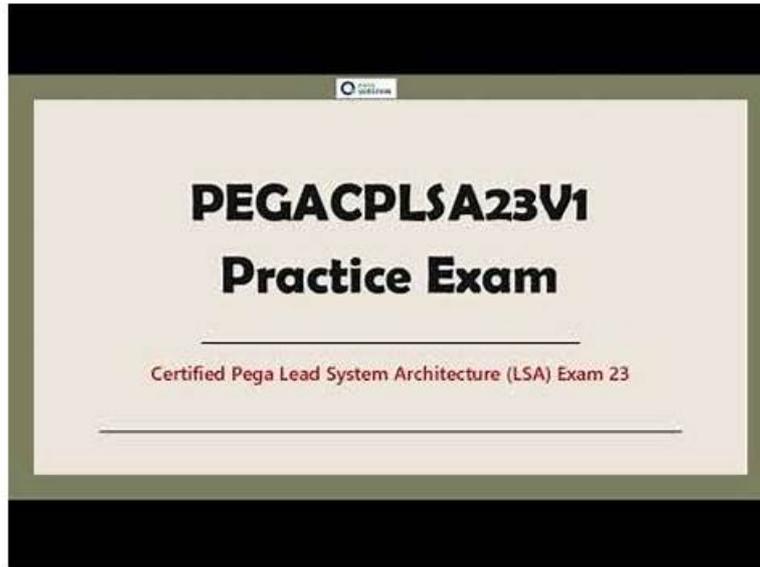


# PEGACPLSA23V1模擬対策、PEGACPLSA23V1試験復習赤本



BONUS!!! JPNTest PEGACPLSA23V1ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LcgvhYLhPvuPWjSK9WNgbvs16YjQtuNI>

IT領域での主要な問題が質と実用性が欠くということを我々ははっきり知っています。JPNTestのPegasystemsのPEGACPLSA23V1の試験問題と解答はあなたが必要とした一切の試験トレーニング資料を準備して差し上げます。実際の試験のシナリオと一致で、選択問題（多肢選択問題）はあなたが試験を受かるために有効な助けになれます。JPNTestのPegasystemsのPEGACPLSA23V1「Certified Pega Lead System Architecture (LSA) Exam 23」の試験トレーニング資料は検証した試験資料で、JPNTestの専門的な実践経験に含まれています。

私はあなたがPEGACPLSA23V1試験に合格したいことを知っています。私たちのPEGACPLSA23V1学習教材は、多くの方が試験に合格するのを助け、あなたを助けようと思います。私たちのPEGACPLSA23V1学習教材の99%の合格率は高いです。また、あなたの自分の努力が必要です。そして、私たちのPEGACPLSA23V1試験問題を利用すれば、あなたは絶対試験に合格できます。

>> PEGACPLSA23V1模擬対策 <<

## PEGACPLSA23V1試験復習赤本 & PEGACPLSA23V1日本語版

今の社会では、高い効率の仕方を慣れんでいます。あなたはPegasystemsのPEGACPLSA23V1資格認定のために、他人より多くの時間をかけるんですか？ JPNTestのPEGACPLSA23V1問題集を紹介させていただきます。PEGACPLSA23V1は専門家たちが長年の経験で研究分析した勉強資料です。受験生のあなたを助けて時間とお金を節約したり、PEGACPLSA23V1試験に速く合格すると保証します。

## Pegasystems Certified Pega Lead System Architecture (LSA) Exam 23 認定 PEGACPLSA23V1 試験問題 (Q50-Q55):

### 質問 # 50

What is the primary difference between push routing and pull routing?

- A. Push routing activity names begin with "To," and pull routing activity names begin with either "Get" or "Find."
- B. The security type value for push routing activities is ROUTE, and the security type value for pull routing activities is ACTIVITY.
- C. The behavior of push routing is configured in Rule-System-Settings, and pull routing is not.
- D. Push routing is initiated during the context of case processing, and pull routing is initiated outside the context of case

processing.

正解: D

#### 質問 # 51

ABC Hospitals wants to enhance the management of patient appointments across various departments and medical professionals. Each appointment request must be intelligently assigned to the appropriate specialist based on the type of medical issue and their availability, ensuring prompt service to patients. Which of the following approaches is the most effective for meeting this requirement?

- A. Define medical professionals as operators in the application, and then specify their required department, skillset, and availability calendar. Use the `Work-.ToSkilledGroup` routing utility for this purpose.
- B. Define medical professionals as operators in the application. Create a decision table that includes the necessary department and skill information. Associate each record in the table with a specific medical professional. Use decision table-based routing to address this requirement.
- C. Define medical professionals as operators in the application, and then specify their required department, skillset, and availability calendar. Use the `Work-.ToLeveledGroup` routing utility for this purpose.
- D. Define medical professionals as operators in the application. Develop a custom routing utility that selects the best available medical professional based on the given criteria and promptly assigns patients for efficient resolution.

正解: A

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pega's work delegation capabilities, as outlined in Pega Academy's *Lead System Architect Mission* and the *Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide*, provide built-in routing utilities to assign tasks based on operator attributes like skills and availability. The `Work-.ToSkilledGroup` utility is designed for intelligent assignment in scenarios like medical appointments.

