ACD300Q&As

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QUESTION 1

On the latest Health Check report from your Cloud TEST environment utilizing a ManaDB add-on. you note the following findings

Category; User Experience Description; # of slow query rules Risk; High

Category; User Experience

Description: U of slow write to data store nodes

Risk: High

Which three things might you do to address this, without consulting the business?

A. Reduce the batch size for database queues to 10.

B. Optimize the database execution use standard database performance troubleshooting methods and tools (such as query execution plans)

C. Reduce the size and complexity of the inputs. If you ore passing in a list, consider whether (he data model can be redesigned lo pass single values instead

D. Optimize the database execution. Replace the new with a materialized view.

E. Use smaller CDTs or limit the fields selected in alqueryEntity()

Correct Answer: BCE

The three things that might help to address the findings of the Health Check report are:

B. Optimize the database execution using standard database performance troubleshooting methods and tools (such as query execution plans). This can help to identify and eliminate any bottlenecks or inefficiencies in the database queries that are causing slow query rules or slow write to data store nodes. C. Reduce the size and complexity of the inputs. If you are passing in a list, consider whether the data model can be redesigned to pass single values instead. This can help to reduce the amount of data that needs to be transferred or processed by the database, which can improve the performance and speed of the queries or writes.

E. Use smaller CDTs or limit the fields selected in a!queryEntity(). This can help to reduce the amount of data that is returned by the queries, which can improve the performance and speed of the rules that use them. The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

A. Reduce the batch size for database queues to 10. This might not help to address the findings, as reducing the batch size could increase the number of transactions and overhead for the database, which could worsen the performance and speed of the queries or writes.

D. Optimize the database execution. Replace the new with a materialized view. This might not help to address the findings, as replacing a view with a materialized view could increase the storage space and maintenance cost for the database, which could affect the performance and speed of the queries or writes. Verified References: Appian Documentation, section "Performance Tuning".

QUESTION 2

You are planning a strategy around data volume testing for an Appian application that queries and writes to MySQL database.

You have administrator access to the Appian application and to the database.

What are two key considerations when designing a data volume testing strategy?

A. Data from previous tests needs to remain in the testing environment prior to loading prepopulated data

B. large datasets must be loaded via Applan processes

C. The amount of data that needs to be populated should be determined by the project sponsor and the stakeholders based on their estimation

D. Testing with the correct amount of data should be in the definition of done as part of each sprint.

E. Data model changes must wait until towards the end of the protect.

Correct Answer: DE

When designing a data volume testing strategy for an Appian application that queries and writes to MySQL database, you should consider two key considerations: Testing with the correct amount of data should be in the definition of done as part of each sprint. Data volume testing is a type of testing that verifies how well an application performs when handling large amounts of data. Data volume testing is important to ensure that the application meets the performance and quality requirements of the users and stakeholders. By including data volume testing in the definition of done as part of each sprint, you can ensure that each feature or functionality of your application is tested with realistic data volumes before being delivered to production. This way, you can identify and resolve any potential issues or bottlenecks early in the development cycle, and avoid any surprises or delays later on. Data model changes must wait until towards the end of the project. Data model changes are changes that affect the structure or schema of your database, such as adding, modifying, or deleting tables, columns, indexes, or constraints. Data model changes are risky and costly to make, especially when dealing with large amounts of data. Data model changes can affect the performance, functionality, or integrity of your application and database. Therefore, data model changes must wait until towards the end of the project, when you have finalized your requirements and design decisions, and have minimized your data volume testing efforts. By waiting until towards the end of the project to make data model changes, you can reduce the impact and complexity of those changes, and avoid any unnecessary rework or regression. The other options are not as effective. Option A, data from previous tests needs to remain in the testing environment prior to loading prepopulated data, is not a key consideration for designing a data volume testing strategy, but rather a best practice for preparing your testing environment. Option B, large datasets must be loaded via Appian processes, is not a key consideration for designing a data volume testing strategy, but rather a technical implementation detail that may or may not be suitable for your application. Option C, the amount of data that needs to be populated should be determined by the project sponsor and the stakeholders based on their estimation, is not a key consideration for designing a data volume testing strategy, but rather an input or assumption that you need to validate before conducting your data volume testing.

QUESTION 3

You are taskedto build a large scale acquisition application for a prominent customer. The acquisition process tracks the time it takes is fulfill a purchase request with an award.

The customer has structured the contract so that there are multiple application dev teams.

How should you design for multiple processes and forms, while minimizing repeated code?

