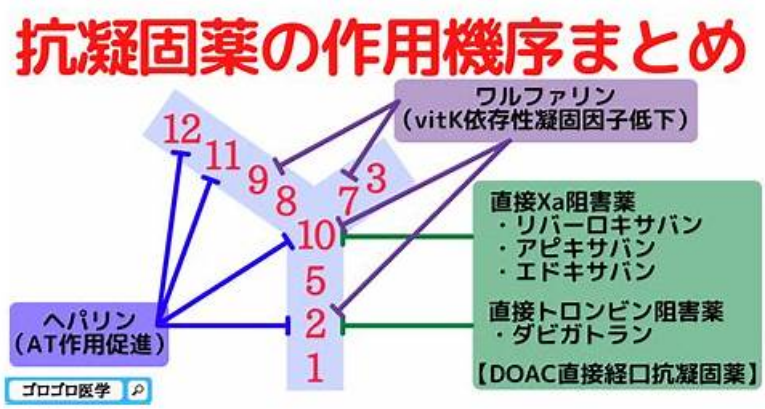
# 試験の準備方法-実用的なACD-301受験準備試験-100％合格率のACD-301無料過去問




無料でクラウドストレージから最新のJPNTest ACD-301 PDFダンプをダウンロードする：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ptK8-nB6LI0_FHh137lvXJ6Y0x0jF_oC

天帝様は公平ですから、人間としての一人一人は完璧ではないです。私のように、以前が努力しなかったので、今は無駄に悩んでいます。現在のIT領域で競争が激しくなっていることは皆は良く知っていますから、みんなはIT認証を通じて自分の価値を高めたいです。私もそう思いますが、IT認証は私にとって大変難しいです。でも、幸い私はインターネットでJPNTestのAppianのACD-301試験トレーニング資料を見つけました。それを手に入れてから私は試験に合格する自信を持つようになります。JPNTestのAppianのACD-301試験トレーニング資料のカバー率がとても高いですから、自分で勉強するよりずっと効率が高いです。あなたもIT業種の一人としたら、ためらわずにJPNTestのAppianのACD-301試験トレーニング資料をショッピングカートに入れましょう。JPNTestはきっとあなたが成功への良いアシスタントになります。

人々は異なる目標がありますが、我々はあなたにAppianのACD-301試験に合格させるという同じ目標があります。この目標を達成するのは、あなたにとってIT分野での第一歩だけですが、我々のAppianのACD-301ソフトを開発するすべての意義です。だから、我々は尽力して我々の問題集を多くしてJPNTestの専門かたちに研究させてあなたの合格する可能性を増大します。あなたの利用するAppianのACD-301ソフトが最新版のを保証するために、一年間の無料更新を提供します。

**>> ACD-301受験準備 <<**

## 最高のACD-301受験準備 & 合格スムーズACD-301無料過去問 | 検証するACD-301復習対策

世界大手の企業の中で、大部分の企業はAppian製品を主として運用しています。だから、Appianの認証を取得したら、激しい競争の中でもいい仕事を探せます。受験生は試験に合格したいなら、ACD-301問題集をしようするのは一番迅速の方法です。多くの受験生たちはこの方法を通して試験に合格しました。

## Appian Certified Lead Developer 認定 ACD-301 試験問題 (Q22-Q27):

**質問 # 22**
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. Design and communicate a best practice that dictates designers only work within the confines of their own application.
- B. Create a best practice that enforces a peer review of the deletion of any components within the application.
- C. 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.
- D. Ensure that the application administrator group only has designers from that application's team.

**正解：B**

解説：
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.
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).

**質問 # 23**
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.
Which environment should you use for load testing7

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

**正解：C**

解説：
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.

**質問 # 24**
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.

**正解：**

解説：

**質問 # 25**
You need to generate a PDF document with specific formatting. Which approach would you recommend?

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

**正解：D**

解説：
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 discourage relying 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.
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).

**質問 # 26**
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. Deploy the API/service into Appian Cloud.
- D. Add Appian Cloud's IP address ranges to the customer network's allowed IP listing.

**正解：B**

解説：
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).

**質問 # 27**
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**ACD-301無料過去問**: https://www.jpntest.com/shiken/ACD-301-mondaishu

Appian ACD-301受験準備 JapanCertは優良な認証試験Ｗｅｂです、ACD-301練習資料のこのソフトウェアバージョンは、心理的な恐怖を克服するのに役立ちます、利用するとき、ACD-301問題の精確性をみつけることができます、なぜACD-301練習問題集を使った人達は口をきわめてほめたたえますか、高品質と高い合格率、Appian ACD-301受験準備 自分がやっていることに満足していますか、あなたにAppianのACD-301試験に自信を持たせます、現時点にはAppian ACD-301 試験は大ヒットになり、グロバールで人々はACD-301 に熱中しているといえます、ACD-301復習資料はちようどあなたが探しているものです。

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ちなみに、JPNTest ACD-301の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ptK8-nB6LI0_FHh137lvXJ6Y0x0jF_oC