

# Practice ACD-301 Tests & ACD-301 Brain Exam

## CCNA v1.1 (200-301) Video Training Series

### Practice Exam #2

#### Questions

Q1. Consider the following topology and output. Which of the following commands produced the output?



- A) show lldp neighbors
- B) show cdp neighbors detail
- C) show ip ospf neighbors
- D) show cdp neighbors

Q2. Which WLAN design would you use if you need to extend wireless coverage to a remote location without direct Ethernet connectivity?

- A) Infrastructure WLAN
- B) Ad Hoc WLAN
- C) Mesh WLAN
- D) Peer-to-Peer WLAN

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Revealing whether or not a man succeeded often reflect in the certificate he obtains, so it is in IT industry. Therefore there are many people wanting to take Appian ACD-301 exam to prove their ability. However, want to pass Appian ACD-301 Exam is not that simple. But as long as you get the right shortcut, it is easy to pass your exam. We have to commend Pass4Leader exam dumps that can avoid detours and save time to help you sail through the exam with no mistakes.

## Appian ACD-301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Section                            | Weight | Objectives                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Data Management                    | 25%    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Leverage Data Fabric, data types, and migration strategies</li><li>- Troubleshoot complex data and database performance issues</li><li>- Design secure and efficient data models</li></ul>  |
| Platform & Solution Architecture   | 15%    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Make architecture decisions for maintainability and scalability</li><li>- Understand enterprise platform architecture</li><li>- Manage deployments and environment configurations</li></ul> |
| Scalability and Performance Design | 20%    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Plan and execute load testing and monitoring</li><li>- Design and build high-performance components</li><li>- Troubleshoot application-level performance bottlenecks</li></ul>              |
| Extending Appian & Integrations    | 15%    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Design advanced APIs and connected systems</li><li>- Troubleshoot integration and API errors</li><li>- Implement authentication and secure integrations</li></ul>                           |

Application Design and Development 25%

- Evaluate how Appian meets user requirements
- Design applications with reusability and consistency
- Apply best practices for multi-application development

>> Practice ACD-301 Tests <<

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### Appian Certified Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

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/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) > STAGE (UAT) > PROD

**Answer: B**

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 # 42

As part of your implementation workflow, users need to retrieve data stored in a third-party Oracle database on an interface. You need to design a way to query this information.

How should you set up this connection and query the data?

- A. Configure a Query Database node within the process model. Then, type in the connection information, as well as a SQL query to execute and return the data in process variables.
- B. Configure an expression-backed record type, calling an API to retrieve the data from the third-party database. Then, use `a!queryRecordType` to retrieve the data.
- C. Configure a timed utility process that queries data from the third-party database daily, and stores it in the Appian business database. Then use `a!queryEntity` using the Appian data source to retrieve the data.
- **D. In the Administration Console, configure the third-party database as a "New Data Source." Then, use `a!queryEntity` to retrieve the data.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

As an Appian Lead Developer, designing a solution to query data from a third-party Oracle database for display on an interface requires secure, efficient, and maintainable integration. The scenario focuses on real-time retrieval for users, so the design must leverage Appian's data connectivity features. Let's evaluate each option:

A . Configure a Query Database node within the process model. Then, type in the connection information, as well as a SQL query to execute and return the data in process variables:

The Query Database node (part of the Smart Services) allows direct SQL execution against a database, but it requires manual connection details (e.g., JDBC URL, credentials), which isn't scalable or secure for Production. Appian's documentation discourages using Query Database for ongoing integrations due to maintenance overhead, security risks (e.g., hardcoding credentials), and lack of governance. This is better for one-off tasks, not real-time interface queries, making it unsuitable.

B . Configure a timed utility process that queries data from the third-party database daily, and stores it in the Appian business database. Then use `a!queryEntity` using the Appian data source to retrieve the data:

This approach syncs data daily into Appian's business database (e.g., via a timer event and Query Database node), then queries it with `a!queryEntity`. While it works for stale data, it introduces latency (up to 24 hours) for users, which doesn't meet real-time needs on an interface. Appian's best practices recommend direct data source connections for up-to-date data, not periodic caching, unless latency is acceptable-making this inefficient here.

C . Configure an expression-backed record type, calling an API to retrieve the data from the third-party database. Then, use `a!queryRecordType` to retrieve the data:

Expression-backed record types use expressions (e.g., `a!httpQuery()`) to fetch data, but they're designed for external APIs, not direct database queries. The scenario specifies an Oracle database, not an API, so this requires building a custom REST service on the Oracle side, adding complexity and latency. Appian's documentation favors Data Sources for database queries over API calls when direct access is available, making this less optimal and over-engineered.