A. Create a Center of Excellence (CoE)

B. Create a common objects application.

C. Create a Scrum of Scrums sprint meeting for the team leads

D. Create duplicate processes and forms as needed

Correct Answer: B

To build a large scale acquisition application for a prominent customer, you should design for multiple processes and forms, while minimizing repeated code. One way to do this is to create a common objects application, which is a shared application that contains reusable components, such as rules, constants, interfaces, integrations, or data types, that can be used by multiple applications. This way, you can avoid duplication and inconsistency of code, and make it easier to maintain and update your applications. You can also use the common objects application to define common standards and best practices for your application development teams, such as naming conventions, coding styles, or documentation guidelines. Verified References: [Appian Best Practices], [Appian Design Guidance]

QUESTION 4

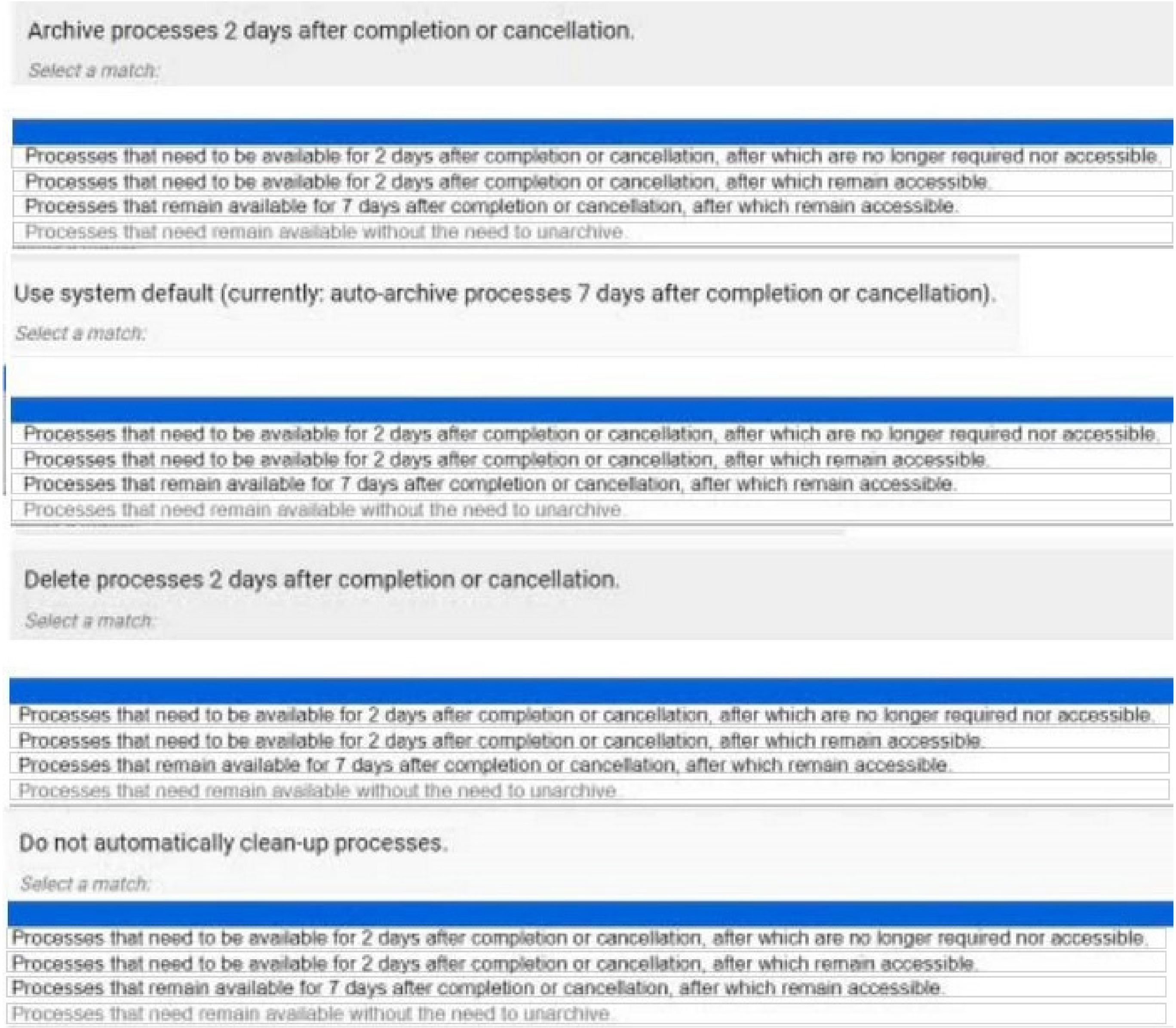
HOTSPOT

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.

