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Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

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. 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.
- B. An Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of multiple active nodes running in different availability zones in different regions.
- C. A typical Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of two active nodes.
- 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.
- E. Data and transactions are continuously replicated across the active nodes to achieve redundancy and avoid single points of failure.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

A : An Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of multiple active nodes running in different availability zones in different regions. This is not an advantage of having HA, but rather a description of how HA works in Appian Cloud. An Appian Cloud HA instance consists of two active nodes running in different availability zones within the same region, not different regions.

C : A typical Appian Cloud HA instance is composed of two active nodes. This is not an advantage of having HA, but rather a description of how HA works in Appian Cloud. A typical Appian Cloud HA instance consists of two active nodes running in different availability zones within the same region, but this does not necessarily provide any benefit over having one active node.

Verified Reference: Appian Documentation, section "High Availability".

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.

Reference:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Users must be able to navigate throughout the application while maintaining complete visibility in the application structure and easily navigate to previous locations. Which Appian Interface Pattern would you recommend?

- A. Use Billboards as Cards pattern on the homepage to prominently display application choices.
- B. **Include a Breadcrumbs pattern on applicable interfaces to show the organizational hierarchy.**
- C. Implement an Activity History pattern to track an organization's activity measures.
- D. Implement a Drilldown Report pattern to show detailed information about report data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

The requirement emphasizes navigation with complete visibility of the application structure and the ability to return to previous locations easily. The Breadcrumbs pattern is specifically designed to meet this need. According to Appian's design best practices, the Breadcrumbs pattern provides a visual trail of the user's navigation path, showing the hierarchy of pages or sections within the application. This allows users to understand their current location relative to the overall structure and quickly navigate back to previous levels by clicking on the breadcrumb links.

Option A (Billboards as Cards): This pattern is useful for presenting high-level options or choices on a homepage in a visually appealing way. However, it does not address navigation visibility or the ability to return to previous locations, making it irrelevant to the requirement.

Option B (Activity History): This pattern tracks and displays a log of activities or actions within the application, typically for auditing or monitoring purposes. It does not enhance navigation or provide visibility into the application structure.

Option C (Drilldown Report): This pattern allows users to explore detailed data within reports by drilling into specific records. While it supports navigation within data, it is not designed for general application navigation or maintaining structural visibility.

Option D (Breadcrumbs): This is the correct choice as it directly aligns with the requirement. Per Appian's Interface Patterns documentation, Breadcrumbs improve usability by showing a hierarchical path (e.g., Home > Section > Subsection) and enabling backtracking, fulfilling both visibility and navigation needs.

NEW QUESTION # 26

You need to export data using an out-of-the-box Appian smart service. Which two formats are available (or data generation)?

- A. **CSV**
- B. XML
- C. **Excel**
- D. JSQN

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The two formats that are available for data generation using an out-of-the-box Appian smart service are:

* A. CSV. This is a comma-separated values format that can be used to export data in a tabular form, such as records, reports, or grids. CSV files can be easily opened and manipulated by spreadsheet applications such as Excel or Google Sheets.

* C. Excel. This is a format that can be used to export data in a spreadsheet form, with multiple worksheets, formatting, formulas, charts, and other features. Excel files can be opened by Excel or other compatible applications.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

* B. XML. This is a format that can be used to export data in a hierarchical form, using tags and attributes to define the structure and content of the data. XML files can be opened by text editors or XML parsers, but they are not supported by the out-of-the-box Appian smart service for data generation.

* D. JSON. This is a format that can be used to export data in a structured form, using objects and arrays to represent the data.

JSON files can be opened by text editors or JSON parsers, but they are not supported by the out-of-the-box Appian smart service for data generation. Verified References: Appian Documentation, section "Write to Data Store Entity" and "Write to Multiple Data Store Entities".

NEW QUESTION # 27

Your Agile Scrum project requires you to manage two teams, with three developers per team. Both teams are to work on the same application in parallel. How should the work be divided between the teams, avoiding issues caused by cross-dependency?

- A. Have each team choose the stories they would like to work on based on personal preference.
- B. **Group epics and stories by feature, and allocate work between each team by feature.**
- C. Group epics and stories by technical difficulty, and allocate one team the more challenging stories.
- D. Allocate stories to each team based on the cumulative years of experience of the team members.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

In an Agile Scrum environment with two teams working on the same application in parallel, effective work division is critical to avoid cross-dependency, which can lead to delays, conflicts, and inefficiencies. Appian's Agile Development Best Practices emphasize team autonomy and minimizing dependencies to ensure smooth progress.

Option B (Group epics and stories by feature, and allocate work between each team by feature):

This is the recommended approach. By dividing the application's functionality into distinct features (e.g., Team 1 handles customer management, Team 2 handles campaign tracking), each team can work independently on a specific domain. This reduces cross-dependency because teams are not reliant on each other's deliverables within a sprint. Appian's guidance on multi-team projects suggests feature-based partitioning as a best practice, allowing teams to own their backlog items, design, and testing without frequent coordination. For example, Team 1 can develop and test customer-related interfaces while Team 2 works on campaign processes, merging their work during integration phases.

Option A (Group epics and stories by technical difficulty, and allocate one team the more challenging stories):

This creates an imbalance, potentially overloading one team and underutilizing the other, which can lead to morale issues and uneven progress. It also doesn't address cross-dependency, as challenging stories might still require input from both teams (e.g., shared data models), increasing coordination needs.

Option C (Allocate stories to each team based on the cumulative years of experience of the team members):

Experience-based allocation ignores the project's functional structure and can result in mismatched skills for specific features. It also risks dependencies if experienced team members are needed across teams, complicating parallel work.

Option D (Have each team choose the stories they would like to work on based on personal preference):

This lacks structure and could lead to overlap, duplication, or neglect of critical features. It increases the risk of cross-dependency as teams might select interdependent stories without coordination, undermining parallel development.

Feature-based division aligns with Scrum principles of self-organization and minimizes dependencies, making it the most effective strategy for this scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 28

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

Answer: B,D,E

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.

References: Appian Documentation - Web API Configuration, Appian Integration Best Practices - Webhooks, Appian Lead Developer Training - External System Integration.

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

NEW QUESTION # 29

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