



ACD200^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements about the `!queryEntity()` function are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The queries defined using the query parameter are not limited in how long they wait to return results.
- B. The queries defined using the query parameter return a constrained subset of matching data records by default.
- C. The entity value must be given as a constant of type Data Store Entity.
- D. Setting the `fetchTotalCount` parameter to `False` can improve the performance of the rule.

Correct Answer: CD

The two statements about the `!queryEntity()` function that are true are: The entity value must be given as a constant of type Data Store Entity. This is because the entity value specifies which data store entity (table or view) to query from. The value must be a constant that references an existing data store entity in Appian Designer. You cannot use a variable or an expression for this value. Setting the `fetchTotalCount` parameter to `False` can improve the performance of the rule. This is because setting this parameter to `False` tells Appian not to calculate the total number of records that match the query criteria, which can be an expensive operation for large data sets. By default, this parameter is set to `True`, which means Appian will return the total count along with the query results. References: `!queryEntity()` Function

QUESTION 2

What should you use to create a virtual relation in a database to query the data?

- A. Procedure
- B. Index
- C. Function
- D. View

Correct Answer: D

The database object that should be used to create a virtual relation in a database to query the data is a view. A view is a searchable object that is defined by a query. It does not store any data but retrieves data from one or more tables at run time, creating a virtual table and returning the data in the defined format. It is created using joins, filters, aggregations, or other SQL operations. A view can be used to simplify complex queries, provide security, or enhance performance.

Therefore, the correct answer is D.

References:

Relational Database Guidance

Views

QUESTION 3



You are investigating a slow-performing query entity which is mapped to a view and you decide to look in the `data_store_details.csv` log to gain more information. You see that the majority of the time is spent in the transform phase. Which two actions can you take to reduce the time spent in the transform phase? (Choose two.)

- A. Reduce the use of unnecessary columns in the GROUP BY clause in the database view.
- B. Reduce the number of columns returned from the query.
- C. Create a database index on the column being filtered against.
- D. Lower the batch size parameter of the query.

Correct Answer: BD

The `data_store_details.csv` log provides information about the performance of query entities. The log shows the time spent in three phases: extract, transform, and load. The extract phase is the time it takes to execute the SQL query on the database. The transform phase is the time it takes to convert the SQL result set into Appian data types. The load phase is the time it takes to return the data to the expression that invoked the query entity. To reduce the time spent in the transform phase, two possible actions are to reduce the number of columns returned from the query and to lower the batch size parameter of the query. These actions can decrease the amount of data that needs to be converted and transferred, which can improve the performance of the query entity. Therefore, the correct answers are B and D.
References: Query Entity Performance a!queryEntity() Function

QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT

You are presenting data through data visualization.

Match the chart types to the data they are best suited to represent. Each answer 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:



Pie charts

Select a match:

Show proportional data in one category and can help a user understand the contribution of parts to a whole.

Show proportional data in one category and can help a user understand the contribution of parts to a whole.

Show direct comparison of data with multiple categories with a relatively small set of positive and/or negative values.

Compare values across a relatively large number of categories that are not sequential or time-based.

Compare values across categories and/or over time and are effective at presenting many data points.

Line charts

Select a match:

Show direct comparison of data with multiple categories with a relatively small set of positive and/or negative values.

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Bar charts

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Bar charts

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Compare values across a relatively large number of categories that are not sequential or time-based.

The question is about presenting data through data visualization and matching the chart types to the data they are best suited to represent. The following are the correct matches: A pie chart is best suited to represent proportional data in one category and can help us understand the contribution of parts to a whole. A pie chart shows the relative size of each part as a slice of a circular pie, and can display percentages or absolute values. For example, a pie chart can show the market share of different smartphone brands in one country. A line chart is best suited to represent direct



comparison of data with multiple categories with a relatively small set of positive and negative values. A line chart shows the change or trend of data over time or another variable, and can display multiple lines for different categories. For example, a line chart can show the temperature change of different cities over a year. A bar chart is best suited to represent values across a relatively large number of categories that are not sequential or time-based. A bar chart shows the magnitude or frequency of data using horizontal or vertical bars, and can display multiple bars for different categories. For example, a bar chart can show the number of students enrolled in different courses in a university. References: Pie Chart Line Chart Bar Chart

QUESTION 5

What is the lowest permission required on the data store in order to query, write, and delete data?

- A. Manager
- B. Administrator
- C. Viewer
- D. Editor

Correct Answer: C

The lowest permission required on the data store in order to query, write, and delete data is Viewer. This is because the data store permissions only control the ability to view and modify the data store object in Appian Designer, not the actual data in the database. To query, write, and delete data, the user needs to have the appropriate SQL permissions on the database tables or views that are mapped to the data store entities. References: Data Store Permissions

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