Hot Area:



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:

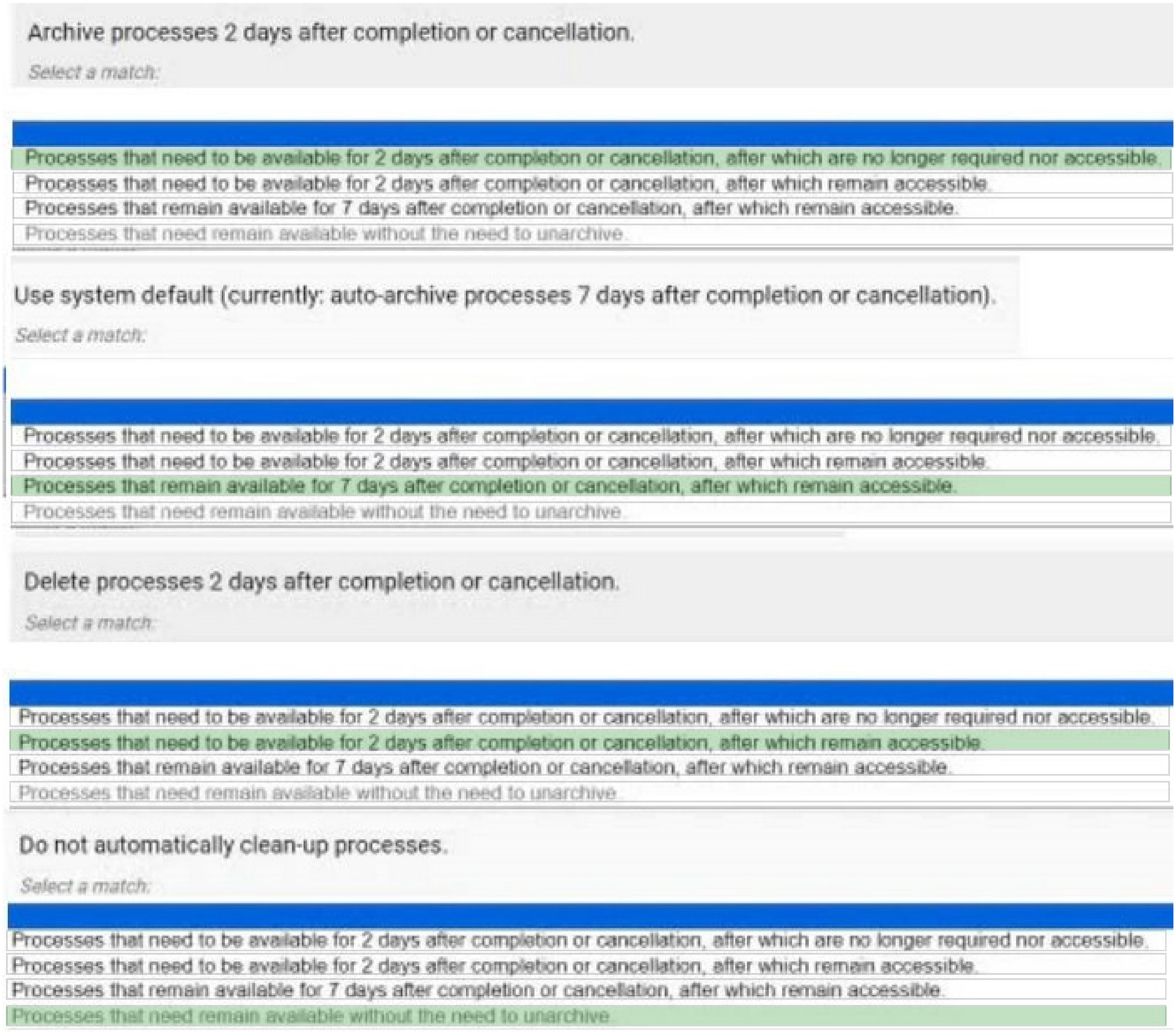
- Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible.
- Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible.
- Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion 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.

Correct Answer:



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.]

