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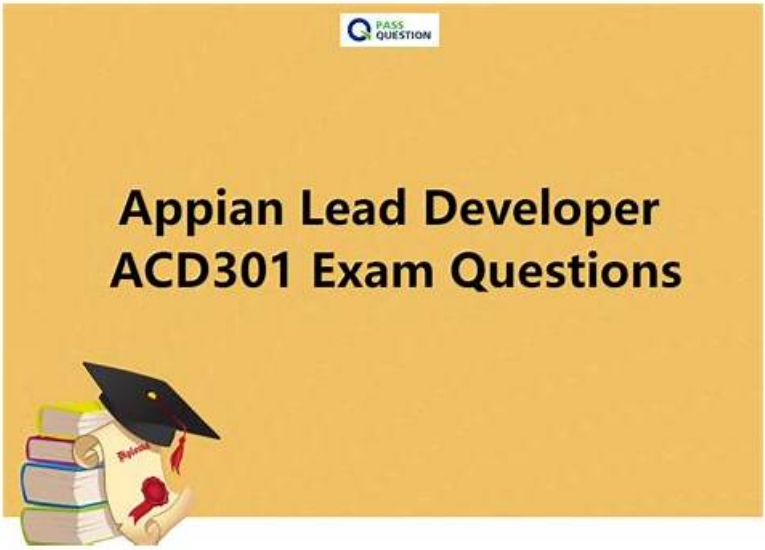

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Appian ACD301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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.

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Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

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. 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.
- B. In the common application, create one rule for each application, and update each application to reference its respective rule.
- C. Create constants for text size and color, and update each section to reference these values.
- 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: A

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.
Reference:
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 # 12
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?

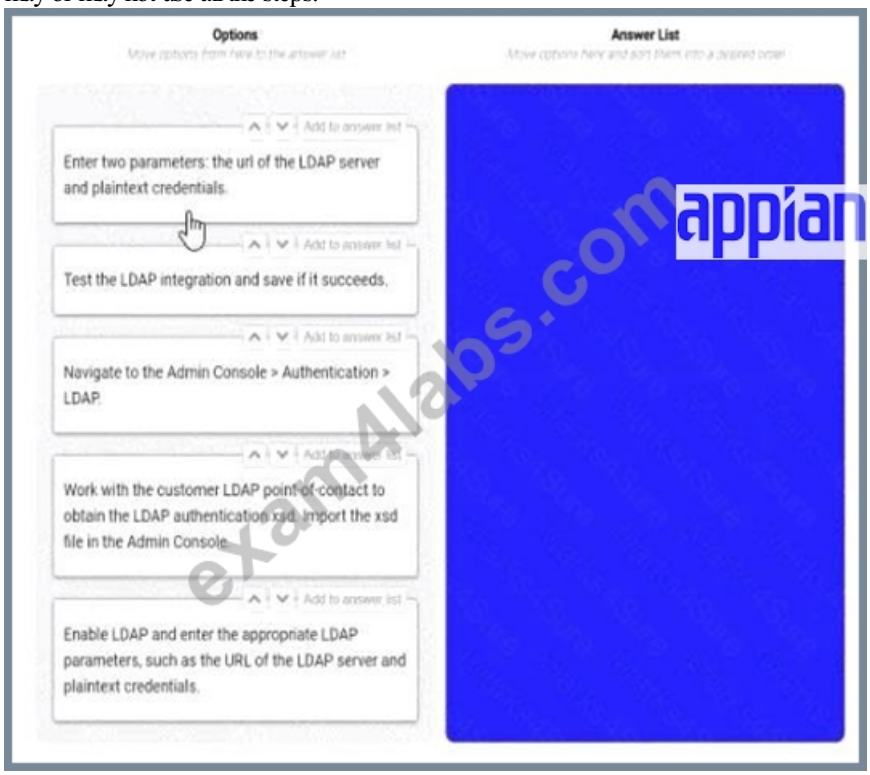
- A. Create an integration object from Appian to Jira to periodically check the ticket status.
- B. Create a Web API object and set up the correct security.
- C. Give the service account system administrator privileges.
- D. Create a new API Key and associate a service account.
- E. Configure the connection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

