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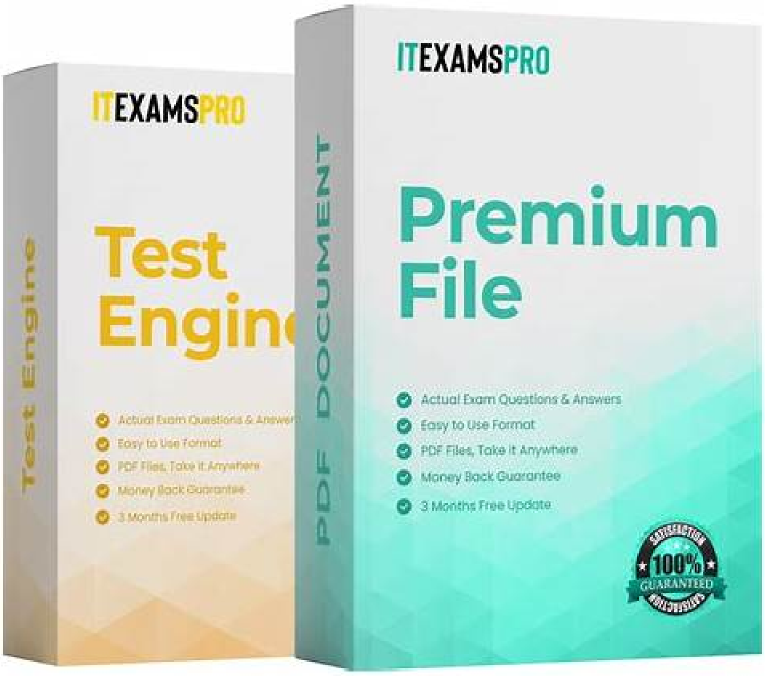

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Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26
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. Identify subject matter experts (SMEs) to perform user acceptance testing (UAT).
- D. Break down the item into smaller stories.

Answer: A,D

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 # 27
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 the Start Process Smart Service to start the utility processes.
- B. Start the utility processes via a subprocess asynchronously.
- C. Use Process Messaging to start the utility process.
- D. Start the utility processes via a subprocess synchronously.

Answer: B

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.

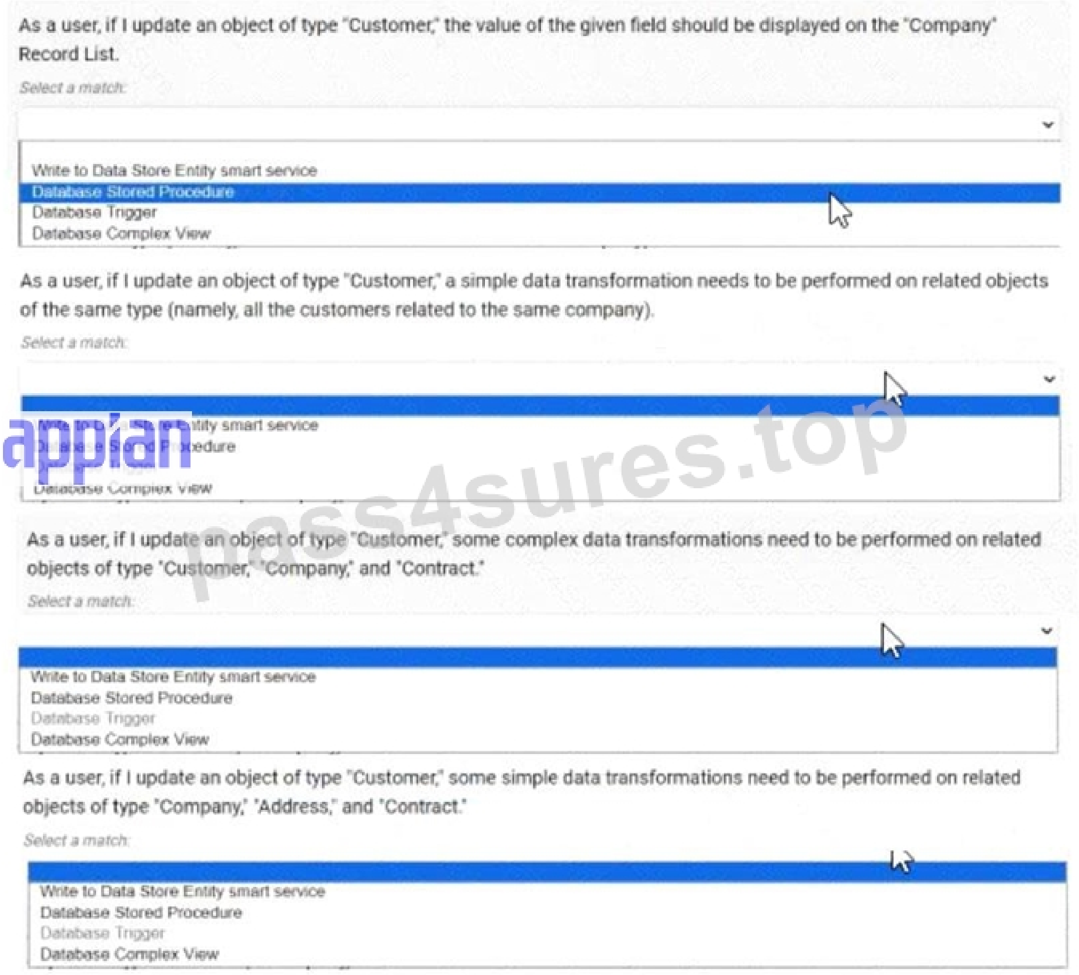
Conclusion: Starting the utility processes via a subprocess asynchronously (D) minimizes engine load by allowing independent execution without blocking the main process, aligning with Appian's performance optimization strategies for frequent, backend processes.

