

DUMPS ARENA

Archer Certified Administrator-Expert

Archer Archer-Expert

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

If a Data Feed is stuck in the status of "Pending", which service should you check first to troubleshoot the issue?

- A. Configuration service
- B. Job Engine service
- C. Indexing service
- D. Queuing service

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Job Engine service is the correct first service to check. Archer submits Data Feed executions as background jobs, and the Job Engine is the worker service that retrieves eligible jobs and performs their processing. A Pending status generally means the feed request has been created but has not yet been claimed for execution. Consequently, confirming that the Job Engine service is installed, running, and able to communicate with the Archer environment is the most direct first diagnostic step. Administrators should also review the service's Windows status and relevant service logs, and verify that the server hosting the service is healthy and has the expected Archer service configuration. Once the Job Engine can poll and process jobs normally, a pending feed can move into active processing and eventually complete or return a processing error that can be investigated further. This behavior reflects Archer's use of asynchronous background processing for operations that may take longer than an interactive web request. Archer's official documentation portal provides version-specific administrator and service-management material at [Archer Documentation](#). For product resources and support entry points, see [Archer](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

What action should never be completed using the Advanced Workflow Job Troubleshooting tool?

- A. Canceling a job.
- B. Manually moving a record to the next node.
- C. Editing the Advanced Workflow.
- D. Restarting a job.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Editing the Advanced Workflow. is the action that should never be performed through the Advanced Workflow Job Troubleshooting tool. That tool operates on existing, individual workflow jobs and their runtime state. Its purpose is administrative remediation when a particular record's workflow instance requires intervention, such as recovering from an execution issue or managing the state of an in-progress job. It is not a workflow-authoring interface.

Workflow editing is a configuration and design activity performed in the application's workflow configuration area. Changes to a workflow's nodes, paths, conditions, actions, approvals, or other design elements affect the workflow definition itself rather than a single job instance. Such changes require the appropriate application-building process, validation, and publication practices so that the updated configuration is governed and deployed correctly. Keeping runtime job troubleshooting separate from workflow design protects the integrity of the workflow definition and ensures that remediation of one record does not unintentionally alter the process used by other records.

For Archer platform and product resources, see [Archer's official website](#) and the [Archer Community](#), where authorized customers can access product documentation and implementation guidance.

QUESTION NO: 3

An Advanced Workflow must route records automatically according to record content and must escalate records when required content is not updated within a defined period. Which two nodes support these requirements? Select two.

- A. Evaluate Content node
- B. Wait for Content Update node
- C. User Action node
- D. Update Content node

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The **Evaluate Content node** supports automatic branching by evaluating record content against configured rules and routing the record through the applicable transition. The **Wait for Content Update node** can wait for specified content to be changed and can route the record through a timeout transition when the configured period expires.

A User Action node requires a user to select an available action, so it is not the automatic content-based decision node. An Update Content node changes record data but does not provide the wait-and-timeout behavior.

QUESTION NO: 4

When Sarah gets to work, she logs into her Windows computer using her username and password. As part of her daily routine, she needs to view some reports inside Archer. How does Sarah access Archer reports without typing her login details again?

- A. By manually entering her credentials
- B. With biometric authentication
- C. By using a password manager
- D. Through Windows Integrated SSO

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Through Windows Integrated SSO is correct because it uses Sarah's existing Windows domain authentication to establish her Archer session without prompting her to re-enter a username and password. After she signs in to her Windows computer, the operating system holds authentication information associated with her domain identity. When she opens Archer in a properly configured browser and environment, the browser can negotiate authentication with the Archer web application using Windows Integrated Authentication mechanisms, commonly Kerberos and, where applicable, NTLM. Archer can then identify the user from the authenticated domain account and grant access according to the user's configured Archer account, groups, roles, and record permissions.

This is a single sign-on experience: the earlier Windows sign-in is trusted for the subsequent Archer access request. For Archer administrators, the setup requires aligning Archer user account information and the organization's directory/domain configuration, as well as configuring the relevant web-server and browser authentication settings. This approach supports a smoother user workflow while retaining centralized identity management and Archer's normal authorization controls. Archer identifies single sign-on and enterprise identity integration as core platform capabilities; see [Archer Platform](#). Microsoft's overview of [Windows Authentication for IIS](#) describes the integrated authentication model used by web applications in Windows domain environments.

QUESTION NO: 5

An administrator is reviewing the security design for a sensitive Archer application. Which two statements correctly describe how Archer access is applied? Select two.

- A. Access Roles can grant application-level permissions.
- B. Record Permission fields can affect access to individual records.
- C. Group membership alone grants application-level permissions without an Access Role.
- D. Calculated fields determine a user's effective application permissions.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Access Roles grant application-level rights, such as the ability to create, read, update, or delete records in an application. **Record Permission fields** can further grant or restrict access to individual records based on the configured values and the user or group relationships.

Group membership can be used when assigning users to Access Roles or record-permission values, but a group by itself does not define application permissions. A calculated field derives values and is not an access-control mechanism.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which Archer feature allows you to connect to and interact with an external data source without duplicating data into Archer?

- A. Data Feed
- B. Data Gateway
- C. Data Import
- D. APIs

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Data Gateway is the Archer capability intended for presenting and using data that remains in an external source rather than creating and maintaining a duplicate record set in the Archer repository. It acts as a connection layer between Archer and an external system, allowing Archer users to access relevant external information within an Archer workflow or user experience while the authoritative data continues to be managed by the source system. This approach is especially useful when the external source contains large volumes of data, changes frequently, is governed by data-residency restrictions, or must remain the system of record. By avoiding unnecessary replication, Data Gateway can reduce synchronization overhead and help ensure that users work with current source data. Archer administrators should still design the connection with appropriate authentication, authorization, network access, and source-system availability considerations, because the external system remains responsible for serving the information. Archer's platform is designed to integrate risk-management activities with connected enterprise data and systems; see the [Archer platform overview](#) and Archer's [support resources](#) for product and documentation access.

QUESTION NO: 7

What are the prerequisites for installing Archer? Select all that apply.

- A. Apache Runtime Environment
- B. .NET Framework
- C. IIS
- D. SQL Server

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

Archer is deployed on the Microsoft application stack, so **.NET Framework**, **IIS**, and **SQL Server** are required foundational components. IIS provides the Windows web-server role through which users access the Archer interface and web services. Archer application components run on the Microsoft .NET platform; therefore, the supported .NET Framework version must be installed before the relevant Archer services and web application can operate. SQL Server supplies the relational database engine used by Archer to store its application data, configuration, metadata, content, and operational records.

In practice, an administrator must verify the exact supported Windows Server, IIS features, SQL Server release and edition, and .NET Framework version against the system requirements for the specific Archer release being installed. Those requirements can vary between Archer versions and deployment architectures, but the underlying dependency on IIS, .NET, and Microsoft SQL Server remains central to a standard Archer installation. Microsoft documents the IIS web-server role at [Microsoft Learn: IIS documentation](#) and SQL Server platform documentation at [Microsoft Learn: SQL Server documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

An administrator is preparing a new Archer environment for installation on the Microsoft application stack. Which three foundational components must be available? Select three.

- A. .NET Framework
- B. IIS
- C. SQL Server
- D. Apache Runtime Environment

ANSWER: A B C**Explanation:**

.NET Framework, **IIS**, and **SQL Server** are foundational Archer installation components. IIS hosts the web application, the .NET Framework supports Archer application components, and SQL Server provides the Archer database platform.

The precise supported versions depend on the Archer release, so administrators must consult the release-specific system requirements. An Apache runtime is not a standard Archer prerequisite.