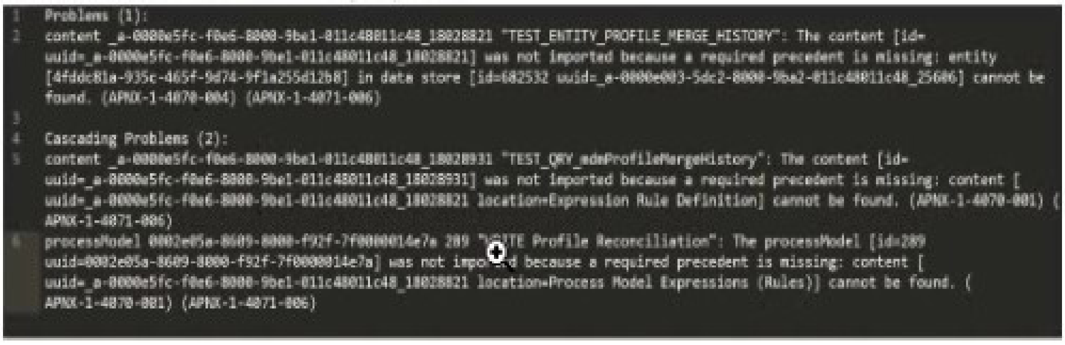
Requirement: Archive processes 2 days after completion or cancellation. Correct match: A. Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which are no longer required nor accessible Exact explanation of correct match taken from Appian Documentation: This strategy is called "Archive after 2 days" and it is one of the options for process model data management in Appian. This strategy means that processes that complete or cancel will remain available for 2 days, after which they will be archived and no longer accessible. This strategy can help reduce the size of the process database and improve the performance of process reporting. Requirement: Use system default (currently auto-archive processes 7 days after completion or cancellation). Correct match: C. Processes that remain available for 7 days after completion or cancellation, after which are archived when accessed Exact explanation of correct match taken from Appian Documentation: This strategy is called "Use system default" and it is one of the options for process model data management in Appian. This strategy means that processes that complete or cancel will remain available for 7 days, after which they will be archived when accessed. This strategy can help balance the availability and performance of process data, as it allows processes to be archived on demand rather than on a fixed schedule. Requirement: Delete processes 2 days after completion or cancellation. Correct match: B. Processes that need to be available for 2 days after completion or cancellation, after which remain accessible Exact explanation of correct match taken from Appian Documentation: This strategy is called "Delete after 2 days" and it is one of the options for process model data management in Appian. This strategy means that processes that complete or cancel will remain available for 2 days, after which they will be deleted and no longer accessible. This strategy can help reduce the size of the process database and improve the performance of process reporting, but it also means that process data will be permanently lost. Requirement: Do not automatically clean-up processes. Correct match: D. Processes that need to remain available without the need to unarchive Exact explanation of correct match taken from Appian Documentation: This strategy is called "Do not automatically clean-up" and it is one of the options for process model data management in Appian. This strategy means that processes that complete or cancel will remain available indefinitely without being archived or deleted. This strategy can help ensure the availability and integrity of process data, but it also means that the process database will grow over time and affect the performance of process reporting.

QUESTION 5

You are taking your package from the source environment and importing it into the target environment.

Review the errors encountered during inspection:

Whatis the first action you should take to Investigate the issue?



```
Problems (1):
content _a-0000e5fc-f0e6-8000-9be1-011c48011c48_18028821 "TEST_ENTITY_PROFILE_MERGE_HISTORY": The content [id=
uuid=_a-0000e5fc-f0e6-8000-9be1-011c48011c48_18028821] was not imported because a required precedent is missing: entity
[4fddc81a-935c-465f-9d74-9f1a255d12b8] in data store [id=682532 uuid=_a-0000e003-5dc2-8000-9ba2-011c48011c48_25606] cannot be
found. (APNX-1-4070-004) (APNX-1-4071-006)

Cascading Problems (2):
content _a-0000e5fc-f0e6-8000-9be1-011c48011c48_18028931 "TEST_QRY_admProfileMergeHistory": The content [id=
uuid=_a-0000e5fc-f0e6-8000-9be1-011c48011c48_18028931] was not imported because a required precedent is missing: content [
uuid=_a-0000e5fc-f0e6-8000-9be1-011c48011c48_18028821 location=Expression Rule Definition] cannot be found. (APNX-1-4070-001) (
APNX-1-4071-006)
processModel 0002e05a-8609-8000-f92f-7f0000014e7a 289 "WRITE Profile Reconciliation": The processModel [id=289
uuid=0002e05a-8609-8000-f92f-7f0000014e7a] was not imported because a required precedent is missing: content [
uuid=_a-0000e5fc-f0e6-8000-9be1-011c48011c48_18028821 location=Process Model Expressions (Rules)] cannot be found. (
APNX-1-4070-001) (APNX-1-4071-006)
```

A. Check whether the object(UUIDending in 18028821) is included in this package

B. Check whether the object(UUD ending in 7t00000i4e7a)is included in this package

C. Check whether the object (UUID ending in 25606) is included in this package

D. Check whether the object (UUID ending in 18028931) is included in this package

Correct Answer: B

The error message indicates that the object with UUID ending in 18028821 has a dependency on another object with UUID ending in 7t00000i4e7a, which is missing from the target environment. Therefore, the first action to investigate the issue is to check whether the object with UUID ending in 7t00000i4e7a is included in this package or not. If not, then it should be added to the package or imported separately before importing the current package. Verified References: Appian Certified Lead Developer study guide, page 17, section "Importing and Exporting Applications".

QUESTION 6

Your application contains a process model that Is scheduled to run daily at a certain time, which kicks off a user input task to a specified user on the 1ST time zone for morning data collection The time zone is set to the (default) pm!timezone.

In this situation, what does the pm!tinezone reflect?

A. The time zone of the server where Applan is intuited

B. The line zone of the user who most recently published the process model

C. The default time zone for the environment as specified in the Administration Console

D. The time zone of the user who is completing the input task.

Correct Answer: C

In this situation, pm!timezone reflects the default time zone for the environment as specified in the Administration Console. pm!timezone is a process variable that returns the time zone of the process. If the time zone is not explicitly set in the process model, then pm!timezone returns the default time zone for the environment, which can be configured in the Administration Console. In this case, the time zone is set to the (default) pm!timezone, which means that the process model does not have a specific time zone, and therefore uses the default time zone for the environment. The other options are not correct. Option A, the time zone of the server where Appian is installed, is not what pm!timezone reflects, as the server time zone may not be the same as the default time zone for the environment. Option B, the time zone of the user who most recently published the process model, is not what pm!timezone reflects, as the user\\'s time zone may not be the same as the default time zone for the environment. Option D, the time zone of the user who is completing the input task, is not what pm!timezone reflects, as the user\\'s time zone may not be the same as the default time zone for the environment.