References:

* 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 # 28

For each scenario outlined, match the best tool to use to meet expectations. Each tool will be used once Note: To change your responses, you may deselected your response by clicking the blank space at the top of the selection list.



As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," the value of the given field should be displayed on the "Company" Record List.

Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View

As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," a simple data transformation needs to be performed on related objects of the same type (namely, all the customers related to the same company).

Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View

As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," some complex data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Customer," "Company," and "Contract."

Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View

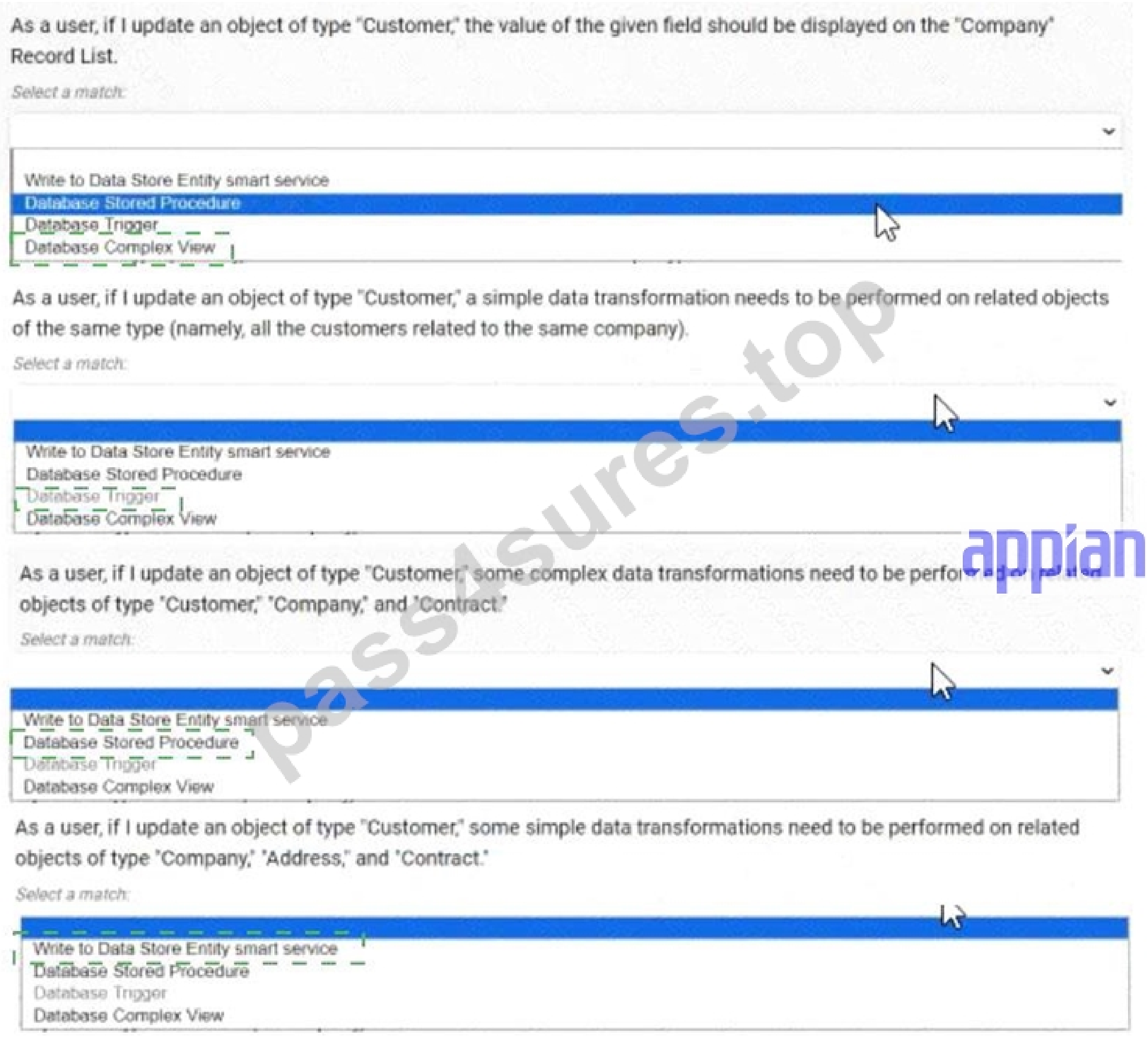
As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," some simple data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Company," "Address," and "Contract."

Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View

Answer:

Explanation:



As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," the value of the given field should be displayed on the "Company" Record List.

Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View

As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," a simple data transformation needs to be performed on related objects of the same type (namely, all the customers related to the same company).

Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View

As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," some complex data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Customer," "Company," and "Contract."

Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View

As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer," some simple data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Company," "Address," and "Contract."

Select a match:

Write to Data Store Entity smart service
Database Stored Procedure
Database Trigger
Database Complex View

Explanation:

* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", the value of the given field should be displayed on the "Company" Record List. # Database Complex View

* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", a simple data transformation needs to be performed on related objects of the same type (namely, all the customers related to the same company). # Database Trigger

* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", some complex data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Customer", "Company", and "Contract". # Database Stored Procedure

* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", some simple data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Company", "Address", and "Contract". # Write to Data Store Entity smart service Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:Appian integrates with external databases to handle data updates and transformations, offering various tools depending on the complexity and context of the task.

The scenarios involve updating a "Customer" object and triggering actions on related data, requiring careful selection of the best tool. Appian's Data Integration and Database Management documentation guides these decisions.

* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", the value of the given field should be displayed on the "Company" Record List # Database Complex View:This scenario requires displaying updated customer data on a "Company" Record List, implying a read-only operation to join or aggregate data across tables. A Database Complex View (e.g., a SQL view combining "Customer" and "Company" tables) is ideal for this. Appian supports complex views to predefine queries that can be used in Record Lists, ensuring the updated field value is reflected without additional processing. This tool is best for read operations and does not involve write logic.

* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", a simple data transformation needs to be performed on related objects of the same type (namely, all the customers related to the same company) # Database Trigger:This involves a simple transformation (e.g., updating a flag or counter) on related "Customer" records after an update. A Database Trigger, executed automatically on the database side when a "Customer" record is modified, is the best fit. It can perform lightweight SQL updates on related records (e.g., via a company ID join) without Appian process overhead. Appian recommends triggers for simple, database-level automation, especially when transformations are confined to the same table type.

* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", some complex data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Customer", "Company", and "Contract" # Database Stored Procedure:This scenario involves complex transformations across multiple related object types, suggesting multi-step logic (e.g., recalculating totals or updating multiple tables). A Database

Stored Procedure allows you to encapsulate this logic in SQL, callable from Appian, offering flexibility for complex operations. Appian supports stored procedures for scenarios requiring transactional integrity and intricate data manipulation across tables, making it the best choice here.
* As a user, if I update an object of type "Customer", some simple data transformations need to be performed on related objects of type "Company", "Address", and "Contract" # Write to Data Store Entity smart service:This requires simple transformations on related objects, which can be handled within Appian's process model. The "Write to Data Store Entity" smart service allows you to update multiple related entities (e.g., "Company", "Address", "Contract") based on the "Customer" update, using Appian's expression rules for logic. This approach leverages Appian's process automation, is user-friendly for developers, and is recommended for straightforward updates within the Appian environment.
Matching Rationale:
* Each tool is used once, covering the spectrum of database integration options: Database Complex View for read/display, Database Trigger for simple database-side automation, Database Stored Procedure for complex multi-table logic, and Write to Data Store Entity smart service for Appian-managed simple updates.
* Appian's guidelines prioritize using the right tool based on complexity and context, ensuring efficiency and maintainability.
References:Appian Documentation - Data Integration and Database Management, Appian Process Model Guide - Smart Services, Appian Lead Developer Training - Database Optimization.

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

Answer: D

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.
References:

* Appian Documentation: "Integrating Appian Cloud with On-Premises Systems" (VPN and Network Configuration).
* Appian Lead Developer Certification: Integration Module (Cloud-to-On-Premises Connectivity).
* Appian Best Practices: "Securing Integrations with Legacy Systems" (VPN Recommendations).

NEW QUESTION # 30

You are the lead developer for an Appian project, in a backlog refinement meeting. You are presented with the following user story: "As a restaurant customer, I need to be able to place my food order online to avoid waiting in line for takeout." Which two functional acceptance criteria would you consider 'good'?

- A. The user cannot submit the form without filling out all required fields.
- B. The system must handle up to 500 unique orders per day.
- C. The user will click Save, and the order information will be saved in the ORDER table and have audit history.
- D. The user will receive an email notification when their order is completed.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
As an Appian Lead Developer, defining "good" functional acceptance criteria for a user story requires ensuring they are specific, testable, and directly tied to the user's need (placing an online food order to avoid waiting in line). Good criteria focus on functionality, usability, and reliability, aligning with Appian's Agile and design best practices. Let's evaluate each option:
A . The user will click Save, and the order information will be saved in the ORDER table and have audit history:
This is a "good" criterion. It directly validates the core functionality of the user story-placing an order online. Saving order data in the ORDER table (likely via a process model or Data Store Entity) ensures persistence, and audit history (e.g., using Appian's audit logs or database triggers) tracks changes, supporting traceability and compliance. This is specific, testable (e.g., verify data in the table and logs), and essential for the user's goal, aligning with Appian's data management and user experience guidelines.
B . The user will receive an email notification when their order is completed:
While useful, this is a "nice-to-have" enhancement, not a core requirement of the user story. The story focuses on placing an order online to avoid waiting, not on completion notifications. Email notifications add value but aren't essential for validating the primary functionality. Appian's user story best practices prioritize criteria tied to the main user need, making this secondary and not "good" in this context.
C . The system must handle up to 500 unique orders per day:
This is a non-functional requirement (performance/scalability), not a functional acceptance criterion. It describes system capacity, not specific user behavior or functionality. While important for design, it's not directly testable for the user story's outcome (placing an order) and isn't tied to the user's experience. Appian's Agile methodologies separate functional and non-functional requirements, making this less relevant as a "good" criterion here.
D . The user cannot submit the form without filling out all required fields:
This is a "good" criterion. It ensures data integrity and usability by preventing incomplete orders, directly supporting the user's ability to place a valid online order. In Appian, this can be implemented using form validation (e.g., required attributes in SAIL interfaces or process model validations), making it specific, testable (e.g., verify form submission fails with missing fields), and critical for a reliable user experience. This aligns with Appian's UI design and user story validation standards.
Conclusion: The two "good" functional acceptance criteria are A (order saved with audit history) and D (required fields enforced). These directly validate the user story's functionality (placing a valid order online), are testable, and ensure a reliable, user-friendly experience-aligning with Appian's Agile and design best practices for user stories.
Reference:
Appian Documentation: "Writing Effective User Stories and Acceptance Criteria" (Functional Requirements).
Appian Lead Developer Certification: Agile Development Module (Acceptance Criteria Best Practices).
Appian Best Practices: "Designing User Interfaces in Appian" (Form Validation and Data Persistence).

NEW QUESTION # 31

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