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Pegasystems PEGACPSA88V1

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 11

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which item is automatically generated when adding an external data source to a data object?

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

A. A simulated data source to test the implementation

B. The authenticating information if required by the corresponding service

C. A data transform to map the application data model to the connector

D. The uniform resource identifier that identifies the web service

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

A data transform to map the application data model to the connector is automatically generated as part of configuring an external data source for a data object. A data object represents business data in Pega's application data model, while the external system exposes that data through its own request and response structure. Pega generates a data transform so that the connector response can be mapped into the properties of the data object in a maintainable, declarative way. This generated mapping provides the starting point for configuring or refining how individual fields, embedded pages, and lists from the external response populate the application's data model. Keeping the mapping in a data transform separates data-model mapping from connector invocation details and allows the data object to be consumed consistently through its associated data page. The generated rule can be reviewed and adjusted when the external payload or the application's data model requires additional mapping logic. Pega documentation describes data objects as the reusable representation of data in an application and explains that data pages source that data from systems of record. See Pega documentation on data objects and Pega documentation on data pages.

QUESTION NO: 2

A company often receives multiple IT tickets for the same issue, such as "the office Wi-Fi is down " You configure a Search duplicate cases step to identify duplicate IT tickets What is the basic condition for the Search duplicate cases step?

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

A. Issue type is same

B. Name of submitter is same

C. Department is same

D. Office location is same

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Issue type is same is the appropriate basic condition because the Search duplicate cases step needs an initial, meaningful criterion for finding open cases that may represent the same reported problem. In an IT support scenario, the issue type identifies the nature of the incident, such as a Wi-Fi outage, printer failure, or password-reset request. Comparing the current ticket's issue type with the issue type on existing cases narrows the search to cases concerning the same category of problem. Pega can then present those matching cases as potential duplicates for the user or for subsequent duplicate-case processing. This condition supports consistent case identification while allowing the duplicate-search configuration to use additional matching conditions or weighting as needed for the business process. The key concept is that duplicate detection begins by matching the case data that describes the reported issue itself. Pega's case-management guidance describes configuring a Search duplicate cases step with conditions that compare values on the current case to values on candidate cases. See the Pega documentation on searching duplicate cases and the Pega Academy case processing topic.

QUESTION NO: 3

An automobile claim can involve several damaged vehicles. A repair vendor works independently on each vehicle, and the claim must not proceed to settlement until every vehicle repair is complete.

Which two configurations implement this requirement? (Choose two.)

A. Create a Repair child case for each damaged vehicle

B. Configure the parent claim to wait for the Repair child cases to complete

C. Store each vehicle repair as an embedded data page on the parent claim

D. Use a spin-off process for each vehicle repair

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Create a Repair child case for each damaged vehicle and configure the parent claim to wait for the child cases to complete. Each repair then has its own data, assignments, participants, and life cycle while remaining associated with the overall automobile claim.

The parent case can coordinate the final settlement work after all related repairs are resolved. Modeling repairs as embedded data would not provide independent assignments or processing, and a spin-off process would allow the parent case to continue without waiting for the repair work.

QUESTION NO: 4 - (SIMULATION)

Select each Process Step Description on the left and drag it to the appropriate Process Step on the right.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

The simulation prompt does not include the available **Process Step Descriptions** or the destination **Process Steps** (and no image is attached). Therefore, the required drag-and-drop matches cannot be determined from the supplied JSON.

Please provide the simulation screenshot or the text of both columns so the exact mappings can be identified.

QUESTION NO: 5

n a purchase request case type, you have the following requirement Purchase requests should automatically go to the manager of an employee to meet this requirement, you design a case with a.

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

A. change stage step to allow the employee to route to the manager

B. step that routes to the manager

C. stage to route requests to the manager

D. process that routes to the manager

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

step that routes to the manager is correct because a case life cycle is implemented through stages, processes, and steps, and a step is the level at which the application performs a specific unit of work. To ensure that each purchase request is automatically assigned to the requesting employee's manager, configure an assignment step with routing that derives the

appropriate operator from the employee's reporting structure. The assignment is then placed in that manager's worklist or routed through the relevant work queue as required by the application design. This makes the approval work available to the correct person without requiring the employee to manually choose or forward it. Pega routing supports directing assignments using organizational and reporting relationships, which is appropriate when the intended assignee depends on the requester associated with the case. The case can continue once the manager completes the assignment, enabling a consistent approval flow for every purchase request. See Pega's guidance on adding steps to a case life cycle and routing assignments.

QUESTION NO: 6

Depending upon the purchase request amount, approvals cascade from the users to a loan officer, then to a director and finally to a vice president. The loan officer is the user's manager. The director is the loan officer's manager. The vice president is the director's manager.Which two approaches can you use to configure the cascading approval? (Choose two)

A. Approval based on Authority Matrix, with a Decision Tree rule to determine the approver(s)

B. Approval based on Authority Matrix, with a Decision Table rule to determine the approver(s)

C. Approval based on Reporting structure, using the workbasket manager to determine the approver(s)

D. Approval based on Reporting structure and when conditions, using each operator's reporting to manager to determine the approver(s)

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Approval based on Authority Matrix, with a Decision Table rule to determine the approver(s) is appropriate because an authority matrix centralizes approval policy in a decision table. The decision table can evaluate the purchase-request amount and return the required approval authority or approver, making it suitable for amount-based thresholds. This approach keeps the business policy easy to inspect and update as approval limits change.

Approval based on Reporting structure and when conditions, using each operator's reporting to manager to determine the approver(s) is also appropriate because the required approvers form a management chain. Pega can resolve an operator's manager from the reporting relationship, then apply when conditions to decide which management levels are required for a particular amount. This supports sequential routing from the requester through the loan officer, director, and vice president while preserving the organization's reporting hierarchy.