QUESTION 7

You ate 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 learn, as well as the 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. Acquire testing steps from QA resources

B. Identify subject matter experts (SMEs) to perform user acceptance testing (UAT)

C. Maintain a communication schedule with the third-party resources

D. Break down the item into smaller stones

Correct Answer: CD

To ensure that this story can be developed effectively, you should take two recommended steps: Maintain a communication schedule with the third-party resources. Communication is key when working on an integration involving a third-party system, as it can help to clarify the requirements, expectations, and dependencies of both parties. By maintaining a communication schedule, you can ensure that you have regular and timely updates on the progress, issues, and feedback of the integration. You can also use communication tools, such as email, chat, or video conferencing, to facilitate the communication and collaboration between your Appian team and the third-party resources. Break down the item into smaller stories. Breaking down a large and complex story into smaller and simpler stories can help to make the development process more manageable and efficient. By breaking down the item into smaller stories, you can reduce the scope and complexity of each story, and focus on delivering one feature or functionality at a time. You can also prioritize and assign the stories to different developers, and track their status and completion more easily. The other options are not as effective. Option A, acquiring testing steps from QA resources, is not a step to ensure that the story can be developed effectively, but rather a step to ensure that the story can be tested effectively. Option B, identifying subject matter experts (SMEs) to perform user acceptance testing (UAT), is also not a step to ensure that the story can be developed effectively, but rather a step to ensure that the story can be validated effectively. Option E, adding a view that joins the customer data to the data used in calculation, is not a step to ensure that the story can be developed effectively, but rather a design decision that may or may not be appropriate for the integration.

