PassQueen
a.k.a dumpsqueen.com

Certified Pega System Architect

Pegasystems PEGACPSA23V1

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 27

Total Premium Questions: 271

Buy Premium PDF

https://passqueen.com

support@passqueen.com

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Application Development	53
Topic 2, Case Management	89
Topic 3, Data and Integration	42
Topic 4, User Experience	61
Topic 5, Security	7
Topic 6, DevOps	19
Total	271

QUESTION NO: 1

A form listing nearby restaurants has four columns:

Restaurant name Restaurant location Thumbnail image of the seating area Make reservation (check box) You want to ensure that users have the information they need to make a reservation regardless of screen size. When viewed on a small screen, you do not need to display the images.

What three configuration steps do you take to support this requirement? (Choose Three)

A. Set the importance of the image column to Secondary.

B. Set the importance of the Make reservation column to Primary.

C. Set the importance of the image column to Other.

D. Set the importance of the Restaurant name and Make reservation columns to Primary.

E. Set the importance of the Restaurant location and Make reservation columns to Secondary.

F. Set the importance of the Restaurant name column to Primary.

ANSWER: C E F

Explanation:

Set the importance of the image column to Other, set the importance of the Restaurant location and Make reservation columns to Secondary, and set the importance of the Restaurant name column to Primary. Pega uses column importance to adapt tables for smaller viewports while preserving the information and actions that are most important to completing the user task. A Primary column remains prominently available when horizontal space is constrained, so the restaurant name is retained as the key identifier for each row. Secondary columns provide supporting information and the action needed to complete the task: users can identify the location and select the reservation check box. Assigning Other to the seating-area thumbnail identifies it as nonessential content for the compact presentation, allowing the image to be omitted on small screens without preventing a reservation. This configuration provides a responsive table that prioritizes reservation-related information rather than merely shrinking every column. See Pega documentation on responsive user interface behavior and Pega Academy material on user interface design.

QUESTION NO: 2

A lending application determines the interest-rate adjustment from a combination of customer risk band, loan amount, and loan term. Business users must be able to maintain the policy combinations without changing the case flow.

Which two configurations meet the requirement? (Choose Two)

A. Configure a decision table for the interest-rate adjustment.

B. Delegate the decision table to authorised business users.

C. Configure a decision shape for every rate combination in the case life cycle.

D. Configure a data transform to maintain the interest-rate policy.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A **decision table** is suitable for maintaining the combinations of risk band, amount, and term that return an interest-rate adjustment. Each row represents a business-policy outcome, making the policy easier to review and update than a deeply nested process flow.

Delegating the decision table allows authorised business users to update the policy values through the appropriate business-user experience without changing the case flow. A decision shape determines which process path a case follows; it does not

provide a maintainable matrix of rate outcomes. A data transform prepares clipboard data but is not intended to manage decision policy.

QUESTION NO: 3

In a hiring application:

* An employee interviews the candidate.

* The Human Resources (HR) team creates and send s the officer letter.

* The Information Technology (IT) team assigns the workstation.

* The facilities team assigns the work desk.

To meet these requirements, what persona do you create?

A. Employee, IT, Facilities

B. HR, IT, Facilities

C. Employee, HR, Facilities

D. Employee, HR, IT, Facilities

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Employee, HR, IT, Facilities is correct because a Pega persona represents a distinct type of user who interacts with the application to accomplish work. The hiring workflow identifies four separate user groups with application responsibilities: the employee conducts the candidate interview, HR prepares and sends the offer letter, IT assigns a workstation, and Facilities assigns a desk. Each group needs an experience tailored to the work it performs, such as relevant case views, actions, data, and security access. Creating one persona for each of these groups enables the application design to reflect the complete end-to-end process rather than only the downstream onboarding activities. The employee is included because conducting the interview is an application task, not merely an event outside the application. In App Studio, personas help a system architect identify users' goals and design appropriate channels, data, and workflows for each user type. This ensures that every participant who must create, update, or complete work in the hiring case is represented during application design. See the Pega documentation portal at Pega Documentation and Pega Academy's application-development learning resources at Pega Academy.

QUESTION NO: 4

A manager needs a scheduled report that lists all unresolved customer complaints assigned to a work queue. The report must be emailed to the manager every Monday morning as a spreadsheet.

Which rule type is used to define the report data and columns?

