

Updated ACD301 Practice Exams for Self-Assessment (Web-Based)



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Appian ACD301 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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">• 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 4	<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 5	<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.
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Appian Lead Developer Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

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

Answer: C

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 # 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. Give the service account system administrator privileges.
- C. Create a new API Key and associate a service account.
- D. Configure the connection in Jira specifying the URL and credentials.
- E. Create a Web API object and set up the correct security.

Answer: C,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 13

You are just starting with a new team that has been working together on an application for months. They ask you to review some of their views that have been degrading in performance. The views are highly complex with hundreds of lines of SQL. What is the first step in troubleshooting the degradation?

- A. Go through all of the tables one by one to identify which of the grouped by, ordered by, or joined keys are currently indexed.
- B. Go through the entire database structure to obtain an overview, ensure you understand the business needs, and then normalize the tables to optimize performance.
- C. Run an explain statement on the views, identify critical areas of improvement that can be remediated without business knowledge.
- D. Browse through the tables, note any tables that contain a large volume of null values, and work with your team to plan for table restructure.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Troubleshooting performance degradation in complex SQL views within an Appian application requires a systematic approach. The views, described as having hundreds of lines of SQL, suggest potential issues with query execution, indexing, or join efficiency. As a new team member, the first step should focus on quickly identifying the root cause without overhauling the system prematurely. Appian's Performance Troubleshooting Guide and database optimization best practices provide the framework for this process. Option B (Run an explain statement on the views, identify critical areas of improvement that can be remediated without business knowledge):

This is the recommended first step. Running an EXPLAIN statement (or equivalent, such as EXPLAIN PLAN in some databases) analyzes the query execution plan, revealing details like full table scans, missing indices, or inefficient joins. This technical analysis can identify immediate optimization opportunities (e.g., adding indices or rewriting subqueries) without requiring business input, allowing you to address low-hanging fruit quickly. Appian encourages using database tools to diagnose performance issues before involving stakeholders, making this a practical starting point as you familiarize yourself with the application.

Option A (Go through the entire database structure to obtain an overview, ensure you understand the business needs, and then normalize the tables to optimize performance):

This is too broad and time-consuming as a first step. Understanding business needs and normalizing tables are valuable but require collaboration with the team and stakeholders, delaying action. It's better suited for a later phase after initial technical analysis.

Option C (Go through all of the tables one by one to identify which of the grouped by, ordered by, or joined keys are currently indexed):

Manually checking indices is useful but inefficient without first knowing which queries are problematic. The EXPLAIN statement provides targeted insights into index usage, making it a more direct initial step than a manual table-by-table review.

Option D (Browse through the tables, note any tables that contain a large volume of null values, and work with your team to plan for table restructure):

Identifying null values and planning restructures is a long-term optimization strategy, not a first step. It requires team input and may not address the immediate performance degradation, which is better tackled with query-level diagnostics.

Starting with an EXPLAIN statement allows you to gather data-driven insights, align with Appian's performance troubleshooting methodology, and proceed with informed optimizations.

NEW QUESTION # 14

You are reviewing log files that can be accessed in Appian to monitor and troubleshoot platform-based issues.

For each type of log file, match the corresponding Information that it provides. Each description will either be used once, or not at all.

Note: To change your responses, you may deselect your response by clicking the blank space at the top of the selection list.

Answer:

Explanation:

□ Explanation:

* design_errors.csv # Errors in start forms, task forms, record lists, enabled environments

* devops_infrastructure.csv # Metrics such as the total time spent evaluating a plug-in function

* login-audit.csv # Inbound requests using HTTP basic authentication

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation: Appian provides various log files to monitor and troubleshoot platform issues, accessible through the Administration Console or exported as CSV files. These logs capture different aspects of system performance, security, and user interactions. The Appian Monitoring and Troubleshooting Guide details the purpose of each log file, enabling accurate matching.

* design_errors.csv # Errors in start forms, task forms, record lists, enabled environments: The design_errors.csv log file is specifically designed to track errors related to the design and runtime behavior of Appian objects such as start forms, task forms, and record lists. It also includes information about issues in enabled environments, making it the appropriate match. This log helps developers identify and resolve UI or configuration errors, aligning with its purpose of capturing design-time and runtime issues.

* devops_infrastructure.csv # Metrics such as the total time spent evaluating a plug-in function: The devops_infrastructure.csv log file provides infrastructure and performance metrics for Appian Cloud instances. It includes data on system performance, such as the time spent evaluating plug-in functions, which is critical for optimizing custom integrations. This matches the description, as it focuses on operational metrics rather than errors or security events, consistent with Appian's infrastructure monitoring approach.

* login-audit.csv # Inbound requests using HTTP basic authentication: The login-audit.csv log file tracks user authentication and login activities, including details about inbound requests using HTTP basic authentication. This log is used to monitor security events, such as successful and failed login attempts, making it the best fit for this description. Appian's security logging emphasizes audit trails for authentication, aligning with this use case.

Unused Description:

* Number of enabled environments: This description is not matched to any log file. While it could theoretically relate to system configuration logs, none of the listed files (design_errors.csv, devops_infrastructure.csv, login-audit.csv) are specifically designed to report the number of enabled environments. This might be tracked in a separate administrative report or configuration log not listed here.

Matching Rationale:

* Each description is either used once or not at all, as specified. The matches are based on Appian's documented log file purposes: design_errors.csv for design-related errors, devops_infrastructure.csv for performance metrics, and login-audit.csv for authentication details.

* The unused description suggests the question allows for some descriptions to remain unmatched, reflecting real-world variability in log file content.

References: Appian Documentation - Monitoring and Troubleshooting Guide, Appian Administration Console - Log File Reference, Appian Lead Developer Training - Platform Diagnostics.

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

Answer: C,D,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

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