1. Brief Self introduction: My name is Chetan Yewale. I have a total experience of 4 years. My Relevant Appian experience is 3 years. I am ACAD Level2 certified. I have worked on both Appian 6.x and 7.x versions. I have worked on a customer project in the Pharma domain. I also have some experience with Core Java and JavaScript. I am also comfortable with installing Appian. My strengths are that I am good at debugging, and coming up with Implementation plans.
2. Brief introduction of last project worked upon. It was a project in the pharma domain. My responsibilities included process modelling and CDT design. I worked on three modules from the requirements gathering to the go-live phase. I also integrated custom functionality from the product “Paxpro”. In addition I also created a utility for “Project Management” in the same project.

* **General**

1. Explain methodology followed - how the requirements, design are captured/ documented

How changes are controlled

Explain best practices followed

1. Explain difference between Agile and waterfall methodology? What are pros/cons of each methodology?

Agile methodology involves software development in “sprints”. A sprint is a predefined periodic interval. Each Sprint is planned in advance. The planning includes things like what will be delivered in that sprint, who will work on which task etc. A daily-standup meeting for a short duration is also held every day.

Waterfall methodology involves software development in a phase-by-phase manner. The phases are Requirements gathering, Design, Implementation, Testing and Maintenance. Each phase is dependent on the previous step and you cannot proceed to the next phase unless the current phase is completed.

In waterfall model, you cannot revisit the previous phase. So, waterfall is best suited for projects where the requirements are clearly well-defined and stable.

* **Questions of Process modeling**

1. Explain difference between Process designer v/s Process Analyst mode

What is the purpose of Process Analyst mode – when will you use it

Process Analyst is used for creating a high-level flow of the process. No process variables can be created. No logic can be added. It is also not possible to publish a process model in the ‘Analyst’ mode.

Process designer is used for actually developing the process model.

1. What is chaining in process model? Explain purpose of chaining

How can you configure to allow user to step back to previous node?

Chaining is used when you want to assign the next task to the same user who completed the previous task in continuation without breaking the workflow.

In “Other” tab of the user input task, there is an option which allows the user to step back to that node from the next node.

1. What are different ways you can trigger a process model

Two main ways: Via a Timer and via a receive message event. Receive message event can be “Process to Process”, “External to Process”, and via Email

* Via Email, via a receive message event, via a recurring timer.

1. Can you start process model upon receiving an email - Yes

Explain configuration needed

Configure apian server to receive incoming email

In order for the messages to be received by a process or process model, a mail server connection must be configured by your administrator.

Your Appian administrator must enable the **Anonymous system user** to allow the sending of an email to a process or process model.

Email messages can be received by processes, process models, and events within a process model. Email messages can also be sent by your processes.

Data transferred using email to an Appian process is not encrypted. Exchanging unencrypted sensitive or confidential data is not recommended. Application-level security is the responsibility of each customer.

If your Appian administrator has configured your server to accept incoming email, it is possible to receive email messages in a specific running process, or in a process model's Start Event.

A running process must already be listening for the email message; a message received by the process engine before it is listening is ignored.

◦ If the intended email recipient (catch event) is a Receive Message event; a flow must have activated that event, and the event must still be active.

If the intended recipient is the Start Event of a process model, then the process model must be saved and published.

All processes, process models, and events have an identification number (process ID, process model ID, process model UUID, and Event Persistent ID). The process model ID and UUID can be viewed from the process model properties dialog box. (The process model UUID is only available once the process model is saved.) Email messages sent to a process must target a process, process model, or event.

1. How would you configure to create recurring/repetitive tasks or a batch process – for a recurring timer we can use the “Scheduling” tab. For the recurring process, a timer can be configured at the start event which will run repeatedly.

Explain configuration – to create a process model that will be run every day at certain time? – Go to the ‘Start Event’, select ‘Trigger’, add a ‘Timer’ config.

1. What is a script task

Explain purpose and under what circumstances you would use a Script task

Intermediate computations which do not require user intervention can be done using Script Tasks.

1. Explain how would you consume RESTful/SOAP web-service within an Appian process node

What smart service is used? Explain configuration

Explain how you will handle the web-service response and errors gracefully

For SOAP based web service, the smart service “Call WebService Smart service” can be used.

If the web service is RESTful, you can use the a!httpQuery function to call the web service from the UI.

The RESTful webservice will return a JSON response. Use the a!fromJSON function to convert it to Appian data type. You can then validate the username.

If the web service is SOAP based, use the a!webservicequery() function to call the web service from the UI. Webservicequery() returns a result of type WsResult. It contains a field called “value” which is a dictionary containing the value returned by the web service. You can then validate the username using that value.

Errors can be checked by the responseCode returned.

1. How will you expose process model as web service?

System -> Services -> Add Service

1. What is trigger sequence
2. Explain how you configure process model to send alert to a user group?

Open the properties of the process model. Go to alerts tab.