A. A Report Definition

B. An Insight

C. A data page

D. A correspondence rule

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Use a Report Definition. A Report Definition defines the class of data to query, the columns to include, filters such as unresolved status and work queue, and any required sorting. The resulting report can be used by a scheduled reporting configuration to deliver the report output by email.

An Insight is intended for interactive data exploration and visualisation. A data page provides reusable access to data in memory rather than defining a scheduled tabular report. A correspondence rule defines communication content but does not query and organise the case data required for the spreadsheet.

QUESTION NO: 5

A music studio allows clients to upload audio recordings, and if they choose, they can upload before they begin consultation. The studio wants to pause case processing after the Client Intake stage and give clients 72 hours to upload recordings before beginning the Client Consultation process.

Which configuration meets this requirement?

A. Configure a case wide optional action to allow uploads. Add a Wait shape with a Timer Wait type set to 72 hours.

B. Configure a service level on the stage that contains the Client Consultation process with a deadline of 72 hours.

C. Configure a child case to upload recordings. Add a Wait shape with a case dependency until the child case is resolved.

D. Configure a validate rule on the Client Intake stage and set the elapsed time to 72 hours.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Configure a case wide optional action to allow uploads. Add a Wait shape with a Timer Wait type set to 72 hours. This design supports both parts of the requirement: the upload is available to the client as an optional, case-wide action, and the case lifecycle is deliberately held for a fixed period before the consultation work begins. A case-wide optional action is appropriate because uploading a recording is client-initiated and optional rather than a mandatory step that every client must complete in the primary process flow. It remains accessible in the case context while the client decides whether to provide a recording.

The Wait shape is the mechanism that pauses processing in the flow. Configuring it as a Timer Wait for 72 hours causes Pega to resume the process only after that interval elapses, so the Client Consultation process does not start immediately after Client Intake. This creates a predictable upload window without requiring staff intervention or a client submission to advance the case. Pega documents that Wait shapes can pause a case until a specified time or condition, and that optional actions provide users with additional case actions outside the normal life-cycle flow. See the Pega Wait shape documentation and Pega optional actions documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two use cases are supported by configuring a mobile channel in App Studio? (Choose Two)

A. Grant access to the application for a specific user.

B. Set the width of an application icon to 180x180 pixels.

C. Configure a left swipe behavior to open a message.

D. Lock the application after 20 minutes of inactivity.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Configuring a left swipe behavior to open a message is supported because a mobile channel provides mobile-specific interaction configuration, including gesture-based actions. These behaviors allow an application to use the native expectations of a touch interface, so users can act on content efficiently through gestures such as swiping. In a messaging-

oriented mobile experience, assigning an action that opens a message to a left-swipe interaction is an appropriate channel behavior.

Locking the application after 20 minutes of inactivity is also supported through the mobile channel's security and application-behavior settings. Mobile devices can be unattended, shared, or lost, so an inactivity timeout helps protect an authenticated Pega session and the data visible in the app. When the configured timeout is reached, the user must authenticate again before continuing, supporting a secure mobile user experience while allowing the timeout to align with organizational policy.

These capabilities illustrate that the mobile channel is used not only to deliver an application on a mobile device, but also to tailor its touch interactions and session-security behavior. See the Pega Platform documentation and the Pega Academy for mobile-channel configuration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two configurations do you use to validate the minimum age of a new potential customer in the Collect Account Information assignment step? (Choose Two)

A. Create an Edit Validate rule to check the customer age.

B. Reference the Edit Validate rule on the Collect Account Information flow action.

C. Reference the Validate rule on the Collect Account Information flow action.

D. Reference the Validate rule on the Collect Account Information assignment.

E. Reference the Edit validate rule on the Collect Account Information assignment.

F. Create a Validate rule to check the customer age.

ANSWER: C F

Explanation:

To enforce a minimum-age requirement when a user submits the Collect Account Information form, create a Validate rule to check the customer age and reference that Validate rule on the Collect Account Information flow action. A Validate rule is designed for form-level validation: it evaluates one or more conditions when the user submits a flow action and, if a condition is not met, presents the configured validation message and keeps the user on the form for correction. The age condition can compare the entered age, or an age derived from a date of birth, with the organization's required minimum. Adding the rule to the flow action ensures that the validation occurs at the intended interaction point—the assignment's user-submission action—rather than only in a separate data-processing context. This approach also supports maintainability because the business validation logic is encapsulated in a reusable rule and the flow action explicitly controls when that rule runs. Pega documentation describes Validate rules as the mechanism for validating user-entered values during flow-action processing; see Pega Platform: Validate rules and Pega Platform: Flow actions.