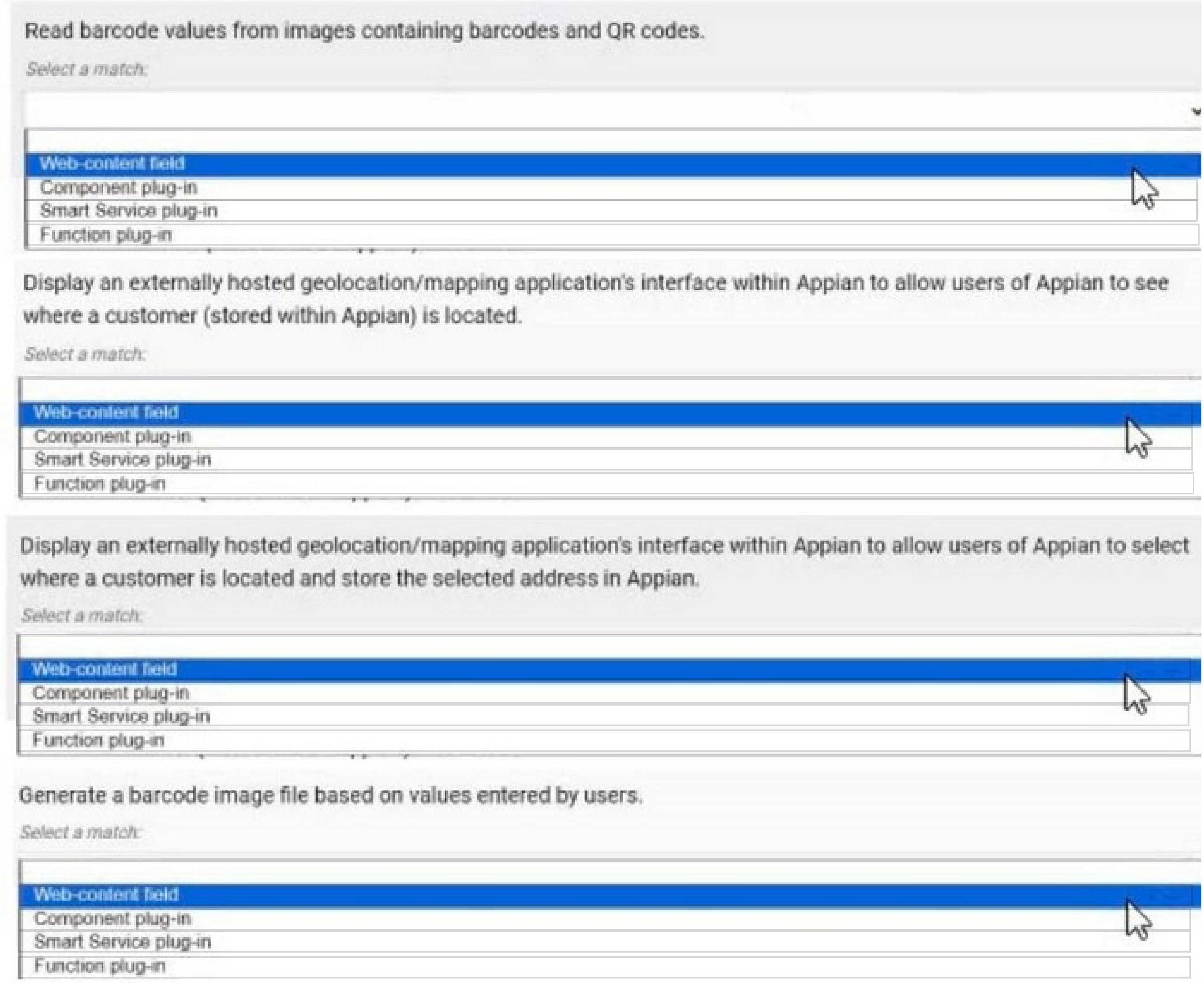
QUESTION 8

HOTSPOT

For each requirement, match the most appropriate approach to creating or utilizing plug-ins Each approach 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.

Hot Area:



Read barcode values from images containing barcodes and QR codes.

Select a match:

Display an externally hosted geolocation/mapping application's interface within Appian to allow users of Appian to see where a customer (stored within Appian) is located.

Select a match:

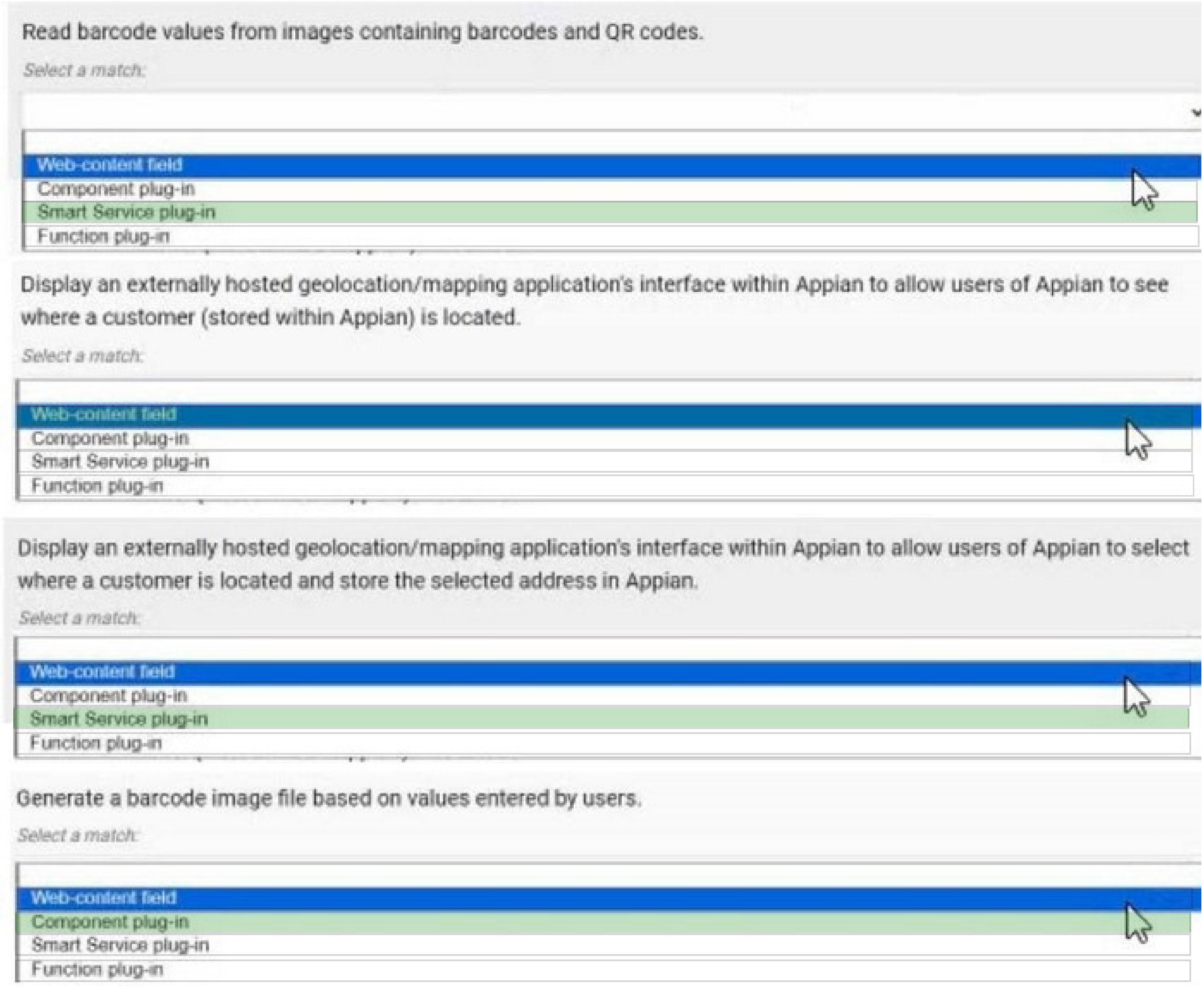
Display an externally hosted geolocation/mapping application's interface within Appian to allow users of Appian to select where a customer is located and store the selected address in Appian.

