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Exam : **ACD101**

Title : Appian Associate Developer

Vendor : Appian

Version : DEMO

NO.1 After selecting a record, a user wants to initiate an activity in the context of that selected record.

You start by creating the process model that implements this activity.

What should you do next?

- A.** Add the process model as a record list action to that record.
- B.** Configure a site page as an action to kick off the process model.
- C.** Add the process model as a record related action to that record.

Answer: C

Explanation:

a record related action. This allows the action to be performed in the context of a specific record, making it straightforward for users to initiate processes directly from the record view.

References

* Appian Documentation: Record Related Actions

NO.2 You built a grid field with the data source as a query entity.

You want to add a search box to the grid using Appian's out-of-the-box functionality. You set the parameter of showSearchBox to "True", but the search box is still not appearing.

Why is the search box NOT appearing?

- A.** The search box only appears when data is populated in the grid.
- B.** The grid is on an interface that needs to be placed within a report object.
- C.** The showSearchBox parameter only applies when a record type is used as the source in the data.

Answer: C

NO.3 Review the following variables:

```
local!groupA: {6, 8, 10, 12}
local!groupB: {3, 6, 9, 12}
```

Match each expression rule to the expected output.

Note: Each output will be used once or not at all. To change your responses, you may deselect your response by clicking the blank space at the top of the selection list.

Answer Area

difference(local!groupA, local!groupB)

{6, 8, 10, 12, 3, 9}

{8, 10}

{6, 12}

union(local!groupA, local!groupB)

{6, 8, 10, 12, 3, 9}

{8, 10}

{6, 12}

intersection(local!groupA, local!groupB)

{6, 8, 10, 12, 3, 9}

{8, 10}

{6, 12}

Answer:

Answer Area

difference(local!groupA, local!groupB)

{6, 8, 10, 12, 3, 9}

{8, 10}

{6, 12}

union(local!groupA, local!groupB)

{6, 8, 10, 12, 3, 9}

{8, 10}

{6, 12}

intersection(local!groupA, local!groupB)

{6, 8, 10, 12, 3, 9}

{8, 10}

{6, 12}

Explanation:

Answer Area

difference(local!groupA, local!groupB)

{6, 8, 10, 12, 3, 9}
{8, 10}
{6, 12}

union(local!groupA, local!groupB)

{6, 8, 10, 12, 3, 9}
{8, 10}
{6, 12}

intersection(local!groupA, local!groupB)

{6, 8, 10, 12, 3, 9}
{8, 10}
{6, 12}

* The difference function returns a list of elements that are present in the first list but not in the second.

For local!groupA and local!groupB, the numbers 8 and 10 are present in local!groupA but not in local!groupB.

* The union function combines the elements from both lists without duplication. Combining local!groupA and local!groupB includes the numbers 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12.

* The intersection function returns a list of elements that are present in both lists. For local!groupA and local!

groupB, the numbers 6 and 12 are common to both.

References

* Appian Documentation: Functions (difference, union, intersection)

NO.4 You created an expression rule that was deployed to production on January 12, 2022. The object has "form type" as a rule input, as well as several other rule inputs for characteristics describing the logged in user. Given values for these inputs, the rule returns a set of form instructions for the specified type of form as applicable to the logged in user.

What is the most important action to take with regards to the object description?

- A.** Set an object description that reads: "Returns a set of form instructions to display, given the type of form and characteristics of the logged in user".
- B.** Save a rule input of type 'text' for the object called 'objectDescription', and set a text value that generally describes the object such that other developers could quickly gain understanding of the object's purpose.
- C.** Set an object description that includes any notes you may need if you were to become responsible for providing Production Support on that area of the application in the future. You should also include "BP - 1/12/2022 - Created" somewhere in the description.

Answer: A

NO.5 You are given a list of VM_Vehicles Custom Data Types (CDT). Which smart service offers the best performance to write the values to the database?

- A.** Write to Data Store Entity Most Voted
- B.** Write to Multiple Data Store Entities
- C.** Sync Records

Answer: A

NO.6 You want to calculate the deadline for a review, which is determined by applying a formula that takes the characteristics of the review into account. This formula for calculating a review deadline is standard across the organization according to policy.

An Appian object was used to apply the calculation on an existing interface 14 months ago.

