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Appian Certified Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
An Appian application contains an integration used to send a JSON, called at the end of a form submission, returning the created code of the user request as the response. To be able to efficiently follow their case, the user needs to be informed of that code at the end of the process. The JSON contains case fields (such as text, dates, and numeric fields) to a customer's API. What should be your two primary considerations when building this integration?

- A. A dictionary that matches the expected request body must be manually constructed.
- B. The size limit of the body needs to be carefully followed to avoid an error.
- C. A process must be built to retrieve the API response afterwards so that the user experience is not impacted.
- D. The request must be a multi-part POST.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
As an Appian Lead Developer, building an integration to send JSON to a customer's API and return a code to the user involves balancing usability, performance, and reliability. The integration is triggered at form submission, and the user must see the response (case code) efficiently. The JSON includes standard fields (text, dates, numbers), and the focus is on primary considerations for the integration itself. Let's evaluate each option based on Appian's official documentation and best practices:
A . A process must be built to retrieve the API response afterwards so that the user experience is not impacted:
This suggests making the integration asynchronous by calling it in a process model (e.g., via a Start Process smart service) and retrieving the response later, avoiding delays in the UI. While this improves user experience for slow APIs (e.g., by showing a "Processing" message), it contradicts the requirement that the user is "informed of that code at the end of the process." Asynchronous processing would delay the code display, requiring additional steps (e.g., a follow-up task), which isn't efficient for this use case. Appian's default integration pattern (synchronous call in an Integration object) is suitable unless latency is a known issue, making this a secondary-not primary-consideration.
B . The request must be a multi-part POST:
A multi-part POST (e.g., multipart/form-data) is used for sending mixed content, like files and text, in a single request. Here, the payload is a JSON containing case fields (text, dates, numbers)-no files are mentioned. Appian's HTTP Connected System and Integration objects default to application/json for JSON payloads via a standard POST, which aligns with REST API norms. Forcing a multi-part POST adds unnecessary complexity and is incompatible with most APIs expecting JSON. Appian documentation confirms this isn't required for JSON-only data, ruling it out as a primary consideration.
C . The size limit of the body needs to be carefully followed to avoid an error:
This is a primary consideration. Appian's Integration object has a payload size limit (approximately 10 MB, though exact limits depend on the environment and API), and exceeding it causes errors (e.g., 413 Payload Too Large). The JSON includes multiple case fields, and while "hundreds of thousands" isn't specified, large datasets could approach this limit. Additionally, the customer's API may impose its own size restrictions (common in REST APIs). Appian Lead Developer training emphasizes validating payload size during design-e.g., testing with maximum expected data-to prevent runtime failures. This ensures reliability and is critical for production success.
D . A dictionary that matches the expected request body must be manually constructed:
This is also a primary consideration. The integration sends a JSON payload to the customer's API, which expects a specific structure (e.g., { "field1": "text", "field2": "date" }). In Appian, the Integration object requires a dictionary (key-value pairs) to construct the JSON body, manually built to match the API's schema. Mismatches (e.g., wrong field names, types) cause errors (e.g., 400 Bad Request) or silent failures. Appian's documentation stresses defining the request body accurately-e.g., mapping form data to a CDT or dictionary-ensuring the API accepts the payload and returns the case code correctly. This is foundational to the integration's functionality.
Conclusion: The two primary considerations are C (size limit of the body) and D (constructing a matching dictionary). These ensure the integration works reliably (C) and meets the API's expectations (D), directly enabling the user to receive the case code at submission end. Size limits prevent technical failures, while the dictionary ensures data integrity-both are critical for a synchronous JSON POST in Appian. Option A could be relevant for performance but isn't primary given the requirement, and B is irrelevant to the scenario.
Appian Documentation: "Integration Object" (Request Body Configuration and Size Limits).
Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (Building REST API Integrations).
Appian Best Practices: "Designing Reliable Integrations" (Payload Validation and Error Handling).

NEW QUESTION # 43
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.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 44
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 option involves the lowest additional server cost and the least code retrofit effort?

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

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 45
You are in a backlog refinement meeting with the development team and the product owner. You review a story for an integration involving a third-party system. A payload will be sent from the Appian system through the integration to the third-party system. The story is 21 points on a Fibonacci scale and requires development from your Appian team as well as technical resources from the third-party system. This item is crucial to your project's success. What are the two recommended steps to ensure this story can be

developed effectively?

- A. Break down the item into smaller stories.
- B. Acquire testing steps from QA resources.
- C. Maintain a communication schedule with the third-party resources.
- D. Identify subject matter experts (SMEs) to perform user acceptance testing (UAT).