Select a match:

Generate a barcode image file based on values entered by users.

Select a match:

Correct Answer:



Read barcode values from images containing barcodes and QR codes.

Select a match:

- Web-content field
- Component plug-in
- [✓ Smart Service plug-in]
- Function plug-in

Display an externally hosted geolocation/mapping application's interface within Appian to allow users of Appian to see where a customer (stored within Appian) is located.

Select a match:

- Web-content field
- Component plug-in
- Smart Service plug-in
- Function plug-in

Display an externally hosted geolocation/mapping application's interface within Appian to allow users of Appian to select where a customer is located and store the selected address in Appian.

Select a match:

- Web-content field
- Component plug-in
- [✓ Smart Service plug-in]
- Function plug-in

Generate a barcode image file based on values entered by users.

Select a match:

- Web-content field
- [✓ Component plug-in]
- Smart Service plug-in
- Function plug-in

Requirement: Read barcode values from images containing barcodes and QR codes. Correct approach: C. Smart Service plug-in Exact explanation of correct approach taken from Appian Documentation: A smart service plug-in is a type of plug-in that allows you to create custom smart services that can be used in process models. A smart service can perform complex logic, interact with external systems, or manipulate data in Appian. A smart service plug-in can also leverage Java code to implement the functionality of the smart service. A smart service plug-in would be suitable for reading barcode values from images, as it can use Java libraries or APIs that can scan and decode barcodes and QR codes from image files. A smart service plug-in can also return the barcode values as outputs that can be used by other nodes or processes in Appian. A smart service plug-in can also be configured with input parameters, such as the image file, the barcode type, or the output format, that can customize the behavior of the smart service. A smart service plug-in can also have error handling and logging features that can handle any exceptions or failures that might occur during the barcode reading process. Requirement: Display an externally hosted geolocation mapping applications interface within Appian to allow users of Appian to see where a customer (stored within Appian)is located. Correct approach: A. Web-content field Exact explanation of correct approach taken from Appian Documentation: A web-content field is a type of user interface component that allows you to display web content from an external source in a SAIL interface. A web-content field would be suitable for displaying an externally hosted geolocation mapping applications interface, as it can embed the web content in an iframe and render it within the Appian interface. You can also pass parameters to the web content, such as the customer\\'s location, using the url parameter of the web-content field. A web- content field can also interact with other components in the Appian interface, such as buttons, grids, or forms, using the postMessage API. This way, you can create a seamless user experience that integrates the external geolocation mapping applications interface with the Appian functionality. Requirement: Display an externally hosted geolocation mapping applications interface within Appian to allow users of Appian to select where a customer is located and store the selected address in Appian. Correct approach: A. Web-content field and C. Smart Service plug-in Exact explanation of correct approach taken from Appian Documentation: A web- content field and a smart service plug-in would be suitable for displaying an externally hosted geolocation mapping applications interface within Appian to allow users of Appian to select where a customer is located and store the selected address in Appian. A web- content field would be suitable for displaying the external geolocation mapping applications interface, as explained above. A smart service plug-in would be suitable for storing the selected address in Appian, as it can use Java code to receive the address data from the web content, validate it, and write it to a data store entity or a process variable. Requirement: Generate a barcode image file based on values entered by users. Correct approach: B. Component plug-in Exact explanation of correct approach taken from Appian Documentation: A component plug-in is a type of plug-in that allows you to create custom user interface components that can be used in SAIL interfaces. A component plug-in can also leverage Java code to implement the functionality of the component. A component plug-in would be suitable for generating a barcode image file, as it can use Java libraries or APIs that can encode values into barcode formats and generate image files. A component plug-in can also display the barcode image file in the Appian interface and allow users to download or print it. A component plug-in can also interact with other components in the Appian interface, such as text fields, buttons, or forms, using the a!refreshVariable() function. This way, you can create a dynamic user experience that updates the barcode image file based on the values entered by users.

