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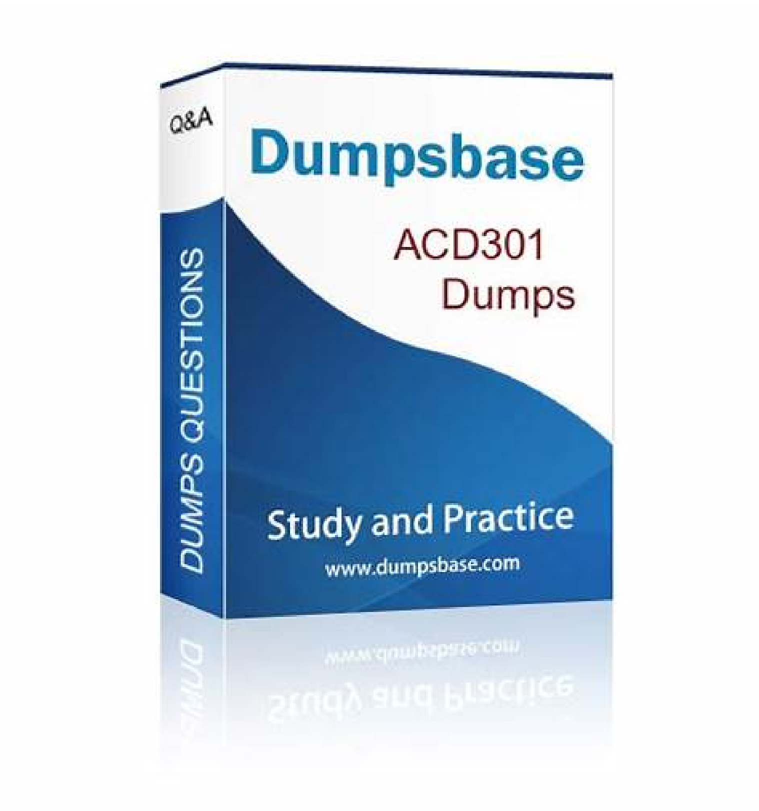

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Appian ACD301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Data Management: This section of the exam measures skills of Data Architects and covers analyzing, designing, and securing data models. Candidates must demonstrate an understanding of how to use Appian's data fabric and manage data migrations. The focus is on ensuring performance in high-volume data environments, solving data-related issues, and implementing advanced database features effectively.
Topic 2	• Project and Resource Management: This section of the exam measures skills of Agile Project Leads and covers interpreting business requirements, recommending design options, and leading Agile teams through technical delivery. It also involves governance, and process standardization.
Topic 3	• Proactively Design for Scalability and Performance: This section of the exam measures skills of Application Performance Engineers and covers building scalable applications and optimizing Appian components for performance. It includes planning load testing, diagnosing performance issues at the application level, and designing systems that can grow efficiently without sacrificing reliability.

Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
You have created a Web API in Appian with the following URL to call it:
https://exampleappiancloud.com/suite/webapi/user_management/users?username=john.smith. Which is the correct syntax for referring to the username parameter?

- A. httpRequest.formData.username
- B. httpRequest.queryParameters.username
- C. httpRequest.queryParameters.users.username
- D. httpRequest.users.username

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
In Appian, when creating a Web API, parameters passed in the URL (e.g., query parameters) are accessed within the Web API expression using the httpRequest object. The URL https://exampleappiancloud.com/suite/webapi/user_management/users?username=john.smith includes a query parameter username with the value john.smith. Appian's Web API documentation specifies how to handle such parameters in the expression rule associated with the Web API.
Option D (httpRequest.queryParameters.username):
This is the correct syntax. The httpRequest.queryParameters object contains all query parameters from the URL. Since username is a single query parameter, you access it directly as httpRequest.queryParameters.username. This returns the value john.smith as a text string, which can then be used in the Web API logic (e.g., to query a user record). Appian's expression language treats query parameters as key-value pairs under queryParameters, making this the standard approach.
Option A (httpRequest.queryParameters.users.username):
This is incorrect. The users part suggests a nested structure (e.g., users as a parameter containing a username subfield), which does not match the URL. The URL only defines username as a top-level query parameter, not a nested object.
Option B (httpRequest.users.username):
This is invalid. The httpRequest object does not have a direct users property. Query parameters are accessed via queryParameters, and there's no indication of a users object in the URL or Appian's Web API model.
Option C (httpRequest.formData.username):
This is incorrect. The httpRequest.formData object is used for parameters passed in the body of a POST or PUT request (e.g., form submissions), not for query parameters in a GET request URL. Since the username is part of the query string (?username=john.smith), formData does not apply.
The correct syntax leverages Appian's standard handling of query parameters, ensuring the Web API can process the username value effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 15
You are developing a case management application to manage support cases for a large set of sites. One of the tabs in this application s site Is a record grid of cases, along with Information about the site corresponding to that case. Users must be able to filter cases by priority level and status.
You decide to create a view as the source of your entity-backed record, which joins the separate case/site tables (as depicted in the

