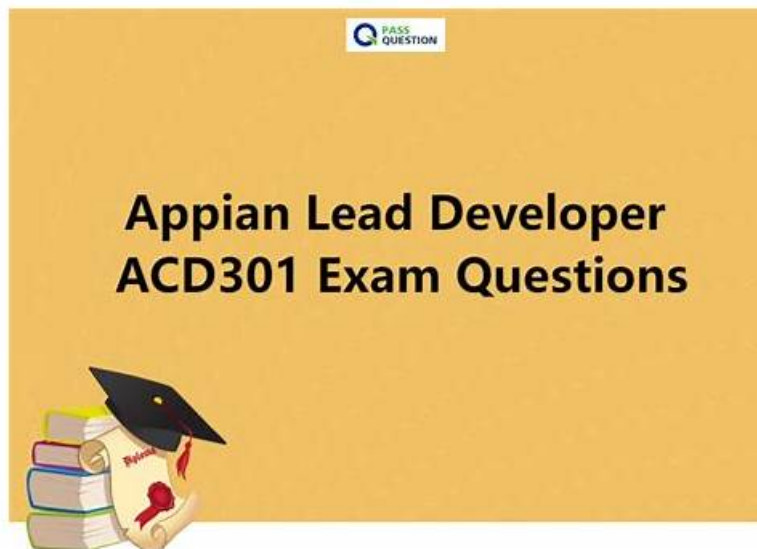


Quiz 2026 Appian ACD301: High Pass-Rate Exam

Appian Lead Developer Demo



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Appian ACD301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<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.

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Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

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

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. The Breadcrumbs pattern is 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 a hierarchical 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 # 28

Your Agile Scrum project requires you to manage two teams, with three developers per team. Both teams are to work on the same application in parallel. How should the work be divided between the teams, avoiding issues caused by cross-dependency?

- **A. Group epics and stories by feature, and allocate work between each team by feature.**
- B. Have each team choose the stories they would like to work on based on personal preference.
- C. Group epics and stories by technical difficulty, and allocate one team the more challenging stories.
- D. Allocate stories to each team based on the cumulative years of experience of the team members.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation: In an Agile Scrum environment with two teams working on the same application in parallel, effective work division is critical to avoid cross-dependency, which can lead to delays, conflicts, and inefficiencies.

Appian's Agile Development Best Practices emphasize team autonomy and minimizing dependencies to ensure smooth progress.

* Option B (Group epics and stories by feature, and allocate work between each team by feature):

This is the recommended approach. By dividing the application's functionality into distinct features (e.

g., Team 1 handles customer management, Team 2 handles campaign tracking), each team can work independently on a specific domain. This reduces cross-dependency because teams are not reliant on each other's deliverables within a sprint. Appian's guidance on multi-team projects suggests feature-based partitioning as a best practice, allowing teams to own their backlog items, design, and testing without frequent coordination. For example, Team 1 can develop and test customer-related interfaces while Team 2 works on campaign processes, merging their work during integration phases.

* Option A (Group epics and stories by technical difficulty, and allocate one team the more challenging stories): This creates an imbalance, potentially overloading one team and underutilizing the other, which can lead to morale issues and uneven progress. It also doesn't address cross-dependency, as challenging stories might still require input from both teams (e.g., shared data models), increasing coordination needs.

* Option C (Allocate stories to each team based on the cumulative years of experience of the team members): Experience-based allocation ignores the project's functional structure and can result in mismatched skills for specific features. It also risks dependencies if experienced team members are needed across teams, complicating parallel work.

* Option D (Have each team choose the stories they would like to work on based on personal preference): This lacks structure and could lead to overlap, duplication, or neglect of critical features. It increases the risk of cross-dependency as teams might select interdependent stories without coordination, undermining parallel development.

Feature-based division aligns with Scrum principles of self-organization and minimizes dependencies, making it the most effective strategy for this scenario.

References: Appian Documentation - Agile Development with Appian, Scrum Guide - Multi-Team Coordination, Appian Lead Developer Training - Team Management Strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 29

You are required to create an integration from your Appian Cloud instance to an application hosted within a customer's self-managed environment.

The customer's IT team has provided you with a REST API endpoint to test with: <https://internal.network/api/api/ping>.

Which recommendation should you make to progress this integration?

- **A. Set up a VPN tunnel.**
- B. Expose the API as a SOAP-based web service.
- C. Deploy the API/service into Appian Cloud.
- D. Add Appian Cloud's IP address ranges to the customer network's allowed IP listing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

As an Appian Lead Developer, integrating an Appian Cloud instance with a customer's self-managed (on-premises) environment requires addressing network connectivity, security, and Appian's cloud architecture constraints. The provided endpoint (<https://internal.network/api/api/ping>) is a REST API on an internal network, inaccessible directly from Appian Cloud due to firewall restrictions and lack of public exposure. Let's evaluate each option:

A . Expose the API as a SOAP-based web service:

Converting the REST API to SOAP isn't a practical recommendation. The customer has provided a REST endpoint, and Appian fully supports REST integrations via Connected Systems and Integration objects. Changing the API to SOAP adds unnecessary complexity, development effort, and risks for the customer, with no benefit to Appian's integration capabilities. Appian's documentation emphasizes using the API's native format (REST here), making this irrelevant.

B . Deploy the API/service into Appian Cloud:

Deploying the customer's API into Appian Cloud is infeasible. Appian Cloud is a managed PaaS environment, not designed to host customer applications or APIs. The API resides in the customer's self-managed environment, and moving it would require significant architectural changes, violating security and operational boundaries. Appian's integration strategy focuses on connecting to external systems, not hosting them, ruling this out.

C . Add Appian Cloud's IP address ranges to the customer network's allowed IP listing:

This approach involves whitelisting Appian Cloud's IP ranges (available in Appian documentation) in the customer's firewall to allow direct HTTP/HTTPS requests. However, Appian Cloud's IPs are dynamic and shared across tenants, making this unreliable for long-term integrations—changes in IP ranges could break connectivity. Appian's best practices discourage relying on IP whitelisting for cloud-to-on-premises integrations due to this limitation, favoring secure tunnels instead.

D . Set up a VPN tunnel:

This is the correct recommendation. A Virtual Private Network (VPN) tunnel establishes a secure, encrypted connection between Appian Cloud and the customer's self-managed network, allowing Appian to access the internal REST API (<https://internal.network/api/api/ping>). Appian supports VPNs for cloud-to-on-premises integrations, and this approach ensures reliability, security, and compliance with network policies. The customer's IT team can configure the VPN, and Appian's documentation recommends this for such scenarios, especially when dealing with internal endpoints.

Conclusion: Setting up a VPN tunnel (D) is the best recommendation. It enables secure, reliable connectivity from Appian Cloud to the customer's internal API, aligning with Appian's integration best practices for cloud-to-on-premises scenarios.

Reference:

Appian Documentation: "Integrating Appian Cloud with On-Premises Systems" (VPN and Network Configuration).

Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (Cloud-to-On-Premises Connectivity).

NEW QUESTION # 30

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.users.username`
- D. `httpRequest.queryParameters.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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 31

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 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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NEW QUESTION # 32

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