QUESTION NO: 8

While running a process, you notice that a read-only field on a form contains a value.

Which tool allows you to determine if a declare expression was used to calculate the value?

A. Declarative network

B. Clipboard tool

C. The Tracer

D. Live UI

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Declarative network is the appropriate tool because it visualizes the dependency relationships created by Pega declarative rules, including Declare Expression rules. A Declare Expression calculates a target property when one or more source properties change, and the Declarative Network lets a developer inspect that target property's relationships to identify the rule and source values involved in its calculation. This is particularly useful for a read-only field because its displayed value can be populated automatically by declarative processing rather than by an explicit user action or an activity step. By examining the network, the developer can trace the calculation path from the property whose value is displayed back to the declarative rule that maintains it, helping confirm whether a Declare Expression is responsible. The network therefore provides a focused view of declarative dependencies and automatic property propagation during case processing. Pega describes declarative processing as automatically maintaining values based on dependencies; Declare Expressions are a core mechanism for this behavior. See Pega's Declarative processing learning material and the Declarative Network documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

A reservation process allows customers to reserve a flight, hotel room, and rental car as part of a travel itinerary.

Which configuration displays a Select flight insurance checkbox only when the itinerary includes a flight?

A. A visibility condition (When rule) that applies to the Select flight insurance checkbox.

B. A visibility condition (When rule) that applies to the view with the flight insurance information.

C. A disable condition (When rule) that applies to the Select flight insurance checkbox.

D. A disable condition (When rule) that applies to the view with the flight insurance information.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A visibility condition (When rule) that applies to the Select flight insurance checkbox is correct because the business requirement concerns whether that specific control is rendered to the customer. In Pega, a visibility condition determines whether a field is displayed at run time. The associated When rule can evaluate itinerary data, such as whether a flight reservation is present, and return true only in that situation. When the condition is true, the Select flight insurance checkbox appears and can be used; when it is false, the checkbox is not shown. Applying the condition directly to the field keeps the behavior precisely scoped to the control named in the requirement and avoids unnecessarily controlling surrounding UI content. Pega's view configuration supports visibility settings for fields, and When rules provide the reusable conditional logic used to evaluate the case data. This approach also keeps the data model and UI behavior declarative, allowing the condition to update automatically as the itinerary changes. See Pega documentation on configuring visibility of UI elements and When rules.

QUESTION NO: 10

A user view includes a list of four urgency options selectable by radio buttons. How do you configure the selection list?

A. Configure a field group with selectable urgency options.

B. Configure a drop down field with selectable urgency options.

C. Configure a picklist with radio buttons for the urgency options.

D. Configure a Boolean field with selectable urgency options.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Configure a picklist with radio buttons for the urgency options. A picklist is the appropriate Pega field configuration when users must select one value from a defined, controlled set of choices, such as a small set of urgency levels. The field's list of permitted values can be supplied through a local list or a data source, allowing the application to store one consistent value

while presenting user-friendly labels. In the view configuration, select the radio-button presentation for that picklist. Radio buttons are particularly suitable here because all four choices are visible at once, making it easy for a user to compare and select a single urgency value without opening a control. This configuration also supports validation because the submitted value is limited to the values defined by the picklist. Pega's view-based user interface uses field configuration to determine both the data type/control and how the control is rendered; therefore, configuring the field as a picklist and choosing the radio-button display directly satisfies both requirements in the scenario. See Pega's documentation on configuring picklist controls and adding fields to views.

QUESTION NO: 11

How do you indicate the progress of a case toward resolution?

A. Apply service levels to the assignment steps.

B. Design intent-driven user interfaces.

C. Update the case status on the appropriate steps.

D. Configure a case notes field to capture progress information.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Update the case status on the appropriate steps. In Pega, a case's status is the standard, user-visible indicator of its current state and progress through its life cycle. Configuring status values at meaningful points in the case workflow lets users, managers, and downstream processes see whether the work is in an initial, pending, open, resolved, or otherwise business-defined state. The status is displayed with case information and can be reported on, so it provides a consistent operational view of progress without requiring users to inspect every assignment or supporting note. Pega's case life cycle design supports setting status values as processing advances through stages and steps, allowing the application to communicate progress in terms meaningful to the business. A well-designed status model therefore makes it clear where a case is on its path to resolution and enables appropriate follow-up, monitoring, and reporting. See Pega's documentation on case status and the case life cycle for details on representing and managing case progress.

