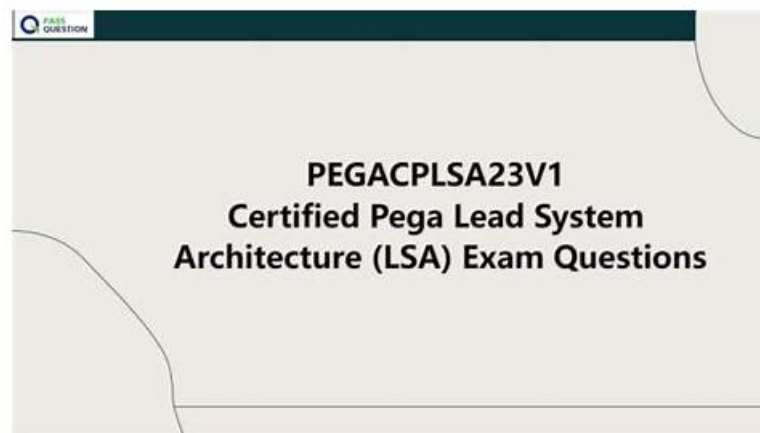


# Latest Certified Pega Lead System Architecture (LSA) Exam 23 practice test & PEGACPLSA23V1 troytec pdf



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## Pegasystems PEGACPLSA23V1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reporting Design: Create reports that meet business needs and support performance. Troubleshoot reporting issues. Write queries, use SQL functions, and combine data through joins, subreports, and associations.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pega Platform Design: Understand the value of Center-out architecture in building scalable Pega solutions. Explore how deployment options influence app design, and apply performance monitoring. Work with distributed case designs and know when to include other Pega tools. Learn about multi-tenant systems, high availability, and features like Pega Mobile, IVA, and Process Fabric. Gain insight into containerization, Hazelcast, and cloud architecture. Understand Agile Workbench and Agile Studio tools.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Application Design Extended: Manage work assignment and routing, and use features like Get Next Work. Explore different ways to allocate tasks. Handle mid-case flow changes and fix issues using problem flows. Implement background processing, job schedulers, queue processors, and asynchronous integrations. Understand how to use stream services, data flows, and datasets in Pega Infinity.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data Model Design: Understand how data relationships work. Build new data models or extend existing ones. Use data pages and virtualization to manage information. Design reusable and reliable data structures. Learn dynamic class referencing and polymorphism. Extend and benefit from Pega's industry foundation models.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Application Design: Learn how Microjourneys guide app design. Understand case structure, Pega Express methods, and best practices. Create case hierarchies, and use rulesets, classes, and specialisation wisely. Apply layered design for scalable solutions.</li></ul>

## PEGACPLSA23V1 real exam dumps: Certified Pega Lead System Architecture (LSA) Exam 23 & PEGACPLSA23V1 free practice exam

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### Pegasystems Certified Pega Lead System Architecture (LSA) Exam 23 Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

#### NEW QUESTION # 27

A warranty claim application is used globally.

Which two of the following statements are good reasons to use application specialization? (Choose Two)

- A. Cases can be persisted to region-specific tables based on the application name.
- **B. Region-specific users are prevented from accessing cases outside their region.**
- **C. Each region plans to host its application in its own environment.**
- D. Rules can be circumstanced based on the application name.

**Answer: B,C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 28

In a hospital's patient management Pega application, patient details are gathered during the initial consultation process. This information must be accessible and current for all subsequent appointments and treatments.

Keeping patient information updated is crucial to effective planning and implementation of treatment. Which one of the following options would you select as a solution?

- A. A portal to collect patient data. Pre-load the patient's information into the system for each subsequent appointment and treatment, based on the outcomes of the initial consultation.
- B. A portal for updating patient data, using the snapshot data access pattern to access patient information for appointments and treatment processes.
- C. A portal for updating patient data, utilizing the System of Record (SOR) data access pattern to access patient information for appointments and treatment processes.
- **D. A portal to collect patient data and store the data with Consultation cases. Use data propagation features to transfer patient information to each subsequent appointment or treatment as they are scheduled.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pega's data modeling and case management principles, as outlined in Pega Academy's Case Design and Data Modeling Mission, emphasize storing and propagating data within case hierarchies to ensure consistency and accessibility. The goal is to maintain a single source of truth for critical data, such as patient details, and make it available to related processes efficiently.