What should you do to perform the same calculation on a new data collection form?

- A.** Duplicate the existing Appian object and rename it to include the date of the release that will contain the new object.
This follows the best practice of not reusing objects that are more than one (1) year old.
- B.** Reuse the existing Appian object to perform the calculation after validating it works properly for your use case.
Reusing the object helps to enforce consistency with application of the formula across the application.
- C.** Duplicate the existing Appian object and reuse the same name. This follows the best practice of maintaining traceability of object creation to developers while avoiding duplication of code.

Answer: B

NO.7 You created a user interface that has a text field. After you type into the text field, you notice the text disappears when you click out of the text field.

What could be the issue?

- A.** The "Display value" and "saveInto" parameters are incorrectly mapped.
- B.** The "readOnly" parameter is set to "True".

C. The "refreshAfter" parameter is incorrectly set.

Answer: A

NO.8 Which step can be critical in passing information from a form back to a process model?

A. Configure the Data Management tab.

B. Configure the activity class parameters of a Write to Data Store Entity node, a

C. Configure inputs on the Data tab of a User Input Task.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The critical step in passing information from a form back to a process model is to configure inputs on the Data tab of a User Input Task. When you create a User Input Task, it includes a form for users to interact with. The data entered into this form can be mapped to process variables via the Data tab configuration. This ensures that the information collected in the form is available to the process for further use.

References: Appian Documentation - User Input Tasks

NO.9 Which statement about local variables is valid?

A. The data type of a local variable is determined by its value.

B. Local variables can only store primitive data types, such as numbers and strings.

C. Local variables must have an initial value set when defining them.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Appian, the data type of a local variable is inferred from the value it is set to. Unlike some other programming languages where the data type must be explicitly declared, Appian determines the data type automatically based on the initial value assigned to the local variable. Local variables in Appian are quite flexible and can store various types of data, including complex data types, not just primitive ones.

References: Appian Documentation - Local Variables

NO.10 You need to create a record type of only active Products using an existing database table: PRODUCT.

The PRODUCT table consists of the following columns:

* ID(INT(11))

* NAME (VARCHAR(255))

* DESCRIPTION (VARCHAR(1000))

* IS_ACTIVE (BIT)

* CREATED_BY (VARCHAR(255))

* CREATED_ON (TIMESTAMP)

* MODIFIED_BY (VARCHAR(255))

* MODIFIED_ON (TIMESTAMP)

What is a valid way to create this record type?

A. Create a record type with data sync enabled using the PRODUCT table, and apply a source filter on IS_ACTIVE to filter out inactive products.

B. Create a record type with data sync enabled using the PRODUCT table, and create a user filter using IS_ACTIVE.

C. Create a record type without data sync enabled using the PRODUCT table, and apply record-level security to filter out inactive products.

Answer: A

NO.11 Which set of out-of-the-box features is only available when data sync is enabled on a record type?

A. Generate record actions

Define record type object security

Add custom record fields

B. Define record type relationships

Add custom record fields

Configure record-level security

C. Define record type relationships

Add hidden record fields

Configure record-level security

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data sync enables additional features for record types in Appian. With data sync enabled, you can define relationships between different record types, add fields to a record type that do not appear in the source database (hidden fields), and configure record-level security to control access to individual records based on user roles or other criteria. These features are part of the enhanced functionality provided by data sync to ensure efficient data management and security within Appian applications. References: Appian Documentation - Record Type Features and Data Sync

NO.12 You need to remove an unused field from an existing record type Product, which has data sync enabled and is backed by a database table.

What should you do?

A. Delete the field from the record type and optionally delete the column from the database table.

B. Delete the field from the product Custom Data Type (CDT) and perform a full resync of the record type.

C. Delete the column from the database table and perform a full resync of the record type.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Appian, when dealing with a record type that has data sync enabled and is backed by a database table, changes to the structure of the underlying data model, such as removing a field, should be carefully managed.

The correct approach involves deleting the unused field from the Custom Data Type (CDT) that defines the structure of the data for the record type. Following this change, a full resynchronization of the record type is necessary to ensure that the changes in the CDT are reflected in the record type and its associated data in Appian. This process ensures data integrity and consistency across the application and the database.

References:

Appian Documentation on Data Management: Provides guidelines on managing data structures, including CDTs and record types, within Appian applications.