Both configurations separate the amount-driven approval policy from the case flow and allow the approval path to scale when limits or reporting relationships change. See Pega documentation search results for authority matrix and reporting-structure approvals.

QUESTION NO: 7

You want your application to have consistent styling across portals. You want the

backgroundcolor of all buttons in your application to be blue. You want the background color of the buttons to be easily updated in case corporate branding changes. Which attribute do you modify to set the background color?

A. The application skin

B. The buttons format

C. The controls format

D. The background mixin

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The buttons format is correct because button presentation is centrally configured in the application skin through its control-format settings. A button format defines the reusable visual styling applied to button controls, including properties such as background color, text appearance, borders, and behavior for different interaction states. Setting the default button background to blue in this format ensures that buttons using the standard format render consistently across the application's portals and channels supported by the skin.

This approach also supports maintainable branding. If corporate standards later require a different color, an administrator updates the background styling in the same button format rather than changing individual button instances in sections, views, or harnesses. Pega then applies the revised format wherever that centralized styling is used, which helps preserve a consistent user experience and reduces duplication. Skin rules are specifically intended to provide this shared, application-wide visual design layer, while formats within the skin target categories of UI elements such as controls and buttons. For additional background, see Pega Academy's Branding an application material and the Pega documentation on skins.

QUESTION NO: 8

You are creating a case type to process job applications for a large corporation. Jobapplications for security positions require a physical assessment in addition to the standard criminal background check. The physical assessment can occur before or after the background check. How do you configure a case type to achieve the required behavior?

A. Create a process for the physical assessment that is followed by a process for the backgroundcheck.

B. Create a process for the physical assessment that is parallel to the background check process.

C. Create a process on one stage for the background check and a process on another stage for the physical assessment.

D. Create a process for the background check and an optional process for the physical assessment.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Create a process for the physical assessment that is parallel to the background check process. This configuration supports the requirement that both assessments are required for security-position applications while allowing either one to be completed first. In Pega's case life cycle, processes configured to run in parallel are started independently within the same stage. Each process can contain its own assignments, integrations, approvals, and routing, without forcing users or external systems to wait for the other process to finish. The case can move forward only after the required work in both parallel processes reaches completion, ensuring that the application has both a criminal background check and a physical assessment. This is appropriate when the activities have no required sequence but must both be performed. Modeling the work as parallel processes also makes the case design reflect the real business workflow: the background-check provider and physical-assessment provider can work concurrently, which can reduce overall application-processing time. Pega documentation describes how case stages organize related work and how processes can be configured to support sequential or parallel paths within a case life cycle. See Pega Case life cycle documentation and Pega Academy: Case life cycle.

QUESTION NO: 9

A Declare expression evaluates a circumstanced decision tree. The decision tree evaluates a property set by a data transform. What two steps do you perform to ensure that the decision tree is configured properly ? (Choose 2)

A. Test the declare expression to verify that the rule is configured correctly

B. Configure a test page with data to satisfy the circumstancing condition

C. Specify the value of the circumstancing property when prompted in the run rule dialog

D. Test the data transform to verity the result is correct

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

To validate a circumstanced decision tree, configure a test page with data that satisfies the circumstancing condition. Circumstanced rule resolution selects the appropriate rule instance from values on the relevant clipboard page, so the test page must represent the property values that will exist when the Declare Expression evaluates the tree. This lets the test execute against the intended specialized decision tree rather than only the base rule.

Also specify the value of the circumstancing property when prompted in the run rule dialog. Providing this value explicitly ensures that Pega resolves and runs the intended circumstanced instance while testing. The decision tree can then be evaluated in the same rule-resolution context required by the Declare Expression, including the value established for the property by the associated data transform. Together, the representative test-page data and the selected circumstancing value verify that the decision tree is invoked under the correct circumstance and can produce the expected result. Pega documentation describes how rule circumstancing uses property values during rule resolution and how rule testing uses a specified page context: Pega documentation: Circumstancing rules and Pega documentation: Testing rules.

QUESTION NO: 10 - (SIMULATION)

Drag each report from the left to the corresponding report type on the right.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct matching:

List report → the report displayed as detailed individual records in a tabular row-and-column list.
Summary report → the report that groups data and displays aggregate values, such as `Count`, `Sum`, `Average`, minimum, or maximum.
Chart report → the report displayed graphically, such as a bar, line, pie, or other chart visualization.

Therefore, drag each tabular detail report to **List**, each grouped/aggregated report to **Summary**, and each graphical report to **Chart**.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which two field types are specialized versions of the Query field type? (Choose two)

Available Choices (select all choices that are correct)

A. A Picklist

B. Case reference

C. Data reference

D. Embedded data

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Case reference and **Data reference** are specialized Query field types. A Query field presents a selectable list of values, with the list sourced through a report definition or, where applicable, another field value. These specialized fields provide purpose-built query behavior for common Pega data-selection needs while preserving the familiar user experience of selecting a result from a configured list.

A **Case reference** field is used when an application needs a user to select an existing case. Its query is directed at the Work- class hierarchy, enabling the field to retrieve and present relevant work objects, such as cases of a specified case type. This makes it suitable for associating a case with another case or recording a related case in a structured manner.

A **Data reference** field is used when the user must select an existing instance of a data object. It queries a designated data class and stores a reference to the selected data record, which supports reusable, normalized application data and avoids requiring users to manually enter values that are already maintained as data objects. Pega documents both of these as

specialized Query field types in its field-type configuration guidance. See Configuring field types and Pega data pages documentation.