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Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
You are designing a process that is anticipated to be executed multiple times a day. This process retrieves data from an external system and then calls various utility processes as needed. The main process will not use the results of the utility processes, and there are no user forms anywhere.
Which design choice should be used to start the utility processes and minimize the load on the execution engines?

- A. Use Process Messaging to start the utility process.
- B. Start the utility processes via a subprocess synchronously.
- C. Start the utility processes via a subprocess asynchronously.
- D. Use the Start Process Smart Service to start the utility processes.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
As an Appian Lead Developer, designing a process that executes frequently (multiple times a day) and calls utility processes without

using their results requires optimizing performance and minimizing load on Appian's execution engines. The absence of user forms indicates a backend process, so user experience isn't a concern-only engine efficiency matters. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Use the Start Process Smart Service to start the utility processes:
The Start Process Smart Service launches a new process instance independently, creating a separate process in the Work Queue. While functional, it increases engine load because each utility process runs as a distinct instance, consuming engine resources and potentially clogging the Java Work Queue, especially with frequent executions. Appian's performance guidelines discourage unnecessary separate process instances for utility tasks, favoring integrated subprocesses, making this less optimal.
B . Start the utility processes via a subprocess synchronously:
Synchronous subprocesses (e.g., a!startProcess with isAsync: false) execute within the main process flow, blocking until completion. For utility processes not used by the main process, this creates unnecessary delays, increasing execution time and engine load. With frequent daily executions, synchronous subprocesses could strain engines, especially if utility processes are slow or numerous. Appian's documentation recommends asynchronous execution for non-dependent, non-blocking tasks, ruling this out.
C . Use Process Messaging to start the utility process:
Process Messaging (e.g., sendMessage() in Appian) is used for inter-process communication, not for starting processes. It's designed to pass data between running processes, not initiate new ones. Attempting to use it for starting utility processes would require additional setup (e.g., a listening process) and isn't a standard or efficient method. Appian's messaging features are for coordination, not process initiation, making this inappropriate.
D . Start the utility processes via a subprocess asynchronously:
This is the best choice. Asynchronous subprocesses (e.g., a!startProcess with isAsync: true) execute independently of the main process, offloading work to the engine without blocking or delaying the parent process. Since the main process doesn't use the utility process results and there are no user forms, asynchronous execution minimizes engine load by distributing tasks across time, reducing Work Queue pressure during frequent executions. Appian's performance best practices recommend asynchronous subprocesses for non-dependent, utility tasks to optimize engine utilization, making this ideal for minimizing load.
Conclusion: Starting the utility processes via a subprocess asynchronously (D) minimizes engine load by allowing independent execution without blocking the main process, aligning with Appian's performance optimization strategies for frequent, backend processes.
Reference:
Appian Documentation: "Process Model Performance" (Synchronous vs. Asynchronous Subprocesses).
Appian Lead Developer Certification: Process Design Module (Optimizing Engine Load).
Appian Best Practices: "Designing Efficient Utility Processes" (Asynchronous Execution).

NEW QUESTION # 47
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. Create your own object with the same code base, replace the dependent object in the application, and deploy to PROD.
- B. Halt the production deployment and contact the other team for guidance on promoting the object to PROD.
- C. Check the dependencies of the necessary object. Deploy to PROD if there are few dependencies and it is low risk.
- 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.

Answer: B

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.
Reference:
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 # 48
You need to export data using an out-of-the-box Appian smart service. Which two formats are available (or data generation?

- A. Excel
- B. CSV
- C. JSDN
- D. XML

Answer: A,B

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 # 49
An existing integration is implemented in Appian. Its role is to send data for the main case and its related objects in a complex JSON to a REST API, to insert new information into an existing application. This integration was working well for a while. However, the customer highlighted one specific scenario where the integration failed in Production, and the API responded with a 500 Internal Error code. The project is in Post- Production Maintenance, and the customer needs your assistance. Which three steps should you take to troubleshoot the issue?