1. Explain how is task recipient notified of tasks – alerts etc.

Explain how will you escalate the tasks and re-assign the tasks to other recipient

1. Can you attach a JSP page to user-input node in process model?

* Yes. But Appian recommends using a SAIL form.

1. Explain how will you consume web-service within process model

Explain how you will consume web-service within SAIL form

* **CDT & Data store, Query rules. Constants, Expressions**

1. What are different JPA notations you used in CDT?

Explain purpose – support with example

@Id – for Primary Key

@GeneratedValue – for specifying that the value for the primary key column will be generated automatically by the database.

@Column – for specifying the column name, and its data type and size.

@Table – for specifying the table name

@OneToMany – for specifying relationship between parent and child entities(tables)

@JoinColumn – for specifying the column of child entity which will act as a foreign key.

1. Explain steps to create a CDT

There are three ways:

By Data Type designer

By XSD

Through Java Code.

1. Explain Impact analysis

Explain purpose and circumstances when you will do impact analysis

1. What is different between Query Rules & Query Entity

Explain purpose and under what circumstances you would use a Query Entity

A!queryEntity allows you to fetch data from Appian data store using a simple expression rule.

We can specify which columns we need to retrieve rather than retrieving all the columns.

Custom filters can also be specified.

On the other hand, in a query rule this cannot be done.

Also query rule has a slower performance than queryEntity.

It is recommended to use queryEntity.

1. Explain how will you update customer name in record with customer id as primary key
2. Explain restrictions if primary is not defined in CDT

Explain how will you grace fully handle the errors in such cases

The database will assign a primary key. But it will not be accessible to use in CDT.

You will not be able to update or delete that CDT record using Write to DB/Delete from DB

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1. Explain which smart services are used to write /update/ delete record from database

Write to DB

Write Multiple data store

Delete from DB

1. Explain how you will search of record (for example customer record) where name matches as text string supplied as variable.
2. If you are consuming web-service in Process model and saving the response in CDT, how would you define the CDT name-space?
3. When using Query rule, how will you sort the data fetched from database?

How will you sort the data when Query Entity is used within Expression rule?

Pass pagingInfo to query rule.

pagingInfo: a!pagingInfo(startInmdex, batchSize: sortInfo: a!sortInfo(field: ,…., ascending: …))

1. Explain how will you use aggregation function in query entity

queryEntity(

entity: …… ,

query: a!query(

aggregation: a!queryAggreagtion(

)

)

)

1. How will you use DB stored procedure on Appian?

Using Query DataBase node

* **Questions of SAIL**

1. What is difference between LOAD & WITH clause

Explain purpose and under what circumstances you would use LOAD vs WITH

Are there any difference in the way the parameters are handled in both cases?

1. What is the difference between ‘apply’ and ‘array’ functions

Explain purpose and under what circumstances you would use ‘apply’ vs “array” functions

Apply is used where you want to apply a function over each element of the array

1. How would you diagnose error in SAIL code

For example, how will you quickly find error (additional comma/syntax issue) in 500 line of SAIL code?

The SAIL interface gives an error message at the top when there is some syntactical error.

1. Explain how will you handle web-service response in SAIL code?

Support with example - validate the customer name/ address using web service and gracefully handle response (if not found) within the SAIL-UI code.

1. In UI SAIL code with 4 section, user wants to have a button in first section & click on this button to show other section. Explain how you will achieve this.
2. If you want to repeat same header information across multiple SAIL forms, explain how you will achieve this. What best practices you would follow? - Create a SAIL interface with the header and use it in other places.
3. How will you fetch the data from multiple DB tables in your SAIL code

For example – using Purchase order and vendor table. How will you fetch data to show PO from a specific vendor?

* **Questions on Tempo**

1. What are different types of Record – Service Backed Record, Process Backed Record and Entity-Backed record

Explain service backed, process backed and entity-backed records

1. Explain purpose and under what circumstances you would use “Entity” vs “Process” records

\*\* Support with example

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1. What are Tempo reports

Explain chart functions supported - charts supported: Bar Chart, Line Chart, Column Chart and Pie Chart.

\*\* Support with example

* **Questions on Application packaging, Admin, Plug-in**

1. Explain steps to create an application

How will you migrate the application from Dev/QA/Prod Environment?

How will you diagnose and resolve errors while exporting application?

1. What is the procedure to create a plugin and add it to Appian?

Eclipse first needs to be setup by installing the “Appian Plugin Developer.” Go to Eclipse->Install new software->Enter update link for Appian site. Accept the license agreement and then install the plugin.

1. What are new enhancement released in Appian 7.8/ 7.9 versions

In Appian 7.9, the interface designer was revamped. A new “Application designer” was introduced. “Web API” was introduced.

“Appian Sites” and “Offline Mobile Actions” were also introduced

**Appian Sites**

Sites allow users to focus on a limited set of activities. Each site contains a task report, allowing users who are task-focused to complete tasks efficiently. Sites do not have the five-tab navigation bar shown in Tempo, so task workers can focus on their tasks without being distracted.