following Image).
Which three column should be indexed?

- A. status
- B. name
- C. case_id
- D. modified_date
- E. site_id
- F. priority

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:
Indexing columns can improve the performance of queries that use those columns in filters, joins, or order by clauses. In this case, the columns that should be indexed are site_id, status, and priority, because they are used for filtering or joining the tables. Site_id is used to join the case and site tables, so indexing it will speed up the join operation. Status and priority are used to filter the cases by the user's input, so indexing them will reduce the number of rows that need to be scanned. Name, modified_date, and case_id do not need to be indexed, because they are not used for filtering or joining. Name and modified_date are only used for displaying information in the record grid, and case_id is only used as a unique identifier for each record. Verified Reference: Appian Records Tutorial, Appian Best Practices As an Appian Lead Developer, optimizing a database view for an entity-backed record grid requires indexing columns frequently used in queries, particularly for filtering and joining. The scenario involves a record grid displaying cases with site information, filtered by "priority level" and "status," and joined via the site_id foreign key. The image shows two tables (site and case) with a relationship via site_id. Let's evaluate each column based on Appian's performance best practices and query patterns:
A . site_id:
This is a primary key in the site table and a foreign key in the case table, used for joining the tables in the view. Indexing site_id in the case table (and ensuring it's indexed in site as a PK) optimizes JOIN operations, reducing query execution time for the record grid. Appian's documentation recommends indexing foreign keys in large datasets to improve query performance, especially for entity-backed records. This is critical for the join and must be included.
B . status:
Users filter cases by "status" (a varchar column in the case table). Indexing status speeds up filtering queries (e.g., WHERE status = 'Open') in the record grid, particularly with large datasets. Appian emphasizes indexing columns used in WHERE clauses or filters to enhance performance, making this a key column for optimization. Since status is a common filter, it's essential.
C . name:
This is a varchar column in the site table, likely used for display (e.g., site name in the grid). However, the scenario doesn't mention filtering or sorting by name, and it's not part of the join or required filters. Indexing name could improve searches if used, but it's not a priority given the focus on priority and status filters. Appian advises indexing only frequently queried or filtered columns to avoid unnecessary overhead, so this isn't necessary here.
D . modified_date:
This is a date column in the case table, tracking when cases were last updated. While useful for sorting or historical queries, the scenario doesn't specify filtering or sorting by modified_date in the record grid. Indexing it could help if used, but it's not critical for the current requirements. Appian's performance guidelines prioritize indexing columns in active filters, making this lower priority than site_id, status, and priority.
E . priority:
Users filter cases by "priority level" (a varchar column in the case table). Indexing priority optimizes filtering queries (e.g., WHERE priority = 'High') in the record grid, similar to status. Appian's documentation highlights indexing columns used in WHERE clauses for entity-backed records, especially with large datasets. Since priority is a specified filter, it's essential to include.
F . case_id:
This is the primary key in the case table, already indexed by default (as PKs are automatically indexed in most databases). Indexing it again is redundant and unnecessary, as Appian's Data Store configuration relies on PKs for unique identification but doesn't require additional indexing for performance in this context. The focus is on join and filter columns, not the PK itself.
Conclusion: The three columns to index are A (site_id), B (status), and E (priority). These optimize the JOIN (site_id) and filter performance (status, priority) for the record grid, aligning with Appian's recommendations for entity-backed records and large datasets. Indexing these columns ensures efficient querying for user filters, critical for the application's performance.
Reference:
Appian Documentation: "Performance Best Practices for Data Stores" (Indexing Strategies).
Appian Lead Developer Certification: Data Management Module (Optimizing Entity-Backed Records).
Appian Best Practices: "Working with Large Data Volumes" (Indexing for Query Performance).

