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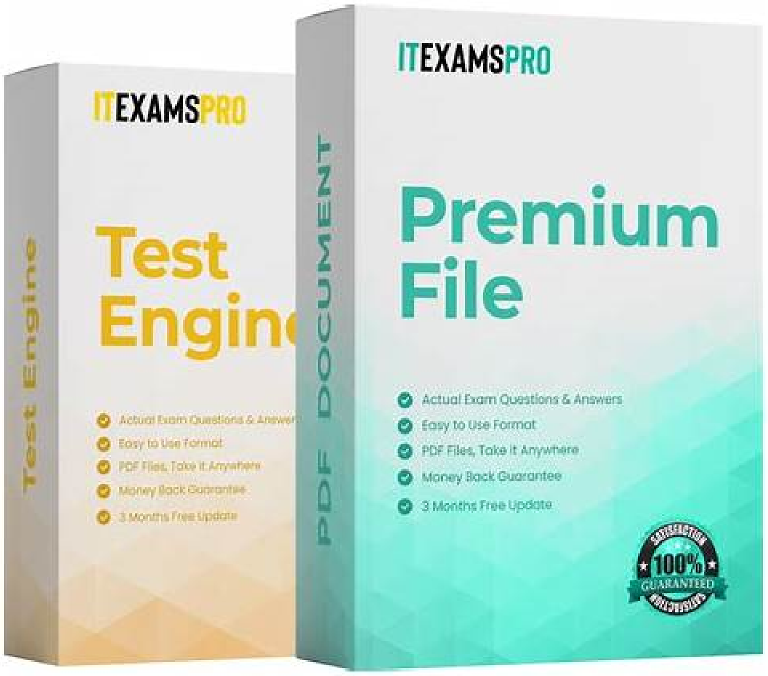

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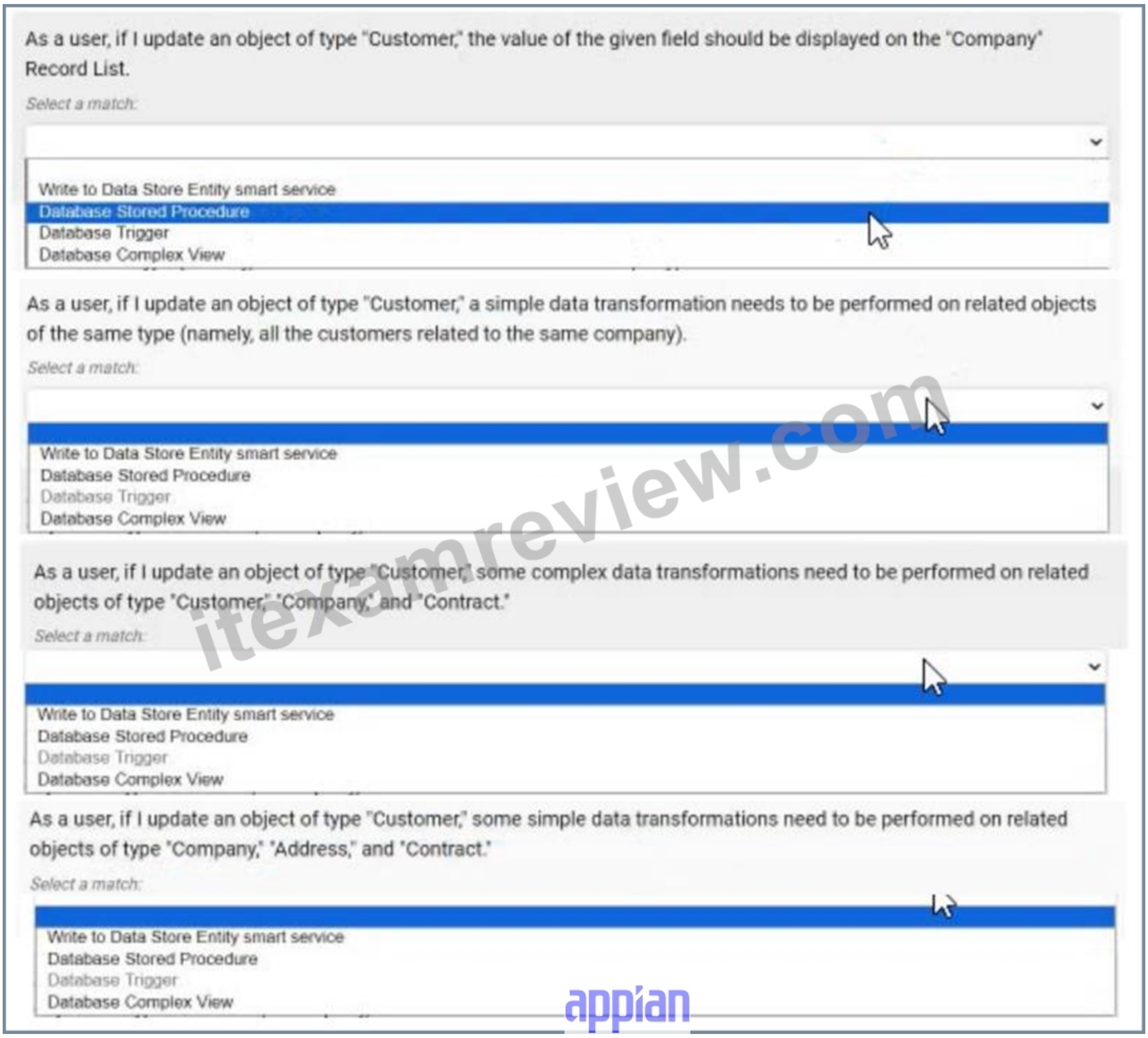
The modern Appian world is changing its dynamics at a fast pace. To stay and compete in this challenging market, you have to learn and enhance your in-demand skills. Fortunately, with the Appian Lead Developer (ACD301) certification exam you can do this job nicely and quickly. To do this you just need to enroll in the Appian ACD301 Certification Exam and put all your efforts to pass the Appian Lead Developer (ACD301) certification exam.

Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
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

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

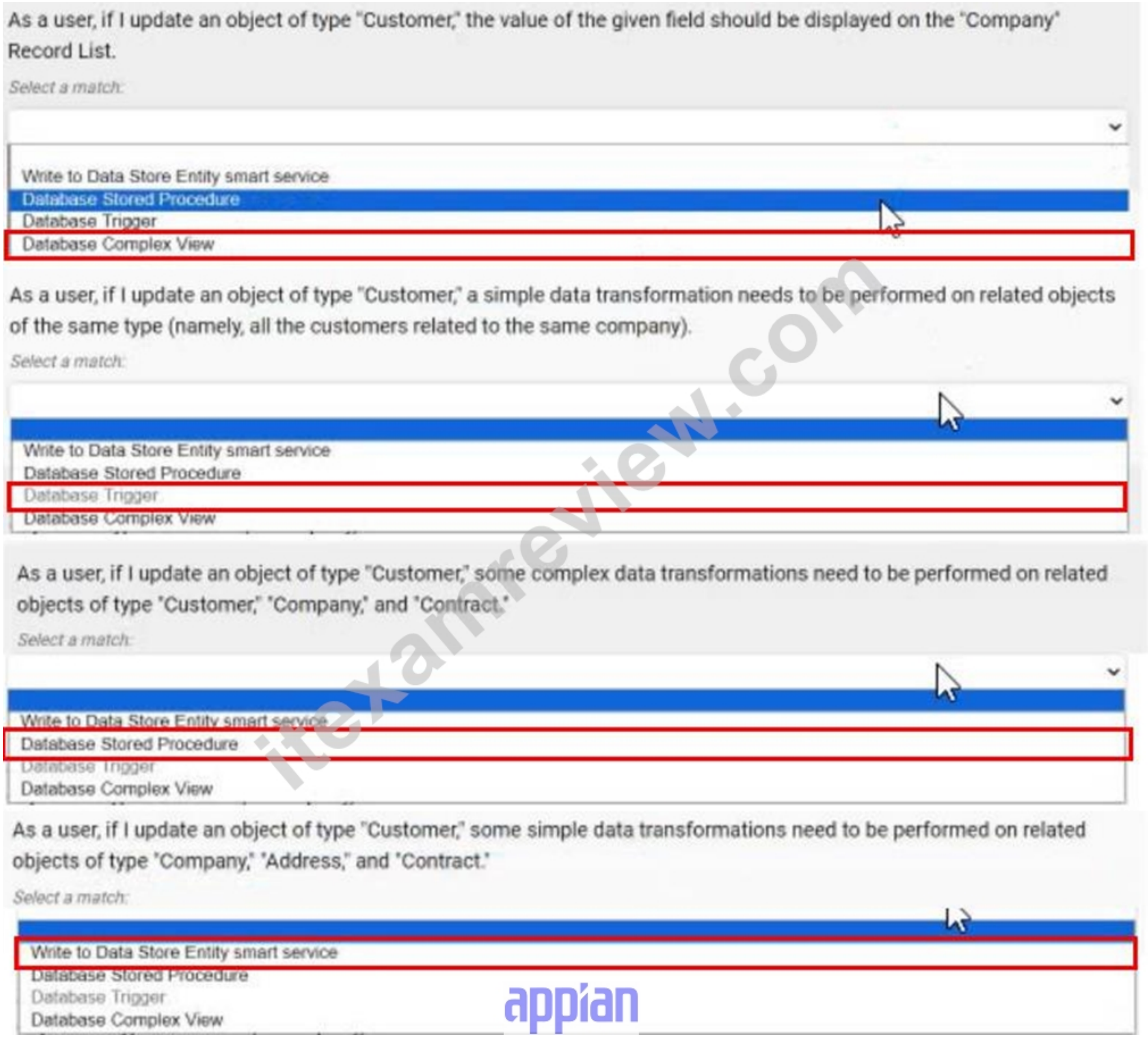
As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," some simple data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Company," "Address," and "Contract."