\* Option A (Incorrect): Pre-loading patient data for each appointment or treatment based on initial consultation outcomes is inefficient and error-prone. It risks data inconsistency if the initial data changes, and Pega does not natively support "pre-loading" as a standard mechanism for case data management, per the Data Modeling guidelines.

\* Option B (Incorrect): The snapshot data access pattern is used to capture a point-in-time view of data, typically for reporting or auditing, not for ongoing access to current data. Using it for appointments and treatments would not ensure data currency, which is critical for patient management, as noted in the Data Access Patterns module.

\* Option C (Correct): Storing patient data within Consultation cases and using data propagation to transfer it to subsequent appointment or treatment cases is the optimal solution. Pega's case management supports data propagation from parent to child cases or across related cases, ensuring that patient details remain current and accessible. This aligns with Pega's best practices for case-centric data management, as described in the Case Design Mission.

\* Option D (Incorrect): The System of Record (SOR) data access pattern involves retrieving data directly from an external system, which may introduce latency and dependency issues. While SOR is useful for integrations, it's less suitable for managing case-specific data like patient details, which should be stored within the Pega application for performance and consistency, per

theIntegration module.

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Pega Academy:Case Design Mission(covers data propagation in case hierarchies).

Pega Community:Data Propagation in Case Management(details on sharing data across cases).

Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide (v23): Section onData Modeling(emphasizes case-centric data storage).

### NEW QUESTION # 29

A claims adjuster is working through a backlog of cases using a newly updated Pega insurance application.

The adjuster is tasked with entering detailed information into a digital claims form for each case. However, as they proceed from one input field to another, they encounter noticeable delays in data rendering, and occasionally, the application becomes unresponsive, significantly slowing down their workflow. Given this situation, which two of the following are likely causes for the poor user experience observed by the claims adjuster? (Choose Two)

- A. The Reload once per interaction option is not active for data pages at the requestor and thread levels, which leads to unnecessary data reloads.
- B. The Use single page option is active for the data pages that are responsible for rendering the claims form, which might affect performance.
- C. The application pauses to wait for data fetched through integrations instead of processing these data fetches in the background.
- D. The application retrieves a larger set of data from the system of record than is necessary for the claims form

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pega's performance optimization techniques, as taught in Pega Academy'sPerformance Optimization Mission and thePega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide, focus on minimizing data retrieval and ensuring asynchronous processing to enhance user experience. Delays in form rendering often stem from inefficient data handling or synchronous operations.

\* Option A (Incorrect): The "Use single page" option for data pages (node-level scoping) does not directly cause rendering delays.

It controls data page scope, not fetch efficiency, and is unlikely to impact form performance, per theData Page Configurationmodule.

\* Option B (Correct): Retrieving a larger dataset than necessary from the system of record (e.g., fetching all case data instead of relevant fields) can overload the application, causing delays in rendering the claims form. Optimizing data queries is a key Pega best practice, as documented in theData Retrieval Optimizationsection of Pega Community.

\* Option C (Incorrect): The "Reload once per interaction" option, when disabled, may cause unnecessary reloads, but it is not a primary cause of form rendering delays. Its impact is minimal compared to excessive data retrieval or synchronous integrations, per theData Page Performance module.

\* Option D (Correct): Synchronous data fetches through integrations (e.g., waiting for an external API response) can cause the application to pause, leading to unresponsiveness. Pega recommends asynchronous processing for integrations, as noted in theIntegration Performanceguidelines.

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Pega Academy:Performance Optimization Mission(covers data retrieval and asynchronous processing).

Pega Community:Data Retrieval OptimizationandIntegration Performance(details on performance issues).

Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide (v23): Section onPerformance Optimization(emphasizes efficient data handling).

### NEW QUESTION # 30

Which authentication model is suitable for a scenario where users need to access a system using their existing social media accounts?

- A. Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC)
- B. Single Sign-On (SSO)
- C. Biometric Authentication
- D. Role-Based Authentication

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 31

What are four critical characteristics of a successful UX design?

- Answer: A,B,D,G**

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