QUESTION 9

Your Appian project just went live with the following environment setup; DEV > TEST (SIT/DAT) > PROD

Your client is considering adding a support team to manage production defects and minor enhancements, white 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 steam: DEV > TEST (SIT) > STAGE (UAT) > PROO Production support work stream DEV > TEST2 (SIT/UAT)>PROO

B. Phase 2 development work Stream: DEV > TEST (SIT) > STAGE (UAT) > PROO Production support work stream DEV2 > STAGE (S1T/UAT) > PROD

C. Phase 2 development work stream: DEV > TEST (SIT/UAT) >PROD Production support work stream DEV > TEST2 (SIT/UAT) > PROO

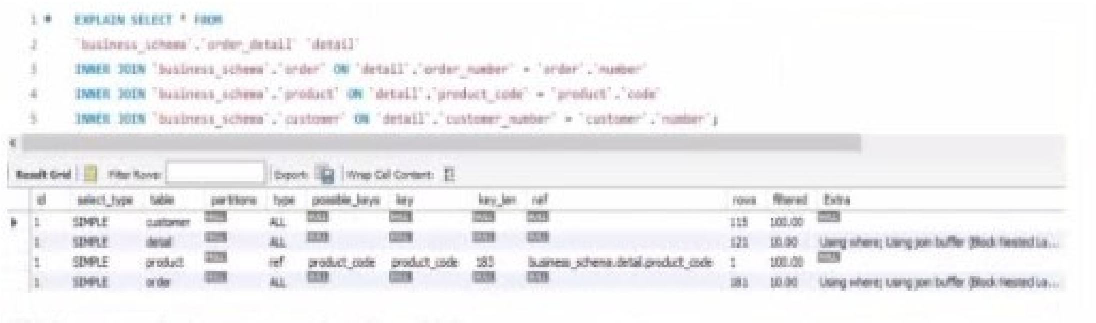
D. Phase 2 development work stream: OEV > TEST (Srr/DAT) > PROO Production support work stream. DEV2 > TEST (SIT/UAT) > PROD

Correct Answer: B

The option B involves the lowest additional server cost and the least code retrofit effort, as it only requires one additional environment (DEV2) for the production support work stream. The production support work stream can use the existing STAGE environment for testing and user acceptance testing, as it is shared with the phase 2 development work stream. This way, there is no need to create a separate TEST2 environment or to retrofit any code from TEST to STAGE or from STAGE to PROD. Verified References: [Appian Certified Lead Developer study guide], page 16, section "Environment Strategy".

QUESTION 10

Review the following resultof an explain statement: Which two conclusions can you draw from this?



```
EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM
`business_schema`.`order_detail` `detail`
INNER JOIN `business_schema`.`order` ON `detail`.`order_number` = `order`.`number`
INNER JOIN `business_schema`.`product` ON `detail`.`product_code` = `product`.`code`
INNER JOIN `business_schema`.`customer` ON `detail`.`customer_number` = `customer`.`number`;
```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	customer	NULL	ALL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	115	100.00	NULL
1	SIMPLE	detail	NULL	ALL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	121	10.00	Using where; Using join buffer (Block Nested Lo...
1	SIMPLE	product	NULL	ref	product_code	product_code	183	business_schema.detail.product_code	1	100.00	NULL
1	SIMPLE	order	NULL	ALL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	181	10.00	Using where; Using join buffer (Block Nested Lo...

A. The request is good enough to support a high volume of data. but could demonstrate some limitations if the developer queries information related to the product

B. The worst join isthe one between the table order_detail and order.

C. The join between the tables order_detail, order and customerneeds to be tine-tuned due to indices.

D. The join between the tables 0rder_detail and productneeds to be fine-tuned due to Indices

E. The worst join is the one between the table order_detail and customer

Correct Answer: DE

D. The join between the tables order_detail and product needs to be fine-tuned due to Indices. This is correct because the result of the explain statement showsthat the join between these two tables has a high cost of 0.99, which indicates that it is inefficient and needs to be fine-tuned. One possible reason for the high cost is that there are no indices on the columns that are used for joining these two tables, which leads to a full table scan. Therefore, creating indices on these columns could improve the performance of this join. E. The worst join is the one between the table order_detail and customer. This is correct because the result of the explain statement shows that the join between these two tables has a very high cost of 1.00, which indicates that it is the worst join in terms of efficiency and needs to be fine-tuned. One possible reason for the high cost is that there are no indices on the columns that are used for joining these two tables, which leads to a full table scan. Therefore, creating indices on these columns could improve the performance of this join. The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

A. The request is good enough to support a high volume of data, but could demonstrate some limitations if the developer queries information related to the product. This is incorrect because the request is not good enough to support a high volume of data, as it has two joins with very high costs that need to be fine- tuned. Moreover, querying information related to the product would not necessarily cause any limitations, as long as the join between order_detail and product is optimized.

B. The worst join is the one between the table order_detail and order. This is incorrect because the result of the explain statement shows that the join between these two tables has a low cost of 0.01, which indicates that it is efficient and does not need to be fine-tuned.

C. The join between the tables order_detail, order and customer needs to be fine- tuned due to indices. This is incorrect because there is no such join between three tables in the result of the explain statement. There are only two joins: one between order_detail and order, and another between order_detail and customer. Each of these joins needs to be fine-tuned separately due to indices.

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