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
This question involves a complex integration story rated at 21 points on the Fibonacci scale, indicating significant complexity and effort. Appian Lead Developer best practices emphasize effective collaboration, risk mitigation, and manageable development scopes for such scenarios. The two most critical steps are:
Option C (Maintain a communication schedule with the third-party resources):
Integrations with third-party systems require close coordination, as Appian developers depend on external teams for endpoint specifications, payload formats, authentication details, and testing support. Establishing a regular communication schedule ensures alignment on requirements, timelines, and issue resolution. Appian's Integration Best Practices documentation highlights the importance of proactive communication with external stakeholders to prevent delays and misunderstandings, especially for critical project components.
Option D (Break down the item into smaller stories):
A 21-point story is considered large by Agile standards (Fibonacci scale typically flags anything above 13 as complex). Appian's Agile Development Guide recommends decomposing large stories into smaller, independently deliverable pieces to reduce risk, improve testability, and enable iterative progress. For example, the integration could be split into tasks like designing the payload structure, building the integration object, and testing the connection-each manageable within a sprint. This approach aligns with the principle of delivering value incrementally while maintaining quality.
Option A (Acquire testing steps from QA resources): While QA involvement is valuable, this step is more relevant during the testing phase rather than backlog refinement or development preparation. It's not a primary step for ensuring effective development of the story.
Option B (Identify SMEs for UAT): User acceptance testing occurs after development, during the validation phase. Identifying SMEs is important but not a key step in ensuring the story is developed effectively during the refinement and coding stages.
By choosing C and D, you address both the external dependency (third-party coordination) and internal complexity (story size), ensuring a smoother development process for this critical integration.

NEW QUESTION # 46
What are two advantages of having High Availability (HA) for Appian Cloud applications?

- A. In the event of a system failure, your Appian instance will be restored and available to your users in less than 15 minutes, having lost no more than the last 1 minute worth of data.
- B. An Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of multiple active nodes running in different availability zones in different regions.
- C. Data and transactions are continuously replicated across the active nodes to achieve redundancy and avoid single points of failure.
- D. A typical Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of two active nodes.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
High Availability (HA) in Appian Cloud is designed to ensure that applications remain operational and data integrity is maintained even in the face of hardware failures, network issues, or other disruptions. Appian's Cloud Architecture and HA documentation outline the benefits, focusing on redundancy, minimal downtime, and data protection. The question asks for two advantages, and the options must align with these core principles.
Option B (Data and transactions are continuously replicated across the active nodes to achieve redundancy and avoid single points of failure):
This is a key advantage of HA. Appian Cloud HA instances use multiple active nodes to replicate data and transactions in real-time across the cluster. This redundancy ensures that if one node fails, others can take over without data loss, eliminating single points of failure. This is a fundamental feature of Appian's HA setup, leveraging distributed architecture to enhance reliability, as detailed in the Appian Cloud High Availability Guide.
Option D (In the event of a system failure, your Appian instance will be restored and available to your users in less than 15 minutes,

having lost no more than the last 1 minute worth of data):
This is another significant advantage. Appian Cloud HA is engineered to provide rapid recovery and minimal data loss. The Service Level Agreement (SLA) and HA documentation specify that in the case of a failure, the system failover is designed to complete within a short timeframe (typically under 15 minutes), with data loss limited to the last minute due to synchronous replication. This ensures business continuity and meets stringent uptime and data integrity requirements.
Option A (An Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of multiple active nodes running in different availability zones in different regions):
This is a description of the HA architecture rather than an advantage. While running nodes across different availability zones and regions enhances fault tolerance, the benefit is the resulting redundancy and availability, which are captured in Options B and D. This option is more about implementation than a direct user or operational advantage.
Option C (A typical Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of two active nodes):
This is a factual statement about the architecture but not an advantage. The number of nodes (typically two or more, depending on configuration) is a design detail, not a benefit. The advantage lies in what this setup enables (e.g., redundancy and quick recovery), as covered by B and D.
The two advantages-continuous replication for redundancy (B) and fast recovery with minimal data loss (D)-reflect the primary value propositions of Appian Cloud HA, ensuring both operational resilience and data integrity for users.
The two advantages of having High Availability (HA) for Appian Cloud applications are:
B . Data and transactions are continuously replicated across the active nodes to achieve redundancy and avoid single points of failure. This is an advantage of having HA, as it ensures that there is always a backup copy of data and transactions in case one of the nodes fails or becomes unavailable. This also improves data integrity and consistency across the nodes, as any changes made to one node are automatically propagated to the other node.
D). In the event of a system failure, your Appian instance will be restored and available to your users in less than 15 minutes, having lost no more than the last 1 minute worth of data. This is an advantage of having HA, as it guarantees a high level of service availability and reliability for your Appian instance. If one of the nodes fails or becomes unavailable, the other node will take over and continue to serve requests without any noticeable downtime or data loss for your users.

NEW QUESTION # 47
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