QUESTION NO: 12

An online sales application supports both laptop and mobile devices. You are configuring the application skin and you notice the responsive layout in the mobile device is not displaying views as stakeholders require.

Which two options allow you to resolve this situation without negatively impacting the laptop users? (Choose two.)

A. Use the same application skin in all portals.

B. Update the process to give mobile users a separate portal.

C. Do not use a skin for the mobile application version.

D. Adjust the responsive behavior in the skin for optimal viewing in the mobile portal.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Updating the process to give mobile users a separate portal allows the application to deliver a purpose-built mobile experience while preserving the existing portal configuration used by laptop users. A portal defines the user's application entry point and can be configured for a particular audience or channel. The mobile portal can therefore use presentation and navigation settings appropriate for a smaller touch-oriented screen without requiring changes to the laptop portal's experience. Pega documentation describes portals as channel-specific user interfaces that can be configured to meet the needs of different user groups and use cases.

Adjusting the responsive behavior in the skin for optimal viewing in the mobile portal is also appropriate because a Pega skin controls the visual presentation and responsive behavior of UI components. Responsive settings apply layouts and formatting according to screen size, enabling mobile-specific rendering at smaller breakpoints while retaining the desktop or laptop presentation at larger breakpoints. Together, a separate mobile portal and carefully configured skin responsiveness provide isolation where needed and device-appropriate presentation. See Pega documentation on portals and Pega documentation on skins.

QUESTION NO: 13

On the case Designer, which two components can users tag with a Minimum Lovable Product (MLP) release for project sizing purposes? (Choose two.)

A. A User Mobile App channel

B. An external system of record (SOR)

C. An automation

D. An approval decision

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

A User Mobile App channel can be tagged with an MLP release because channels represent a deliverable part of the application experience and can be planned for a particular incremental release. Associating the channel with an MLP helps teams identify when that user-facing capability is intended to become available and supports release-level sizing and planning.

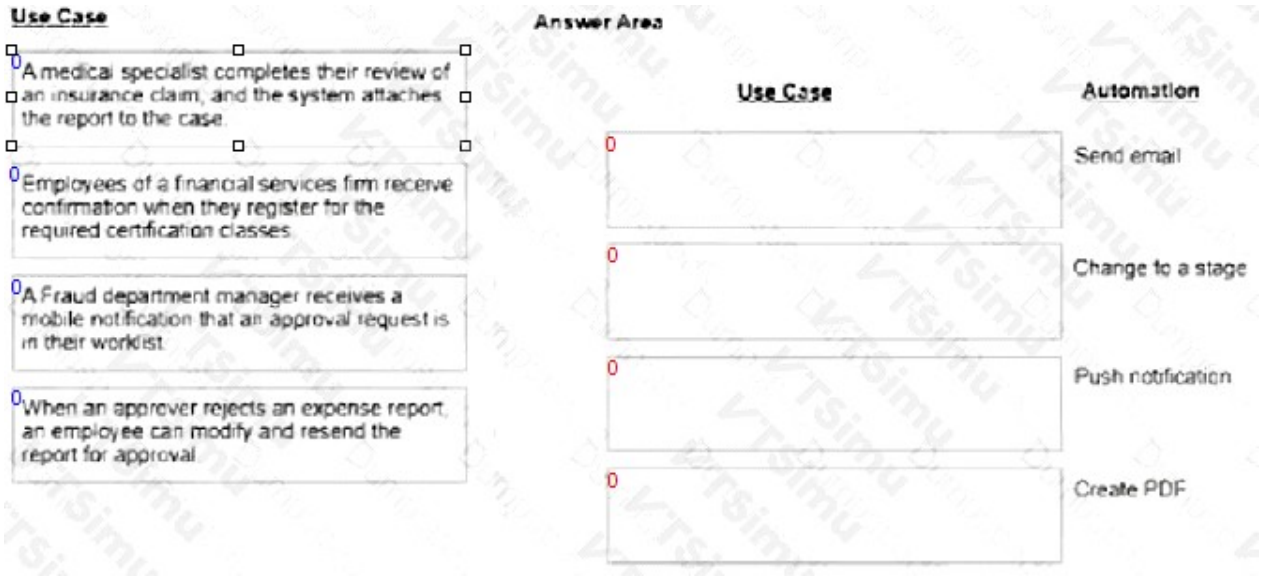
An approval decision can also be tagged with an MLP release in Case Designer. Approval behavior is a case-life-cycle capability that can be introduced as part of a defined release scope. Tagging it makes the planned delivery of that approval capability visible in the application's MLP planning view, allowing stakeholders to organize work around a smallest useful, valuable release rather than attempting to deliver every feature at once.