NEW QUESTION # 16

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

Answer: A

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. TheBreadcrumbs patternis 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 ahierarchical path (e.g., Home > Section > Subsection) and enabling backtracking, fulfilling both visibility and navigation needs.
References:Appian Design Guide - Interface Patterns (Breadcrumbs section), Appian Lead Developer Training - User Experience Design Principles.

NEW QUESTION # 17
You have 5 applications on your Appian platform in Production. Users are now beginning to use multiple applications across the platform, and the client wants to ensure a consistent user experience across all applications.
You notice that some applications use rich text, some use section layouts, and others use box layouts. The result is that each application has a different color and size for the header.
What would you recommend to ensure consistency across the platform?

- A. Create constants for text size and color, and update each section to reference these values.
- B. In the common application, create one rule for each application, and update each application to reference its respective rule.
- C. In the common application, create a rule that can be used across the platform for section headers, and update each application to reference this new rule.
- D. In each individual application, create a rule that can be used for section headers, and update each application to reference its respective rule.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:As an Appian Lead Developer, ensuring a consistent user experience across multiple applications on the Appian platform involves centralizing reusable components and adhering to Appian's design governance principles. The client's concern about inconsistent headers (e.g., different colors, sizes, layouts) across applications using rich text, section layouts, and box layouts requires a scalable, maintainable solution. Let's evaluate each option:
* A. Create constants for text size and color, and update each section to reference these values:Using constants (e.g., cons!TEXT_SIZE and cons!HEADER_COLOR) is a good practice for managing values, but it doesn't address layout consistency (e.g., rich text vs. section layouts vs. box layouts).
Constants alone can't enforce uniform header design across applications, as they don't encapsulate layout logic (e.g., a!sectionLayout() vs. a!richTextDisplayField()). This approach would require manual updates to each application's components, increasing maintenance overhead and still risking inconsistency. Appian's documentation recommends using rules for reusable UI components, not just constants, making this insufficient.
* B. In the common application, create a rule that can be used across the platform for section headers, and update each application to reference this new rule:This is the best recommendation. Appian supports a

"common application" (often called a shared or utility application) to store reusable objects like expression rules, which can define consistent header designs (e.g., rule!CommonHeader(size:
"LARGE", color: "PRIMARY")). By creating a single rule for headers and referencing it across all 5 applications, you ensure uniformity in layout, color, and size (e.g., using a!sectionLayout() or a!
boxLayout() consistently). Appian's design best practices emphasize centralizing UI components in a common application to reduce duplication, enforce standards, and simplify maintenance-perfect for achieving a consistent user experience.
* C. In the common application, create one rule for each application, and update each application to reference its respective rule:This approach creates separate header rules for each application (e.g., rule!
App1Header, rule!App2Header), which contradicts the goal of consistency. While housed in the common application, it introduces variability (e.g., different colors or sizes per rule), defeating the purpose. Appian's governance guidelines advocate for a single, shared rule to maintain uniformity, making this less efficient and unnecessary.
* D. In each individual application, create a rule that can be used for section headers, and update each application to reference its respective rule:Creating separate rules in each application (e.g., rule!
App1Header in App 1, rule!App2Header in App 2) leads to duplication and inconsistency, as each rule could differ in design. This approach increases maintenance effort and risks diverging styles, violating the client's requirement for a"consistent user experience."
Appian's best practices discourage duplicating UI logic, favoring centralized rules in a common application instead.
Conclusion: Creating a rule in the common application for section headers and referencing it across the platform (B) ensures consistency in header design (color, size, layout) while minimizing duplication and maintenance. This leverages Appian's application architecture for shared objects, aligning with Lead Developer standards for UI governance.
References:
* Appian Documentation: "Designing for Consistency Across Applications" (Common Application Best Practices).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: UI Design Module (Reusable Components and Rules).
* Appian Best Practices: "Maintaining User Experience Consistency" (Centralized UI Rules).
The best way to ensure consistency across the platform is to create a rule that can be used across the platform for section headers. This rule can be created in the common application, and then each application can be updated to reference this rule. This will ensure that all of the applications use the same color and size for the header, which will provide a consistent user experience.
The other options are not as effective. Option A, creating constants for text size and color, and updating each section to reference these values, would require updating each section in each application. This would be a lot of work, and it would be easy to make mistakes. Option C, creating one rule for each application, would also require updating each application. This would be less work than option A, but it would still be a lot of work, and it would be easy to make mistakes. Option D, creating a rule in each individual application, would not ensure consistency across the platform. Each application would have its own rule, and the rules could be different. This would not provide a consistent user experience.
Best Practices:
* When designing a platform, it is important to consider the user experience. A consistent user experience will make it easier for users to learn and use the platform.
* When creating rules, it is important to use them consistently across the platform. This will ensure that the platform has a consistent look and feel.
* When updating the platform, it is important to test the changes to ensure that they do not break the user experience.

