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Appian ACD301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Application Design and Development: This section of the exam measures skills of Lead Appian Developers and covers the design and development of applications that meet user needs using Appian functionality. It includes designing for consistency, reusability, and collaboration across teams. Emphasis is placed on applying best practices for building multiple, scalable applications in complex environments.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Extending Appian: This section of the exam measures skills of Integration Specialists and covers building and troubleshooting advanced integrations using connected systems and APIs. Candidates are expected to work with authentication, evaluate plug-ins, develop custom solutions when needed, and utilize document generation options to extend the platform's capabilities.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platform Management: This section of the exam measures skills of Appian System Administrators and covers the ability to manage platform operations such as deploying applications across environments, troubleshooting platform-level issues, configuring environment settings, and understanding platform architecture. Candidates are also expected to know when to involve Appian Support and how to adjust admin console configurations to maintain stability and performance.
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The Appian ACD301 mock tests are specially built for you to evaluate what you have studied. These Appian Lead Developer (ACD301) practice exams (desktop and web-based) are customizable, which means that you can change the time and questions according to your needs. Our Appian Lead Developer (ACD301) practice tests teach you time management so you can pass the Appian Lead Developer (ACD301) certification exam.

Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

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

Answer: A

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.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 A (`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 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.

References: Appian Documentation - Web API Development, Appian Expression Language Reference - `httpRequest` Object.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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.

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.

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Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.

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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.

NEW QUESTION # 33

You are selling up a new cloud environment. The customer already has a system of record for its employees and doesn't want to re-create them in Appian. so you are going to Implement LDAP authentication.

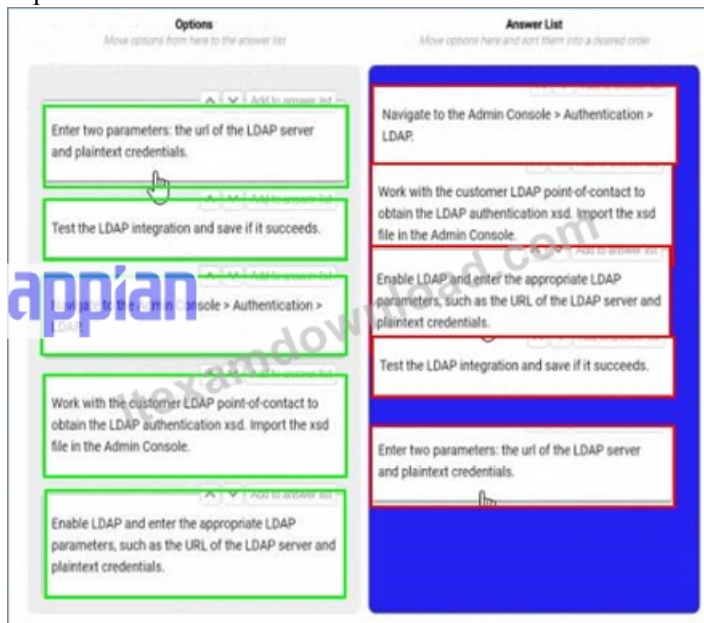
What are the next steps to configure LDAP authentication?

To answer, move the appropriate steps from the Option list to the Answer List area, and arrange them in the correct order. You may or may not use all the steps.



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION # 34

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
Production support work stream: DEV > TEST2 (SIT/UAT) > PROD

- B. Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD Production support work stream: DEV2 > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD
- C. Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT) > STAGE (UAT) > PROD Production support work stream: DEV2 > STAGE (SIT/UAT) > PROD
- D. Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT) > STAGE (UAT) > PROD Production support work stream: DEV > TEST2 (SIT/UAT) > PROD

Answer: A

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 # 35

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. Break down the item into smaller stories.**
- B. Identify subject matter experts (SMEs) to perform user acceptance testing (UAT).
- **C. Maintain a communication schedule with the third-party resources.**
- D. Acquire testing steps from QA resources.

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 choosing CandD, 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 # 36

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