MLP release tagging is intended to support iterative delivery planning in Pega's low-code design tools. By assigning supported design components to releases, teams can review scope by release, estimate the work involved, and maintain a clear relationship between the case design and the planned business outcome. See Pega documentation on creating Minimum Lovable Product releases and the Case Designer.

QUESTION NO: 14 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

Select each Use Case on the left and drag it to the appropriate Automation on the right.



ANSWER:

Explanation:

The mappings correctly connect each business outcome to the Pega capability that implements it. Employees who register for required certification classes need an immediate confirmation of their completed registration. Sending an email is the appropriate automation because it delivers a persistent confirmation message to the employee and can include the class details, schedule, enrollment information, and any next steps. Pega supports email correspondence as part of a case workflow, as described in the Pega documentation for sending email.

When an expense report is rejected and the employee must revise and resubmit it, the case should return to the part of its life cycle where that corrective work can happen. Changing the case to a stage provides a clear process transition, re-establishes the appropriate work context, and supports resubmission through the defined case flow. This follows Pega's lifecycle model, in which stages organize significant business phases of a case; see Creating a case life cycle.

A fraud department manager receiving a mobile alert about an approval request is correctly associated with a push notification. Push notifications are designed to alert a user promptly on a registered mobile device when timely attention is needed. For the medical specialist's completed insurance-claim review, creating a PDF produces a formal report artifact that can be attached to the case. This preserves the review in a portable, shareable document format. Pega's document-generation capability supports generating documents from case data, as covered in Generating documents in Pega.

QUESTION NO: 15

Which of the following events can you trace by using the Tracer tool?

A. User authentication

B. Data sources

C. Data transforms

D. Service-level agreements

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Data transforms and **Service-level agreements** can be traced with Pega Tracer. Tracer records rule execution for a requestor session and presents the execution sequence, including the rules invoked, pages and properties involved, parameter values, and elapsed processing information. When a data transform runs, Tracer can show the transform invocation and its individual processing steps, making it useful for investigating clipboard updates, data mapping, defaulting, and calculated values during case processing.

Service-level agreement processing is also traceable because SLA behavior invokes Pega processing to establish deadlines and perform escalation actions. Tracing the associated processing helps a developer follow the execution that creates or updates SLA-related work, evaluates deadline conditions, and performs configured escalation actions. This is particularly useful when validating that a case reaches the intended urgency, assignment, or escalation outcome at the appropriate point in its lifecycle. Pega's Tracer documentation describes its use for monitoring rule execution and inspecting processing details, while the SLA documentation explains the deadline and escalation processing that supports case management. See Pega Tracer documentation and Pega service-level agreement documentation.

QUESTION NO: 16

In an application for configuring hardware equipment for new employees, the manager chooses a laptop model from a drop-down list. The list of available laptop models is maintained in an external system and may change over time. Which of the following do you use as the data source for this drop-down list ?

A. A data page

B. A local list

C. A data table

D. A data transform

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A data page is the appropriate data source because it provides a reusable, on-demand view of data from an external system. In this scenario, the available laptop models are owned outside the Pega application and can change over time. A data page can be configured with a data source such as a connector, report definition, or data transform, with the connector commonly used to retrieve the external system's current catalog. The drop-down control can then source its list from the data page's results, rather than storing a separate, manually maintained copy of the laptop list in the application. Data pages also support configurable scope and refresh behavior. This allows the application to cache the retrieved list appropriately while reloading it when required, helping the user interface display current laptop choices without making the external integration logic part of the view configuration. This separation makes the solution reusable: other case types, views, or rules that need the laptop catalog can reference the same data page. Pega describes data pages as a mechanism for accessing data from a data source on demand and managing it in memory for use throughout an application. See Pega documentation on data pages and Pega documentation on configuring drop-down controls.

