

Appian ACA-100

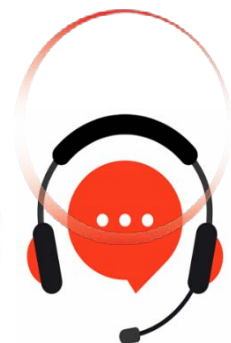
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Question: 1

Which BPMN notation type is used to reflect the roles and associated activities within a Process Model diagram?

- A. Task
- B. Swimlane
- C. Sequence Flow
- D. Sub-Process

Answer: B

Explanation:

In BPMN (Business Process Model and Notation), a swimlane is used to represent roles and their associated activities within a process model diagram. Each swimlane represents a different role or department, and the tasks or activities performed by that role are placed within the corresponding swimlane. This visual distinction helps in understanding who is responsible for which parts of the process.

Swimlane Overview:

Swimlanes are horizontal or vertical sections within a process model diagram.

Each lane is labeled with the name of the role, department, or entity that is responsible for the activities within that lane.

The activities (tasks, events, gateways) are placed within the appropriate swimlane to show which role is performing each action.

Why Not Other Options?:

A . Task: Represents a single unit of work or activity but does not indicate the role responsible for it.

C . Sequence Flow: Represents the order of activities but does not relate to roles or responsibilities.

D . Sub-Process: Represents a group of related tasks but, again, does not indicate which role is responsible for the activities.

References:

Appian Documentation on Process Modeling: Process Models

Swimlanes are essential for clarifying responsibilities in a process, making it easier for stakeholders to understand and manage the process.

Question: 2

Of the choices provided, which are the three most appropriate use cases for Appian?

- A. The customer needs to perform large-scale extract, transform, and load (ETL) operations
- B. The customer needs to be able to run their application on mobile devices
- C. The customer needs to have one site tab for each of their seven personas
- D. The customer needs to be able to run their application in a browser
- E. The customer needs to be able to embed the application within their own web page

Answer: B, C, D

Explanation:

Appian is a low-code platform designed for building enterprise applications with a focus on flexibility, user experience, and integration capabilities. The most appropriate use cases for Appian include:

Mobile Compatibility (B):

Appian supports mobile-first design, allowing applications to be easily accessed and used on mobile devices without requiring separate development efforts.

This capability is critical for businesses that need their workforce to access applications on the go.

Multiple Site Tabs for Personas (C):

Appian allows for the creation of different site tabs for different user personas, each with a tailored user experience.

This is ideal for organizations with distinct user groups who need customized interfaces and access to specific parts of the application.

Browser-Based Application (D):

Appian applications are web-based and can be accessed directly from a browser, ensuring easy access and a consistent user experience across different platforms.

Why Not Other Options?:

A . Large-Scale ETL Operations: Appian is not primarily designed for heavy data extraction, transformation, and loading (ETL) tasks, which are typically handled by specialized ETL tools.

E . Embedding in Web Pages: While Appian allows for embedding certain components, it is not the primary focus or strength of the platform compared to full-featured applications.

References:

Appian Documentation on Building Mobile-Ready Applications: Mobile App Development

Appian Community Success Guide: Appian UX Best Practices

These features showcase Appian's flexibility in delivering responsive and personalized user experiences across various devices.

Question: 3

Improvements are being considered for an Expense Process, and you have been asked to capture that there is now an approval task sent to the finance manager.

As part of the approval, the process should also reflect that if the payment has not been authorized within 48 hours, a reminder message is sent to the finance manager to inform them they have an outstanding task.

Which Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN) notation type would you use to illustrate the reminder message?

- A. Data object
- B. Gateway
- C. Intermediate event
- D. Start event

Answer: C

Explanation:

In BPMN, an intermediate event is used to indicate events that occur between the start and end of a process. To model a reminder message that is sent if the payment is not authorized within 48 hours, an intermediate event, specifically a timer intermediate event, is the appropriate notation.

Intermediate Event Overview:

An intermediate event can be used to model actions such as delays, triggers, or messages that happen during the course of a process.

A timer intermediate event would be used to trigger the reminder after a set period (in this case, 48 hours).

Why Not Other Options?:

- A . Data Object: Represents data stored or used by the process, not an event or action.
- B . Gateway: Used for decision points or branching paths, not for triggering events.
- D . Start Event: Marks the beginning of a process and cannot be used mid-process.

References:

Appian Documentation on BPMN Events: BPMN Events

Using an intermediate event ensures that the process can trigger the reminder at the right time, enhancing process automation and efficiency.

Question: 4

Review the following project phase definition:

"A standardized agreement between Development Team and the Product Owner on what criteria a user story must meet in order for the team to consider it complete."

Which option does this definition apply to?

- A. Acceptance Criteria
- B. Value Statement
- C. Definition of Ready (DoR)
- D. Definition of Done (DoD)

Answer: D

Explanation:

The "Definition of Done" (DoD) refers to a shared understanding between the Development Team and the Product Owner on the criteria that a user story must meet to be considered complete. This definition helps ensure that all aspects of the user story are fully developed, tested, and meet the agreed-upon standards before being marked as done.

Definition of Done Overview:

DoD includes all conditions that must be satisfied for the work to be accepted by the product owner.

It typically covers code completion, testing, documentation, and any other activities required to deliver a finished product.

Why Not Other Options?:

A . Acceptance Criteria: Defines specific requirements that a user story must meet, but does not encapsulate the broader checklist for completion.

B . Value Statement: Describes the value delivered by a feature, not the criteria for completion.

C . Definition of Ready (DoR): Refers to when a user story is ready to be taken into a sprint, not when it is complete.

References:

Appian Community Success Guide: Definition of Done in Agile Projects

The Definition of Done ensures that the product increment is fully functional, tested, and ready for deployment, maintaining a high standard of quality.

Question: 5

During a development sprint, a new issue is identified and raised to the team.
What should you ask the Product Owner to do?

- A. Add the new issue to the current sprint scope
- B. Evaluate the severity of the issue and re-prioritize the sprint if needed
- C. Add the new issue in the next sprint
- D. Modify the sprint plan to swap a completed story with the new issue

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a new issue is identified during a sprint, it is essential to evaluate its impact on the current sprint's goals and priorities. The Product Owner should assess the severity and importance of the issue. If it is critical, they may need to re-prioritize the sprint backlog and adjust the sprint scope accordingly. This approach ensures that the development team focuses on delivering the highest value to the project. Simply adding the issue to the current sprint or the next sprint without proper evaluation could disrupt the sprint's progress and lead to inefficiencies.

Appian Documentation - Agile Methodology in Appian Projects

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