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Appian ACD-301 Appian Certified Lead Developer

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Appian Certified Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

A customer wants to integrate a CSV file once a day into their Appian application, sent every night at 1:00 AM. The file contains hundreds of thousands of items to be used daily by users as soon as their workday starts at 8:00 AM. Considering the high volume of data to manipulate and the nature of the operation, what is the best technical option to process the requirement?

- A. Build a complex and optimized view (relevant indices, efficient joins, etc.), and use it every time a user needs to use the data.
- B. Use an Appian Process Model, initiated after every integration, to loop on each item and update it to the business requirements.
- C. Process what can be completed easily in a process model after each integration, and complete the most complex tasks using a set of stored procedures.
- **D. Create a set of stored procedures to handle the volume and the complexity of the expectations, and call it after each integration.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

As an Appian Lead Developer, handling a daily CSV integration with hundreds of thousands of items requires a solution that balances performance, scalability, and Appian's architectural strengths. The timing (1:00 AM integration, 8:00 AM availability) and data volume necessitate efficient processing and minimal runtime overhead. Let's evaluate each option based on Appian's official documentation and best practices:

A . Use an Appian Process Model, initiated after every integration, to loop on each item and update it to the business requirements: This approach involves parsing the CSV in a process model and using a looping mechanism (e.g., a subprocess or script task with `forEach`) to process each item. While Appian process models are excellent for orchestrating workflows, they are not optimized for high-volume data processing. Looping over hundreds of thousands of records would strain the process engine, leading to timeouts, memory issues, or slow execution-potentially missing the 8:00 AM deadline. Appian's documentation warns against using process models for bulk data operations, recommending database-level processing instead. This is not a viable solution.

B . Build a complex and optimized view (relevant indices, efficient joins, etc.), and use it every time a user needs to use the data: This suggests loading the CSV into a table and creating an optimized database view (e.g., with indices and joins) for user queries via `queryEntity`. While this improves read performance for users at 8:00 AM, it doesn't address the integration process itself. The question focuses on processing the CSV ("manipulate" and "operation"), not just querying. Building a view assumes the data is already loaded and transformed, leaving the heavy lifting of integration unaddressed. This option is incomplete and misaligned with the requirement's focus on processing efficiency.

C . Create a set of stored procedures to handle the volume and the complexity of the expectations, and call it after each integration: This is the best choice. Stored procedures, executed in the database, are designed for high-volume data manipulation (e.g., parsing CSV, transforming data, and applying business logic). In this scenario, you can configure an Appian process model to trigger at 1:00 AM (using a timer event) after the CSV is received (e.g., via FTP or Appian's File System utilities), then call a stored procedure via the "Execute Stored Procedure" smart service. The stored procedure can efficiently bulk-load the CSV (e.g., using SQL's BULK INSERT or equivalent), process the data, and update tables-all within the database's optimized environment. This ensures completion by 8:00 AM and aligns with Appian's recommendation to offload complex, large-scale data operations to the database layer, maintaining Appian as the orchestration layer.

D . Process what can be completed easily in a process model after each integration, and complete the most complex tasks using a set of stored procedures:

This hybrid approach splits the workload: simple tasks (e.g., validation) in a process model, and complex tasks (e.g., transformations) in stored procedures. While this leverages Appian's strengths (orchestration) and database efficiency, it adds unnecessary complexity. Managing two layers of processing increases maintenance overhead and risks partial failures (e.g., process model timeouts before stored procedures run). Appian's best practices favor a single, cohesive approach for bulk data integration, making this less efficient than a pure stored procedure solution (C).

Conclusion: Creating a set of stored procedures (C) is the best option. It leverages the database's native capabilities to handle the high volume and complexity of the CSV integration, ensuring fast, reliable processing between 1:00 AM and 8:00 AM. Appian orchestrates the trigger and integration (e.g., via a process model), while the stored procedure performs the heavy lifting-aligning with Appian's performance guidelines for large-scale data operations.

Appian Documentation: "Execute Stored Procedure Smart Service" (Process Modeling > Smart Services).

Appian Lead Developer Certification: Data Integration Module (Handling Large Data Volumes).

Appian Best Practices: "Performance Considerations for Data Integration" (Database vs. Process Model Processing).

NEW QUESTION # 25

You are required to create an integration from your Appian Cloud instance to an application hosted within a customer's self-

managed environment.

The customer's IT team has provided you with a REST API endpoint to test with: <https://internal.network/api/api/ping>. Which recommendation should you make to progress this integration?

- A. Expose the API as a SOAP-based web service.
- **B. Set up a VPN tunnel.**
- C. Add Appian Cloud's IP address ranges to the customer network's allowed IP listing.
- D. Deploy the API/service into Appian Cloud.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

As an Appian Lead Developer, integrating an Appian Cloud instance with a customer's self-managed (on-premises) environment requires addressing network connectivity, security, and Appian's cloud architecture constraints. The provided endpoint (<https://internal.network/api/api/ping>) is a REST API on an internal network, inaccessible directly from Appian Cloud due to firewall restrictions and lack of public exposure. Let's evaluate each option:

A . Expose the API as a SOAP-based web service:

Converting the REST API to SOAP isn't a practical recommendation. The customer has provided a REST endpoint, and Appian fully supports REST integrations via Connected Systems and Integration objects. Changing the API to SOAP adds unnecessary complexity, development effort, and risks for the customer, with no benefit to Appian's integration capabilities. Appian's documentation emphasizes using the API's native format (REST here), making this irrelevant.