- A. Send a test case to the Production API to ensure the service is still up and running.
- B. Send the same payload to the test API to ensure the issue is not related to the API environment.
- C. Analyze the behavior of subsequent calls to the Production API to ensure there is no global issue, and ask the customer to analyze the API logs to understand the nature of the issue.
- D. Ensure there were no network issues when the integration was sent.
- E. Obtain the JSON sent to the API and validate that there is no difference between the expected JSON format and the sent one.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:As an Appian Lead Developer in a Post-Production Maintenance phase, troubleshooting a failed integration (HTTP 500 Internal Server Error) requires a systematic approach to isolate the root cause-whether it's Appian-side, API-side, or environmental. A 500 error typically indicates an issue on the server (API) side, but the developer must confirm Appian's contribution and collaborate with the customer. The goal is to select three steps that efficiently diagnose the specific scenario while adhering to Appian's best practices. Let's evaluate each option:
* A. Send the same payload to the test API to ensure the issue is not related to the API environment:This is a critical step. Replicating the failure by sending the exact payload (from the failed Production call) to a test API environment helps determine if the issue is environment-specific (e.g., Production-only configuration) or inherent to the payload/API logic. Appian's Integration troubleshooting guidelines recommend testing in a non-Production environment first to isolate variables. If the test API succeeds, the Production environment or API state is implicated; if it fails, the payload or API logic is suspect.
This step leverages Appian's Integration object logging (e.g., request/response capture) and is a standard diagnostic practice.
* B. Send a test case to the Production API to ensure the service is still up and running:While verifying Production API availability is useful, sending an arbitrary test case risks further Production disruption during maintenance and may not replicate the specific scenario. A generic test might succeed (e.g., with simpler data), masking the issue tied to the complex JSON. Appian's Post-Production guidelines discourage unnecessary Production interactions unless replicating the exact failure is controlled and justified. This step is less precise than analyzing existing behavior (C) and is not among the top three priorities.
* C. Analyze the behavior of subsequent calls to the Production API to ensure there is no global issue, and ask the customer to analyze the API logs to understand the nature of the issue:This is essential.
Reviewing subsequent Production calls (via Appian's Integration logs or monitoring tools) checks if the
500 error is isolated or systemic (e.g., API outage). Since Appiancan't access API server logs, collaborating with the customer to review their logs is critical for a 500 error, which often stems from server-side exceptions (e.g., unhandled data). Appian Lead Developer training emphasizes partnership with API owners and using Appian's Process History or Application Monitoring to correlate failures- making this a key troubleshooting step.
* D. Obtain the JSON sent to the API and validate that there is no difference between the expected JSON format and the sent one:This is a foundational step. The complex JSON payload is central to the integration, and a 500 error could result from malformed data (e.g., missing fields, invalid types) that the API can't process. In Appian, you can retrieve the sent JSON from the Integration object's execution logs (if enabled) or Process Instance details. Comparing it against the API's documented schema (e.g., via Postman or API specs) ensures Appian's output aligns with expectations. Appian's documentation stresses validating payloads as a first-line check for integration failures, especially in specific scenarios.
* E. Ensure there were no network issues when the integration was sent:While network issues (e.g., timeouts, DNS failures) can cause integration errors, a 500 Internal Server Error indicates the request reached the API and triggered a server-side failure-not a network issue (which typically yields 503 or timeout errors). Appian's Connected System logs can confirm HTTP status codes, and network checks (e.g., via IT teams) are secondary unless connectivity is suspected. This step is less relevant to the 500 error and lower priority than A, C, and D.
Conclusion: The three best steps are A (test API with same payload), C (analyze subsequent calls and customer logs), and D (validate JSON payload). These steps systematically isolate the issue-testing Appian' s output (D), ruling out environment-specific problems (A), and leveraging customer insights into the API failure (C). This aligns with Appian's Post-Production Maintenance strategies: replicate safely, analyze logs, and validate data.
References:
* Appian Documentation: "Troubleshooting Integrations" (Integration Object Logging and Debugging).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (Post-Production Troubleshooting).
* Appian Best Practices: "Handling REST API Errors in Appian" (500 Error Diagnostics).

NEW QUESTION # 50
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. Maintain a communication schedule with the third-party resources.
- B. Acquire testing steps from QA resources.
- C. Break down the item into smaller stories.
- 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 choosingCandD, you address both the external dependency (third-party coordination) and internal complexity (story size), ensuring a smoother development process for this critical integration.
References:Appian Lead Developer Training - Integration Best Practices, Appian Agile Development Guide
- Story Refinement and Decomposition.

NEW QUESTION # 51
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