QUESTION NO: 17

You have been asked to create a pie chart that shows the number of cases each manager has created. A list report contains columns for manager name, case ID, and office. How do you configure the list report in order to create the pie chart?

A. Group the case ID column.

B. Group the manager name column.

C. Summarize the manager name column.

D. Summarize the case ID column

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Group the manager name column. is correct because a pie chart needs one categorical value for each slice and a numeric value that determines the slice size. Grouping the report by manager name makes each manager a distinct category in the report results. Pega can then aggregate the cases in each group, using the number of case records associated with that manager to supply the value displayed in the chart. The resulting pie chart has one slice per manager, sized according to the number of cases that manager created.

This configuration also retains the appropriate reporting grain: individual case rows are consolidated into manager-level results before visualization. The case ID column provides the case-level records whose count is represented for each manager, while office is not required for this requested chart. In Pega reporting, grouping is used to organize results by a category, enabling aggregate values and charts to present meaningful summaries rather than one visualization element per individual record. For additional guidance on report charts and report configuration, see Pega Academy: Charts and Pega Documentation: Creating charts.

QUESTION NO: 18

Which requirement demonstrates the need configure correspondence?

A. Phone a customer for additional information about the case

B. Case worker receives a mobile push notification to approve an insurance claim

C. Assign a new insurance claim to a case worker to process

D. Email the case worker when the insurance claim is routed to their worklist

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Email the case worker when the insurance claim is routed to their worklist demonstrates a correspondence requirement because it calls for Pega to generate and send a communication automatically in response to a case event. Correspondence rules define the content of an outbound message, including static text and values drawn from the case, while an email channel/account configuration supplies the delivery mechanism. In this scenario, the routing event supplies a clear point in the case life cycle at which the application can trigger the email, and the assigned case worker is the intended recipient.

This approach supports timely work processing without requiring someone to manually compose a notification. The correspondence can identify the claim, include relevant case details or a link to the assignment, and use the case worker's operator email address or another configured recipient value. Pega's correspondence capability is designed for these reusable, automated case communications and can be invoked from a flow or other case-processing logic when the relevant event occurs. See Pega's documentation on creating correspondence rules and sending email correspondence.

QUESTION NO: 19

A property-insurance application routes assignments to adjusters. High-value claims must be worked only by adjusters who have both the PropertyClaims skill and the HighValueClaims skill.

Which two configurations are required to implement this requirement? (Choose Two)

A. Configure the PropertyClaims and HighValueClaims skills on qualified adjuster operators.

B. Configure the high-value claim assignment to use skill-based routing.

C. Route all high-value claim assignments to a PropertyClaims work queue.

D. Create an access role that grants the HighValueClaims privilege.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Configure the required skills on the qualified adjustor operators and configure the assignment routing to use skill-based routing. Skill-based routing evaluates the skills required by an assignment and identifies eligible operators who possess those skills. An adjuster must therefore be associated with both PropertyClaims and HighValueClaims to receive a high-value claim assignment.

A work queue can hold assignments for a team, but routing only to a work queue does not enforce that an individual operator possesses both required skills. A persona or access role controls application permissions, not assignment eligibility based on operational capability.

QUESTION NO: 20

You are developing a case type that processes scholarship applications. Scholarship applications advance based on the standardized test scores of the applicants. A decision shape directs the process flow. You want to test whether the process flows correctly, but you have not fully configured the user interface so that applicants can enter their standardized test scores.

How do you test that the process flows correctly based on the decision?

A. Use the Run Rule window to create a unit test to evaluate the flow rule.

B. Use a declare expression to set a value for the standardized test score field.

C. Use Live UI to see how the case processes and if an error occurs.

D. Use the Clipboard tool to set a value for the standardized test score field.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Use the Clipboard tool to set a value for the standardized test score field. The Clipboard is the Pega developer tool for inspecting and, when appropriate for development and debugging, editing the pages and property values held in memory for the current requestor. After creating a test case and opening its Clipboard, a developer can locate the property that stores the applicant's standardized test score and enter a representative value directly. When the case processing reaches the decision shape, that shape evaluates the supplied property value and follows the corresponding outgoing connector. This lets the developer validate the decision logic and the resulting process path before a view has been created to collect the score from an applicant. The same approach can be repeated with values on either side of the decision threshold to confirm that each intended branch is reachable. Clipboard changes are transient test data for the current session, so this is a practical way to exercise an in-progress case type without altering the data model or waiting for UI configuration. Pega documents the Clipboard as a tool for viewing pages and property values associated with the requestor; see Pega Clipboard tool documentation. For related case-processing and debugging tools, see Pega Academy: Debugging.