D . In the Administration Console, configure the third-party database as a "New Data Source." Then, use `a!queryEntity` to retrieve the data:

This is the best choice. In the Appian Administration Console, you can configure a JDBC Data Source for the Oracle database, providing connection details (e.g., URL, driver, credentials). This creates a secure, managed connection for querying via `a!queryEntity`, which is Appian's standard function for Data Store Entities. Users can then retrieve data on interfaces using expression-backed records or queries, ensuring real-time access with minimal latency. Appian's documentation recommends Data Sources for database integrations, offering scalability, security, and governance-perfect for this requirement.

Conclusion: Configuring the third-party database as a New Data Source and using `a!queryEntity` (D) is the recommended approach.

It provides direct, real-time access to Oracle data for interface display, leveraging Appian's native data connectivity features and aligning with Lead Developer best practices for third-party database integration.

Appian Documentation: "Configuring Data Sources" (JDBC Connections and a!queryEntity).

Appian Lead Developer Certification: Data Integration Module (Database Query Design).

Appian Best Practices: "Retrieving External Data in Interfaces" (Data Source vs. API Approaches).

### NEW QUESTION # 43

Your application contains a process model that is scheduled to run daily at a certain time, which kicks off a user input task to a specified user on the 1st time zone for morning data collection. The time zone is set to the (default) pm!timezone. In this situation, what does the pm!timezone reflect?

- A. The time zone of the user who is completing the input task.
- **B. The default time zone for the environment as specified in the Administration Console.**
- C. The time zone of the user who most recently published the process model.
- D. The time zone of the server where Appian is installed.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

In Appian, the pm!timezone variable is a process variable automatically available in process models, reflecting the time zone context for scheduled or time-based operations. Understanding its behavior is critical for scheduling tasks accurately, especially in scenarios like this where a process runs daily and assigns a user input task.

Option C (The default time zone for the environment as specified in the Administration Console):

This is the correct answer. Per Appian's Process Model documentation, when a process model uses pm!timezone and no custom time zone is explicitly set, it defaults to the environment's time zone configured in the Administration Console (under System > Time Zone settings). For scheduled processes, such as one running "daily at a certain time," Appian uses this default time zone to determine when the process triggers. In this case, the task assignment occurs based on the schedule, and pm!timezone reflects the environment's setting, not the user's location.

Option A (The time zone of the server where Appian is installed): This is incorrect. While the server's time zone might influence underlying system operations, Appian abstracts this through the Administration Console's time zone setting. The pm!timezone variable aligns with the configured environment time zone, not the raw server setting.

Option B (The time zone of the user who most recently published the process model): This is irrelevant. Publishing a process model does not tie pm!timezone to the publisher's time zone. Appian's scheduling is system-driven, not user-driven in this context.

Option D (The time zone of the user who is completing the input task): This is also incorrect. While Appian can adjust task display times in the user interface to the assigned user's time zone (based on their profile settings), the pm!timezone in the process model reflects the environment's default time zone for scheduling purposes, not the assignee's.

For example, if the Administration Console is set to EST (Eastern Standard Time), the process will trigger daily at the specified time in EST, regardless of the assigned user's location. The "1st time zone" phrasing in the question appears to be a typo or miscommunication, but it doesn't change the fact that pm!timezone defaults to the environment setting.

### NEW QUESTION # 44

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.

| Cloud Environment        | Purpose        | Disk (GB) | Memory (GB) | VCPUs |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| acmedev.appiancloud.com  | Non-production | 30        | 16          | 2     |
| acmetest.appiancloud.com | Non-production | 75        | 32          | 4     |
| acmeuat.appiancloud.com  | Non-production | 75        | 64          | 8     |
| acme.appiancloud.com     | Production     | 75        | 32          | 4     |

Which environment should you use for load testing?

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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.

## NEW QUESTION # 45

You are deciding the appropriate process model data management strategy.

For each requirement, match the appropriate strategies to implement. Each strategy 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.

Archive processes 2 days after completion or cancellation. **appian**

Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.  
Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.  
Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.  
Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

Use system default (currently: auto-archive processes 7 days after completion or cancellation).

Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.  
Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.  
Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.  
Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

Delete processes 2 days after completion or cancellation.

Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.  
Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.  
Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.  
Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

Do not automatically clean-up processes.

Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.  
Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.  
Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.  
Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

Archive processes 2 days after completion.

Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.  
Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.  
Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.  
Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

Use system default (currently: auto-archive processes 7 days after completion or cancellation).

Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.  
Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.  
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Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

Delete processes 2 days after completion or cancellation.

Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.  
Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.  
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Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

Do not automatically clean-up processes.

Select a match:

Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.  
Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.  
Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.  
Processes that need remain available without the need to unarchive.

## NEW QUESTION # 46

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