NEW QUESTION # 18
The business database for a large, complex Appian application is to undergo a migration between database technologies, as well as interface and process changes. The project manager asks you to recommend a test strategy. Given the changes, which two items should be included in the test strategy?

- A. Internationalization testing of the Appian platform
- B. Tests for each of the interfaces and process changes
- C. Tests that ensure users can still successfully log into the platform
- D. A regression test of all existing system functionality
- E. Penetration testing of the Appian platform

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:As an Appian Lead Developer, recommending a test strategy for a large, complex application undergoing a database migration (e.g., from Oracle to PostgreSQL) and interface/process changes requires focusing on ensuring system stability, functionality, and the specific updates. The strategy must address risks tied to the scope-database technology shift, interface modifications, and process updates-while aligning with Appian's testing best practices. Let's evaluate each option:
* A. Internationalization testing of the Appian platform:Internationalization testing verifies that the application supports multiple languages, locales, and formats (e.g., date formats). While valuable for global applications, the scenario doesn't indicate a change in

localization requirements tied to the database migration, interfaces, or processes. Appian's platform handles internationalization natively (e.
g., via locale settings), and this isn't impacted by database technology or UI/process changes unless explicitly stated. This is out of scope for the given context and not a priority.
* B. A regression test of all existing system functionality:This is a critical inclusion. A database migration between technologies can affect data integrity, queries (e.g., a!queryEntity), and performance due to differences in SQL dialects, indexing, or drivers. Regression testing ensures that all existing functionality-records, reports, processes, and integrations-works as expected post-migration. Appian Lead Developer documentation mandates regression testing for significant infrastructure changes like this, as unmapped edge cases (e.g., datatype mismatches) could break the application. Given the "large, complex" nature, full-system validation is essential to catch unintended impacts.
* C. Penetration testing of the Appian platform:Penetration testing assesses security vulnerabilities (e.g., injection attacks). While security is important, the changes described-database migration, interface, and process updates-don't inherently alter Appian's security model (e.g., authentication, encryption), which is managed at the platform level. Appian's cloud or on-premise security isn't directly tied to database technology unless new vulnerabilities are introduced (not indicated here). This is a periodic concern, not specific to this migration, making it less relevant than functional validation.
* D. Tests for each of the interfaces and process changes:This is also essential. The project includes explicit "interface and process changes" alongside the migration. Interface updates (e.g., SAIL forms) might rely on new data structures or queries, while process changes (e.g., modified process models) could involve updated nodes or logic. Testing each change ensures these components function correctly with the new database and meet business requirements. Appian's testing guidelines emphasize targeted validation of modified components to confirm they integrate with the migrated data layer, making this a primary focus of the strategy.
* E. Tests that ensure users can still successfully log into the platform:Login testing verifies authentication (e.g., SSO, LDAP), typically managed by Appian's security layer, not the business database. A database migration affects application data, not user authentication, unless the database stores user credentials (uncommon in Appian, which uses separate identity management). While a quick sanity check, it's narrow and subsumed by broader regression testing (B), making it redundant as a standalone item.
Conclusion: The two key items are B (regression test of all existing system functionality) and D (tests for each of the interfaces and process changes). Regression testing (B) ensures the database migration doesn't disrupt the entire application, while targeted testing (D) validates the specific interface and process updates. Together, they cover the full scope-existing stability and new functionality-aligning with Appian's recommended approach for complex migrations and modifications.
References:
* Appian Documentation: "Testing Best Practices" (Regression and Component Testing).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: Application Maintenance Module (Database Migration Strategies).
* Appian Best Practices: "Managing Large-Scale Changes in Appian" (Test Planning).

NEW QUESTION # 19
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