QUESTION NO: 21

In a hotel reservation application, a form displays a list of hotels with available rooms based on thecheck-in and check-out dates entered by users. How do you configure the form to refresh the hotel list whenever the check-in or check-out date changes?

A. Display the hotel in an embedded section with a visible when condition.

B. Configure edit validates on the date fields to refresh the section when the date values change.

C. Configure action sets on the date fields to refresh the section when the date values change.

D. Configure an action set on the hotel list display to refresh the section when the hotel list changes.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Configure action sets on the date fields to refresh the section when the date values change. An action set attaches client-side behavior to a control, such as a date input, and runs when the specified event occurs. Configure the action set on both the check-in and check-out date controls, using the change event, and add a Refresh this section action that targets the section containing the available-hotel list. When a user selects or changes either date, Pega posts the updated property value and refreshes the target section. The refreshed section re-evaluates the data source or logic used to retrieve available

rooms, so the displayed hotels reflect the newly entered stay period without requiring the user to submit the full form or navigate away from the current screen. This approach keeps the interaction localized to the dependent UI content and provides immediate feedback as reservation criteria change. Action sets are designed for this kind of event-driven user-interface behavior, including refreshing a section, running a data transform, or invoking other configured actions. See Pega documentation on configuring action sets and refreshing sections.

QUESTION NO: 22

Which two items must be provided by the user to add an external data source to a data object? (Choose Two)]

A. The authenticating information, if required by the corresponding service

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

C. A simulated data source to test the implementation

D. The uniform resource identifier that identifies the web service

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

To configure a data object with an external data source, the system needs enough connection information to locate the service and, when applicable, establish authorized access. **The uniform resource identifier that identifies the web service** supplies the endpoint address used by the connector to send requests to the external system. This is the essential location information for a REST-based external data source.

The authenticating information, if required by the corresponding service is also required when the target service enforces security. Depending on the service design, this can involve credentials, an API key, OAuth client information, or another supported authentication mechanism. Pega uses this configuration when invoking the endpoint so that the external system can validate the request before returning data. Together, the endpoint URI and required authentication configuration enable the data object to retrieve or update data through the external service. Pega's documentation describes configuring data pages and data sources, including connector-based access to external systems, at Pega Data pages documentation and provides REST connector configuration guidance at Creating a REST connector.

QUESTION NO: 23

A disrupted transaction case records account information using a page property. Account information is recorded at the time the case is created and does not update when the case is further processed. Account information is stored in an external system and accessed by a data page.

How do you configure the account information page?

A. Select refer to a data page on the page property

B. Configure the page property to refer to a keyed data page

C. Define a reference property that refers to the data page

D. Select copy from a data page on the page property

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Select **copy from a data page on the page property**. This configuration creates a snapshot of the account information when the case is created. Pega loads the account data from the external system through the configured data page, then copies the resulting data into the case's page property. Because the case property holds its own copied values, the account information remains available as part of the case record and is not refreshed merely because processing continues or the source data later changes.

This is appropriate for disrupted-transaction processing, where the case must retain the account details that were applicable at the time the transaction issue was recorded. The copied page establishes a stable historical record for investigation, routing, and resolution, while the data page remains the integration mechanism used to obtain the initial data from the system of record. Pega documentation distinguishes between data references, which provide access to data-page content, and copying data into case properties when the case requires its own persisted value. See Pega Data pages overview and Pega data references documentation.

QUESTION NO: 24

An application displays a product catalogue that is identical for all users. The catalogue is retrieved from an external service and is updated every night. The application should minimise calls to the external service while ensuring that users receive a catalogue no more than 24 hours old.