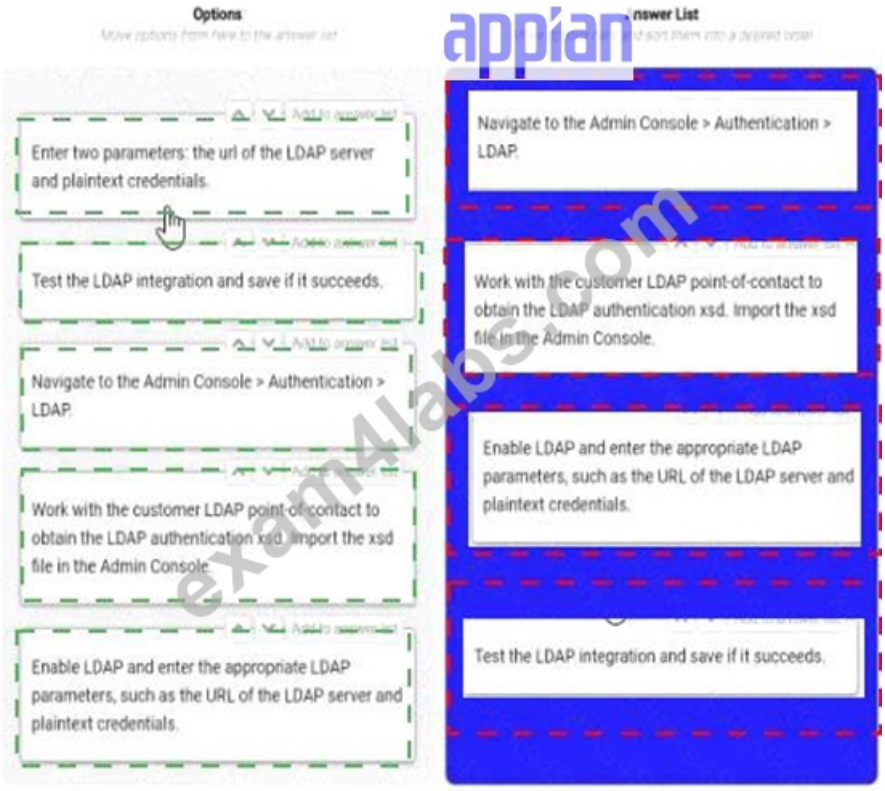
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
D . Give the service account system administrator privileges. This is not required and could pose a security risk, as giving system administrator privileges to a service account could allow it to perform actions that are not related to Jira tickets, 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 Reference: Appian Documentation, section "Web API" and "API Keys".

NEW QUESTION # 13
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:



Explanation:

* Navigate to the Admin console > Authentication > LDAP. This is the first step, as it allows you to access the settings and options for LDAP authentication in Appian.
* Work with the customer LDAP point of contact to obtain the LDAP authentication xsd. Import the xsd file in the Admin console. This is the second step, as it allows you to define the schema and structure of the LDAP data that will be used for authentication in Appian. You will need to work with the customer LDAP point of contact to obtain the xsd file that matches their LDAP server configuration and data model. You will then need to import the xsd file in the Admin console using the Import Schema button.
* Enable LDAP and enter the LDAP parameters, such as the URL of the LDAP server and plaintext credentials. This is the third step, as it allows you to enable and configure the LDAP authentication in Appian. You will need to check the Enable LDAP checkbox and enter the required parameters, such as the URL of the LDAP server, the plaintext credentials for connecting to the LDAP server, and the base DN for searching for users in the LDAP server.
* Test the LDAP integration and see if it succeeds. This is the fourth and final step, as it allows you to verify and validate that the LDAP authentication is working properly in Appian. You will need to use the Test Connection button to test if Appian can connect to the LDAP server successfully.

You will also need to use the Test User Lookup button to test if Appian can find and authenticate a user from the LDAP server using their username and password.

Configuring LDAP authentication in Appian Cloud allows the platform to leverage an existing employee system of record (e.g., Active Directory) for user authentication, avoiding manual user creation. Theprocess involves a series of steps within the Appian Administration Console, guided by Appian's Security and Authentication documentation. The steps must be executed in a logical order to ensure proper setup and validation.

