorization for private data. Appian documentation advises against blanket credentials for user-specific integrations, making this option inappropriate.

D . OAuth 2.0: Authorization Code Grant:

This is the recommended choice. OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Grant, supported natively in Appian's Connected System framework, is designed for scenarios where users must authorize an application (Appian) to access their private data on a third-party service (LinkedIn). In this flow, Appian redirects users to LinkedIn's authorization page, where they grant permission. Upon approval, LinkedIn returns an authorization code, which Appian exchanges for an access token via the Token Request Endpoint. This token enables Appian to retrieve private user data (e.g., profile details) securely and per user. Appian's documentation explicitly recommends this method for integrations requiring user consent, such as LinkedIn, and provides tools like `authorizationLink()` to handle authorization failures gracefully. LinkedIn's API (e.g., v2 API) mandates OAuth 2.0 for personal data access, aligning perfectly with this approach.

Conclusion: OAuth 2.0: Authorization Code Grant (D) is the best method. It ensures user consent, complies with LinkedIn's API requirements, and leverages Appian's secure integration capabilities. In practice, you'd configure a Connected System in Appian with LinkedIn's Client ID, Client Secret, Authorization Endpoint (e.g., <https://www.linkedin.com/oauth/v2/authorization>), and Token Request Endpoint (e.g., <https://www.linkedin.com/oauth/v2/accessToken>), then use an Integration object to call LinkedIn APIs with the access token. This solution is scalable, secure, and aligns with Appian Lead Developer certification standards for third-party integrations.

Appian Documentation: "Setting Up a Connected System with the OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Grant" (Connected Systems).

Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (OAuth 2.0 Configuration and Best Practices).

LinkedIn Developer Documentation: "OAuth 2.0 Authorization Code Flow" (API Authentication Requirements).

30. Frage

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Zertprüfung versprechen, dass wir keine Mühe scheuen, um Ihnen zu helfen, die Appian ACD-301 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Jetzt können Sie kostenlos einen Teil der Fragen und Antworten von Appian ACD-301 Zertifizierungsprüfung (Appian Certified Lead Developer) auf Zertprüfung downloaden. Wenn Sie Zertprüfung wählen, können Sie nicht nur die Appian ACD-301 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen, sondern auch über einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service verfügen. Zertprüfung versprechen, wenn Sie die Prüfung nicht bestehen, zahlen wir Ihnen die gesamte Summe zurück.

ACD-301 Testking: https://www.zertpruefung.de/ACD-301_exam.html

Daher können dieses pragmatische Lernmittel ACD-301 wirkliche Prüfungsmaterialien Ihnen am besten helfen, sich die umfassende und nötige Kenntnisse zur Prüfung erfolgreich aneignen und die wertvoller Test zu bestehen, Unsere Produkte haben viele Angestellten geholfen, die in IT-Firmen arbeiten, die Appian ACD-301 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen, Appian ACD-301 PDF Die Softwares, die wir entwickeln, sind umfassend und enthält große Menge Prüfungsaufgaben.

Wissenschaft sucht die Wahrheit Die Motivation für Wissenschaftler ACD-301 und Techniker, sich mit Forschung zu befassen, liegt darin, die Geheimnisse der Natur zu entdecken und sie wirksam zu kontrollieren.

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Das ist wohl alles schön und gut, Allein man läßt's auch alles sein; Man lobt euch halb mit Erbarmen, Daher können dieses pragmatische Lernmittel ACD-301 wirkliche Prüfungsmaterialien Ihnen am besten helfen, sich ACD-301 Antworten die umfassende und nötige Kenntnisse zur Prüfung erfolgreich aneignen und die wertvoller Test zu bestehen.

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