\* Option A (Incorrect): Developing a custom routing utility is unnecessary and increases development effort. Pega's built-in routing options, like `ToSkilledGroup`, are optimized for this purpose, per the *Work Delegation* module.

\* Option B (Incorrect): The `Work-.ToLeveledGroup` routing utility assigns work based on work group levels, not specific skills or availability, making it unsuitable for matching medical issues to specialists, as noted in the *Routing Utilities* guidelines.

\* Option C (Incorrect): Decision table-based routing is feasible but less dynamic than skill-based routing. It requires manual maintenance of the table and does not natively consider availability, per the *Decision Table Routing* module.

\* Option D (Correct): Defining medical professionals as operators with department, skillset, and availability, and using `Work-.ToSkilledGroup` routing, ensures intelligent assignment based on medical issue and availability. This is Pega's recommended approach for skill-based routing, as documented in the *Routing Configuration* section of *Pega Community*.

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Pega Academy: *Lead System Architect Mission* (covers routing utilities).

Pega Community: *Routing Configuration* (details on `ToSkilledGroup`).

Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide (v23): Section on *Work Delegation and Asynchronous Processing* (emphasizes skill-based routing).

#### 質問 # 52

An application is being constructed in multiple phases for a growing company that has over 1000 employees. During the initial development stages, it is determined a button on a section has to be made conditionally visible based on a group of actors.

What should the conditional visibility be based on to minimize the amount of future maintenance?

- A. Work group
- B. AccessGroup
- C. Privilege
- D. Role

正解: D

#### 質問 # 53

What are three different ways to accommodate temporal data?

- A. Use a data class with a version property.

- B. Leverage the History-Rule class.
- C. Use a data class with an As-Of date property.
- D. Declare the data class as abstract.
- E. Use a custom rule.

正解: A、C、E

#### 質問 # 54

As a Lead System Architect, you are developing a solution for enrolling students into culinary arts training sessions that includes two distinct specializations: Baking and Confectionery. Unique rules and business logic govern each specialization. Which of the following specialization techniques is considered most appropriate in this Pega implementation?

- A. Create a Culinary application that includes all general rules, followed by the creation of Baking and Confectionery as top-level applications that are built on the foundational Culinary application. Specializing at the application level makes managing their releases more manageable.
- B. Include all Culinary rules in the Culinary class, and then organize separate rulesets for Baking and Confectionery to differentiate the rules specific to each culinary specialization.
- C. Build separate classes for Culinary, Baking, and Confectionery, and position all three classes at the same hierarchical level, with common rules in a work pool class and specialized rules in their respective classes. This approach to class specialization helps define the scope and applicability of rules.
- D. Create distinct subclasses for both Baking and Confectionery under the primary Culinary class. Place common and specialized rules within the Culinary class in their respective subclasses. Using class specialization enables you to define rule scope and applicability.

正解: D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pega's class structure and specialization, as outlined in Pega Academy's Data Modeling Mission and the Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide, leverage inheritance to manage common and specialized rules efficiently. Subclassing is the preferred approach for scenarios requiring specialization within a single application, such as culinary specializations.

\* Option A (Incorrect): Positioning Culinary, Baking, and Confectionery at the same hierarchical level with common rules in a work pool class is inefficient and violates Pega's inheritance model. Common rules should reside in a parent class, not a separate work pool, per the Class Design module.

\* Option B (Incorrect): Using separate rulesets for Baking and Confectionery separates logic but does not leverage class inheritance for rule resolution. Class-based specialization is more aligned with Pega's design principles, as noted in the Ruleset Management guidelines.

\* Option C (Incorrect): Creating separate top-level applications for Baking and Confectionery is overkill for specializations within a single domain. Application-level separation is suited for distinct business units, not specializations, per the Application Architecture module.

\* Option D (Correct): Creating Baking and Confectionery as subclasses under the Culinary class allows common rules to reside in the parent (Culinary) and specialized rules in the subclasses. This leverages Pega's pattern and directed inheritance for efficient rule resolution and scope definition, as documented in the Class Specialization section of Pega Community.

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Pega Academy: Data Modeling Mission (covers class inheritance and specialization).

Pega Community: Class Specialization (details on subclassing for rule scope).

Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide (v23): Section on Data Modeling (emphasizes hierarchical class design).

#### 質問 # 55

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有名なブランドJPNTestとして、非常に成功しているにもかかわらず、Pega systems 現状に満足することはなく、常にPEGACPLSA23V1試験トレントの内容を更新する用意があります。最も重要なことは、PEGACPLSA23V1ガイドトレントの新しいバージョンをコンパイルしている限り、購入後1年間無料で最新バージョンのPEGACPLSA23V1トレーニング資料をお客様に送信します。PEGACPLSA23V1試験に合格するのに役立つ、絶え間なく更新される試験の要求に合わせて、Certified Pega Lead System Architecture (LSA) Exam 23ガイド急流を引き続きお届けします。

PEGACPLSA23V1試験復習赤本: <https://www.jpntest.com/shiken/PEGACPLSA23V1-mondaishu>



P.S. JPNTestがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいPEGACPLSA23V1ダンプ： <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LcgvhYLhPvuPWjSK9WNgbvs16YjQtuNI>