B . Deploy the API/service into Appian Cloud:

Deploying the customer's API into Appian Cloud is infeasible. Appian Cloud is a managed PaaS environment, not designed to host customer applications or APIs. The API resides in the customer's self-managed environment, and moving it would require significant architectural changes, violating security and operational boundaries. Appian's integration strategy focuses on connecting to external systems, not hosting them, ruling this out.

C . Add Appian Cloud's IP address ranges to the customer network's allowed IP listing:

This approach involves whitelisting Appian Cloud's IP ranges (available in Appian documentation) in the customer's firewall to allow direct HTTP/HTTPS requests. However, Appian Cloud's IPs are dynamic and shared across tenants, making this unreliable for long-term integrations—changes in IP ranges could break connectivity. Appian's best practices discourage relying on IP whitelisting for cloud-to-on-premises integrations due to this limitation, favoring secure tunnels instead.

D . Set up a VPN tunnel:

This is the correct recommendation. A Virtual Private Network (VPN) tunnel establishes a secure, encrypted connection between Appian Cloud and the customer's self-managed network, allowing Appian to access the internal REST API (<https://internal.network/api/api/ping>). Appian supports VPNs for cloud-to-on-premises integrations, and this approach ensures reliability, security, and compliance with network policies. The customer's IT team can configure the VPN, and Appian's documentation recommends this for such scenarios, especially when dealing with internal endpoints.

Conclusion: Setting up a VPN tunnel (D) is the best recommendation. It enables secure, reliable connectivity from Appian Cloud to the customer's internal API, aligning with Appian's integration best practices for cloud-to-on-premises scenarios.

Appian Documentation: "Integrating Appian Cloud with On-Premises Systems" (VPN and Network Configuration).

Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (Cloud-to-On-Premises Connectivity).

Appian Best Practices: "Securing Integrations with Legacy Systems" (VPN Recommendations).

NEW QUESTION # 26

You are on a project 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.

Which environment should you use for load testing?

- A. acme
- B. acmetest
- C. acmedev
- **D. acmeuat**

Answer: D

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 # 27

You are running an inspection as part of the first deployment process from TEST to PROD. You receive a notice that one of your objects will not deploy because it is dependent on an object from an application owned by a separate team.

What should be your next step?

- A. Push a functionally viable package to PROD without the dependencies, and plan the rest of the deployment accordingly with the other team's constraints.
- B. Create your own object with the same code base, replace the dependent object in the application, and deploy to PROD.
- C. **Halt the production deployment and contact the other team for guidance on promoting the object to PROD.**
- D. Check the dependencies of the necessary object. Deploy to PROD if there are few dependencies and it is low risk.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

As an Appian Lead Developer, managing a deployment from TEST to PROD requires careful handling of dependencies, especially when objects from another team's application are involved. The scenario describes a dependency issue during deployment, signaling a need for collaboration and governance. Let's evaluate each option:

A . Create your own object with the same code base, replace the dependent object in the application, and deploy to PROD:

This approach involves duplicating the object, which introduces redundancy, maintenance risks, and potential version control issues. It violates Appian's governance principles, as objects should be owned and managed by their respective teams to ensure consistency and avoid conflicts. Appian's deployment best practices discourage duplicating objects unless absolutely necessary, making this an unsustainable and risky solution.

B . Halt the production deployment and contact the other team for guidance on promoting the object to PROD:

This is the correct step. When an object from another application (owned by a separate team) is a dependency, Appian's deployment process requires coordination to ensure both applications' objects are deployed in sync. Halting the deployment prevents partial deployments that could break functionality, and contacting the other team aligns with Appian's collaboration and governance guidelines. The other team can provide the necessary object version, adjust their deployment timeline, or resolve the dependency, ensuring a stable PROD environment.

C . Check the dependencies of the necessary object. Deploy to PROD if there are few dependencies and it is low risk:

This approach risks deploying an incomplete or unstable application if the dependency isn't fully resolved. Even with "few dependencies" and "low risk," deploying without the other team's object could lead to runtime errors or broken functionality in PROD. Appian's documentation emphasizes thorough dependency management during deployment, requiring all objects (including those from other applications) to be promoted together, making this risky and not recommended.

D . Push a functionally viable package to PROD without the dependencies, and plan the rest of the deployment accordingly with the other team's constraints:

Deploying without dependencies creates an incomplete solution, potentially leaving the application non-functional or unstable in PROD. Appian's deployment process ensures all dependencies are included to maintain application integrity, and partial

deployments are discouraged unless explicitly planned (e.g., phased rollouts). This option delays resolution and increases risk, contradicting Appian's best practices for Production stability.

Conclusion: Halting the production deployment and contacting the other team for guidance (B) is the next step. It ensures proper collaboration, aligns with Appian's governance model, and prevents deployment errors, providing a safe and effective resolution.

Appian Documentation: "Deployment Best Practices" (Managing Dependencies Across Applications).

Appian Lead Developer Certification: Application Management Module (Cross-Team Collaboration).

Appian Best Practices: "Handling Production Deployments" (Dependency Resolution).

NEW QUESTION # 28

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

Answer: B

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.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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