* Navigate to the Admin Console > Authentication > LDAP:The first step is to access the LDAP configuration section in the Appian Administration Console. This is the entry point for enabling and configuring LDAP authentication, where administrators can define the integration settings. Appian requires this initial navigation to begin the setup process.
* Work with the customer LDAP point-of-contact to obtain the LDAP authentication xsd. Import the xsd file in the Admin Console:The next step involves gathering the LDAP schema definition (xsd file) from the customer's LDAP system (e.g., via their point-of-contact). This file defines the structure of the LDAP directory (e.g., user attributes). Importing it into the Admin Console allows Appian to map these attributes to its user model, a critical step before enabling authentication, as outlined in Appian's LDAP Integration Guide.
* Enable LDAP and enter the appropriate LDAP parameters, such as the URL of the LDAP server and plaintext credentials:After importing the schema, enable LDAP and configure the connection details. This includes specifying the LDAP server URL (e.g., ldap://ldap.example.com) and plaintext credentials (or a secure alternative like LDAPS with certificates). These parameters establish the connection to the customer's LDAP system, a prerequisite for testing, as per Appian's security best practices.
* Test the LDAP integration and save if it succeeds:The final step is to test the configuration to ensure Appian can authenticate against the LDAP server. The Admin Console provides a test option to verify connectivity and user synchronization. If successful, saving the configuration applies the settings, completing the setup. Appian recommends this validation step to avoid misconfigurations, aligning with the iterative testing approach in the documentation.

Unused Option:
* Enter two parameters: the URL of the LDAP server and plaintext credentials:This step is redundant and not used. The equivalent action is covered under "Enable LDAP and enter the appropriate LDAP parameters," which is more comprehensive and includes enablingthe feature.
Including both would be duplicative, and Appian's interface consolidates parameter entry with enabling.
Ordering Rationale:
* The sequence follows a logical workflow: navigation to the configuration area, schema import for structure, parameter setup for connectivity, and testing/saving for validation. This aligns with Appian's step-by-step LDAP setup process, ensuring each step builds on the previous one without requiring backtracking.
* The unused option reflects the question's allowance for not using all steps, indicating flexibility in the process.
References:Appian Documentation - Security and Authentication Guide, Appian Administration Console - LDAP Configuration, Appian Lead Developer Training - Integration Setup.

NEW QUESTION # 14
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 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.
- B. In the Administration Console, configure the third-party database as a "New Data Source." Then, use a queryEntity 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. 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.

Answer: B

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.
References:

* 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 # 15
You add an index on the searched field of a MySQL table with many rows (>100k). The field would benefit greatly from the index in which three scenarios?

- A. The field contains many datetimes, covering a large range.
- B. The field contains a structured JSON.
- C. The field contains big integers, above and below 0.
- D. The field contains long unstructured text such as a hash.
- E. The field contains a textual short business code.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Adding an index to a searched field in a MySQL table with over 100,000 rows improves query performance by reducing the number of rows scanned during searches, joins, or filters. The benefit of an index depends on the field's data type, cardinality (uniqueness), and query patterns. MySQL indexing best practices, as aligned with Appian's Database Optimization Guidelines, highlight scenarios where indices are most effective.
Option A (The field contains a textual short business code):
This benefits greatly from an index. A short business code (e.g., a 5-10 character identifier like "CUST123") typically has high cardinality (many unique values) and is often used in WHERE clauses or joins. An index on this field speeds up exact-match queries (e.g., WHERE business_code = 'CUST123'), which are common in Appian applications for lookups or filtering.
Option C (The field contains many datetimes, covering a large range):
This is highly beneficial. Datetime fields with a wide range (e.g., transaction timestamps over years) are frequently queried with range conditions (e.g., WHERE datetime BETWEEN '2024-01-01' AND '2025-01-01') or sorting (e.g., ORDER BY datetime). An index on this field optimizes these operations, especially in large tables, aligning with Appian's recommendation to index time-based fields for performance.
Option D (The field contains big integers, above and below 0):
This benefits significantly. Big integers (e.g., IDs or quantities) with a broad range and high cardinality are ideal for indexing. Queries like WHERE id > 1000 or WHERE quantity < 0 leverage the index for efficient range scans or equality checks, a common pattern in Appian data store queries.
Option B (The field contains long unstructured text such as a hash):
This benefits less. Long unstructured text (e.g., a 128-character SHA hash) has high cardinality but is less efficient for indexing due to its size. MySQL indices on large text fields can slow down writes and consume significant storage, and full-text searches are better handled with specialized indices (e.g., FULLTEXT), not standard B-tree indices. Appian advises caution with indexing large text fields unless necessary.
Option E (The field contains a structured JSON):
This is minimally beneficial with a standard index. MySQL supports JSON fields, but a regular index on the entire JSON column is inefficient for large datasets (>100k rows) due to its variable structure. Generated columns or specialized JSON indices (e.g., using JSON_EXTRACT) are required for targeted queries (e.g., WHERE JSON_EXTRACT(json_col, '$.key') = 'value'), but this requires additional setup beyond a simple index, reducing its immediate benefit.
For a table with over 100,000 rows, indices are most effective on fields with high selectivity and frequent query usage (e.g., short codes, datetimes, integers), making A, C, and D the optimal scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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