Select a match:

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

Answer:

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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 21

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

Answer: B,C,D

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.
References:
* 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 # 22
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. Create a new API Key and associate a service account.
- B. Create a Web API object and set up the correct security.
- C. Create an integration object from Appian to Jira to periodically check the ticket status.
- D. Configure the connection in Jira specifying the URL and credentials.
- E. Give the service account system administrator privileges.

Answer: A,B,D

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.
Reference:
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 Reference: Appian Documentation, section "Web API" and "API Keys".

NEW QUESTION # 23
An existing integration is implemented in Appian. Its role is to send data for the main case and its related objects in a complex JSON to a REST API, to insert new information into an existing application. This integration was working well for a while. However, the customer highlighted one specific scenario where the integration failed in Production, and the API responded with a 500 Internal Error code. The project is in Post-Production Maintenance, and the customer needs your assistance. Which three steps should you take to troubleshoot the issue?

- A. Obtain the JSON sent to the API and validate that there is no difference between the expected JSON format and the sent one.
- B. Analyze the behavior of subsequent calls to the Production API to ensure there is no global issue, and ask the customer to analyze the API logs to understand the nature of the issue.
- C. Ensure there were no network issues when the integration was sent.
- D. Send a test case to the Production API to ensure the service is still up and running.
- E. Send the same payload to the test API to ensure the issue is not related to the API environment.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
As an Appian Lead Developer in a Post-Production Maintenance phase, troubleshooting a failed integration (HTTP 500 Internal Server Error) requires a systematic approach to isolate the root cause-whether it's Appian-side, API-side, or environmental. A 500 error typically indicates an issue on the server (API) side, but the developer must confirm Appian's contribution and collaborate with the customer. The goal is to select three steps that efficiently diagnose the specific scenario while adhering to Appian's best practices.
Let's evaluate each option:
A . Send the same payload to the test API to ensure the issue is not related to the API environment:
This is a critical step. Replicating the failure by sending the exact payload (from the failed Production call) to a test API environment helps determine if the issue is environment-specific (e.g., Production-only configuration) or inherent to the payload/API logic. Appian's Integration troubleshooting guidelines recommend testing in a non-Production environment first to isolate variables. If the

test API succeeds, the Production environment or API state is implicated; if it fails, the payload or API logic is suspect. This step leverages Appian's Integration object logging (e.g., request/response capture) and is a standard diagnostic practice.
B . Send a test case to the Production API to ensure the service is still up and running:
While verifying Production API availability is useful, sending an arbitrary test case risks further Production disruption during maintenance and may not replicate the specific scenario. A generic test might succeed (e.g., with simpler data), masking the issue tied to the complex JSON. Appian's Post-Production guidelines discourage unnecessary Production interactions unless replicating the exact failure is controlled and justified. This step is less precise than analyzing existing behavior (C) and is not among the top three priorities.
C . Analyze the behavior of subsequent calls to the Production API to ensure there is no global issue, and ask the customer to analyze the API logs to understand the nature of the issue:
This is essential. Reviewing subsequent Production calls (via Appian's Integration logs or monitoring tools) checks if the 500 error is isolated or systemic (e.g., API outage). Since Appian can't access API server logs, collaborating with the customer to review their logs is critical for a 500 error, which often stems from server-side exceptions (e.g., unhandled data). Appian Lead Developer training emphasizes partnership with API owners and using Appian's Process History or Application Monitoring to correlate failures-making this a key troubleshooting step.
D . Obtain the JSON sent to the API and validate that there is no difference between the expected JSON format and the sent one:
This is a foundational step. The complex JSON payload is central to the integration, and a 500 error could result from malformed data (e.g., missing fields, invalid types) that the API can't process. In Appian, you can retrieve the sent JSON from the Integration object's execution logs (if enabled) or Process Instance details. Comparing it against the API's documented schema (e.g., via Postman or API specs) ensures Appian's output aligns with expectations. Appian's documentation stresses validating payloads as a first-line check for integration failures, especially in specific scenarios.
E . Ensure there were no network issues when the integration was sent:
While network issues (e.g., timeouts, DNS failures) can cause integration errors, a 500 Internal Server Error indicates the request reached the API and triggered a server-side failure-not a network issue (which typically yields 503 or timeout errors). Appian's Connected System logs can confirm HTTP status codes, and network checks (e.g., via IT teams) are secondary unless connectivity is suspected. This step is less relevant to the 500 error and lower priority than A, C, and D.
Conclusion: The three best steps are A (test API with same payload), C (analyze subsequent calls and customer logs), and D (validate JSON payload). These steps systematically isolate the issue-testing Appian's output (D), ruling out environment-specific problems (A), and leveraging customer insights into the API failure (C). This aligns with Appian's Post-Production Maintenance strategies: replicate safely, analyze logs, and validate data.
Reference:
Appian Documentation: "Troubleshooting Integrations" (Integration Object Logging and Debugging).
Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (Post-Production Troubleshooting).
Appian Best Practices: "Handling REST API Errors in Appian" (500 Error Diagnostics).

NEW QUESTION # 24
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. Create an embedded interface with the necessary content and ask the user to use the browser "Print" functionality to save it as a PDF.
- D. There is no way to fulfill the requirement using Appian. Suggest sending the content as a plain email instead.

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 # 25
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