Which two data page configurations satisfy the requirement? (Choose Two)

A. Set the data page scope to Node.

B. Configure the data page to reload when it is older than 24 hours.

C. Set the data page scope to Thread.

D. Configure the data page to reload for every user interaction.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Configure the catalogue data page with node scope because the catalogue is shared by all users and does not contain requestor-specific information. Node scope allows the application to reuse the loaded data across requestors on the same node. Configure the data page to reload when it is older than 24 hours so that cached catalogue data is refreshed at the required interval.

Thread scope would create separate data-page instances for individual threads and would not provide the required sharing. Reloading the data page for every interaction can provide current data, but it creates unnecessary external-service calls and does not meet the stated efficiency objective.

QUESTION NO: 25

In which three situations can you use a data transform? (Choose Three)

A. To copy the first and last name properties into a single property value

B. To execute a flow action

C. To create the dependent property after case creation

D. To set default values for a case

E. To display the destination value as the location value

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Data transforms are declarative rules used to initialize, copy, map, and otherwise manipulate clipboard data. “To copy the first and last name properties into a single property value” is an appropriate use because a data transform can set a target property by using source property values, including constructing a value from more than one source. “To create the dependent property after case creation” is also appropriate: a data transform can be invoked later in case processing, such as from a flow action, activity, data page processing, or another rule, to initialize or populate properties when the required source information becomes available. “To set default values for a case” is a core use of data transforms. For example, a case type can run a data transform when a case is created to establish initial property values, copy values from a parent

case, and prepare embedded pages or page lists for subsequent processing. These uses keep data initialization and mapping logic reusable, visible, and maintainable in the application. For additional details, see Pega documentation on data transforms and the Pega Academy data transforms topic.

QUESTION NO: 26

In an Online retail application, the Order Receipt view displays a list of the product ordering, including the product image, unit cost, and quantity. The total cost of the order is displayed at the bottom of the view.

Which two configurations on the Receipt view must be together to display the required information as described? (Choose two.)

A. Add a repeating dynamic layout with embedded dynamic layouts.

B. Add the total cost inside the repeating dynamic layout.

C. Add a dynamic with an embedded repeating dynamic layout.

D. Add the total outside the repeating dynamic layout.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

“Add a repeating dynamic layout with embedded dynamic layouts.” is required because the receipt must render one row or section for every ordered product in a page list. A repeating dynamic layout is designed to iterate over the items in that list and present the same UI structure for each item. Within each repeated item, embedded dynamic layouts provide a flexible way to organize product-specific fields, such as the image, unit cost, and quantity, into the needed visual arrangement. This gives every ordered product a consistently formatted receipt entry.

“Add the total outside the repeating dynamic layout.” is also required because total cost is an order-level value, not a value for an individual product line. Placing it after the repeating layout displays one aggregate total at the bottom of the receipt, following the complete list of products. The total can be populated by a calculated property or other order-total calculation and referenced by a control in the nonrepeating portion of the view. Pega views support dynamic layouts for arranging controls, and repeating layouts for presenting each item in a list. See Pega documentation: Creating a view and Pega documentation: Using dynamic layouts.

QUESTION NO: 27

A business architect has developed a new process for a case type. To verify that the UI elements collect the expected result, you want to test the process and the fields.

Which two configurations, when used together, allow you to record a set of interactions and save the test result to verify process functionality? (Choose two.)

A. Create a unit test for the case type.

B. Create a scenario test for the case type.

C. Add explicit assertions on the UI elements.

D. Add explicit assertions on the Scenario testing landing page.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Create a scenario test for the case type is correct because Pega scenario testing is designed to validate an end-to-end user journey through an application. A test author can record interactions performed in the case UI, such as creating a case, entering field values, submitting assignments, and progressing through the configured process. The resulting scenario test

preserves those interactions as reusable test steps, allowing the business architect or development team to run the test again after later rule or UI changes.

Add explicit assertions on the UI elements is also correct because recording user actions alone confirms only that actions occurred; assertions define the expected visible result at relevant points in that journey. An assertion can verify that a particular UI element, value, or state is displayed after an interaction. This makes the recorded scenario a functional verification of both process behavior and field-level UI outcomes. When the scenario is executed, Pega compares the observed application state with the saved assertions and reports whether the expected behavior was achieved. Together, the recorded scenario and its UI assertions provide repeatable regression coverage for the case process. See Pega's Scenario testing documentation and Pega Academy scenario testing topic.