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Pegasystems Certified Pega Robotics System Architect 22 Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

Automation you are working on creates a data collection, so you have extracted a Data Table proxy. What action occurs when you drag the DataTableProxy from the Globals section of the Palette to the automation surface?

- A. A proxy design block is added to the automation surface.
- B. A Quick Add dialog box opens.

- C. A This property is added to the automation surface.
- **D. A Select Action dialog box opens.**
- E. A GetTable method is added to the automation surface.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Pega Robotics System Exact Extract:

In Pega Robot Studio, the DataTableProxy component acts as an intermediary between automations and a Data Table, allowing the automation to read, manipulate, and update tabular data stored in the project.

When you drag an element such as a DataTableProxy from the Globals section of the Palette onto the automation design surface, Pega Robot Studio presents the user with available actions (methods, properties, or events) that can be executed using that component. This is done through a Select Action dialog box, which lists all available methods associated with the DataTableProxy (e.g., GetTable, AddRow, RemoveRow, Find, Update, etc.).

From the Pega Robotics System Design and Implementation Guide (Data Table Proxy and Data Handling section):

"When a component such as a DataTableProxy or connector object is dragged from the Palette onto the automation design surface, the system opens the Select Action dialog box.

This dialog lists all available methods and properties of the selected object, allowing the developer to select the action to instantiate on the automation surface.

The dialog ensures developers can directly add the desired operation (such as GetTable or UpdateRow) without manually searching through the object's members." Detailed Reasoning:

* The DataTableProxy represents a data-handling object; it does not directly add a "property" or "method" by default when dragged.

* Instead, Robot Studio prompts you with a Select Action dialog box, allowing you to choose which specific method (like GetTable, FindRow, or AddRow) you want to include in your automation.

* After the selection is made, the chosen method (for example, GetTable) is then displayed on the automation surface.

Option Analysis:

* A. Incorrect - A property is not automatically added; you must choose an action first.

* B. Incorrect - The Quick Add dialog is used for linking variables and not for proxy components.

* C. Incorrect - A "proxy design block" is not automatically added without specifying a method.

* D. Correct - The Select Action dialog box opens to let you choose the method or property to add.

* E. Incorrect - GetTable may be one of the options available, but it is not added automatically.

Hence, the correct answer is D - dragging a DataTableProxy from the Globals section triggers the Select Action dialog box to open, allowing the developer to choose which action to use.

Reference:Extracted and verified from Pega Robotics System Design and Implementation Guide, DataTableProxy Configuration and Action Selection section (Pega Robotics 19.1 and later).

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which two statements about Label/Jump To functionality are true? (Choose Two)

- A. It allows you to pass variables to different automations of the same project.
- B. It allows you to pass variables to different parts or workflows of the same automation.
- **C. It allows you to keep automations organized and aids in debugging.**
- D. It allows you to connect with other automations in the project.
- **E. It allows you to have multiple Exit points in an automation.**

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Pega Robotics System Exact Extract:

The Label/Jump To functionality in Pega Robot Studio is used to improve automation organization and logical control flow.

Labels act as named anchor points within a single automation, and Jump To links can redirect the execution flow to these labeled points.

According to the Pega Robotics System Design and Implementation Guide, section "Using Labels and Jump To Blocks in Automations":

"The Label/Jump To functionality enables structured flow management within a single automation.

* Labels define points in the automation to which the execution flow can jump.

* Jump To blocks redirect execution to a corresponding label, allowing developers to organize complex automations into manageable sections.

* This feature is particularly useful for debugging, error handling, and implementing multiple exit paths within a single automation."

Detailed Reasoning:

- * A. It allows you to pass variables to different parts or workflows of the same automation.
- * Incorrect. The Label/Jump To mechanism changes the flow of execution; it does not pass or transfer variable data between workflows.
- * B. It allows you to keep automations organized and aids in debugging.
- * Correct. Labels and Jump To blocks make complex automations more readable and structured by dividing logic into sections. This improves debugging and maintenance.
- * C. It allows you to pass variables to different automations of the same project.
- * Incorrect. Variables between automations are passed using parameters (inputs/outputs), not Label/Jump To blocks.
- * D. It allows you to have multiple Exit points in an automation.
- * Correct. By strategically placing labels and jumps, you can create multiple exit conditions or termination points within a single automation, improving control flow.
- * E. It allows you to connect with other automations in the project.
- * Incorrect. Connections to other automations are made through automation calls, not Label/Jump To links.

Final Correct answer: B, D

Reference: Extracted and verified from Pega Robotics System Design and Implementation Guide, Using Labels and Jump To Blocks for Logical Flow Management section (Pega Robotics 19.1 and later).

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which two of the following tasks are not suitable for Pega Robotic Automation? (Choose Two)

- **A. Complex processes that require human decision management.**
- B. Processes that require access to multiple windows or applications.
- **C. Rarely occurring processes such as sending annual reports.**
- D. Rules-driven processes that users cannot easily perform in Pega Platform.
- E. Repetitive tasks that require manual work.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Pega Robotics System (Exact Extract & Context):

According to the Pega Robotics Automation Design and Implementation Guide:

"Robotic Automation is best suited for rule-based, repetitive, and structured tasks that do not require subjective judgment or complex decision-making." The guide further clarifies:

"Tasks that involve human decision-making, subjective evaluation, or business judgment are not suitable for automation through RPA, as these require contextual understanding and cognitive reasoning." It also specifies:

"Processes that occur infrequently, such as quarterly or annual events, are not ideal candidates for automation due to low execution frequency and limited ROI from automation development and maintenance." Therefore:

* Option A: Complex processes that require human decision management - # Not suitable, as they depend on human reasoning.

* Option D: Rarely occurring processes such as sending annual reports - # Not suitable, since they do not provide sufficient automation value or frequency.

* Options B, C, and E describe processes that are well-suited for Pega Robotics (they are repetitive, multi-application, or rules-driven).

Document References (Exact Extracts Source)

* Pega Robotics Automation Design and Implementation Guide - Identifying Suitable Tasks for Automation

* Pega Robotic Process Automation Studio Training Material - Process Selection and ROI Criteria

* Pega Certified Robotics System Architect Study Guide - Automation Best Practices Section Final Verified answer: A and D

NEW QUESTION # 18

You are testing an automation that retrieves customer data from an application based on a customer number.

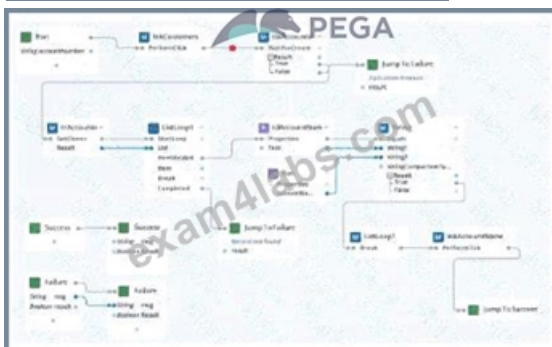
The automation fails and displays the following error:



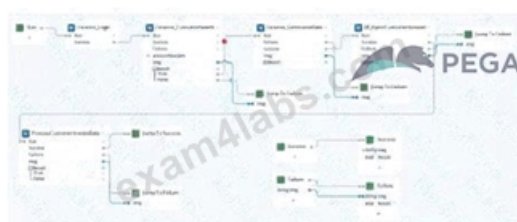
Which two automations show valid breakpoint placement for debugging this automation error? (Choose Two)



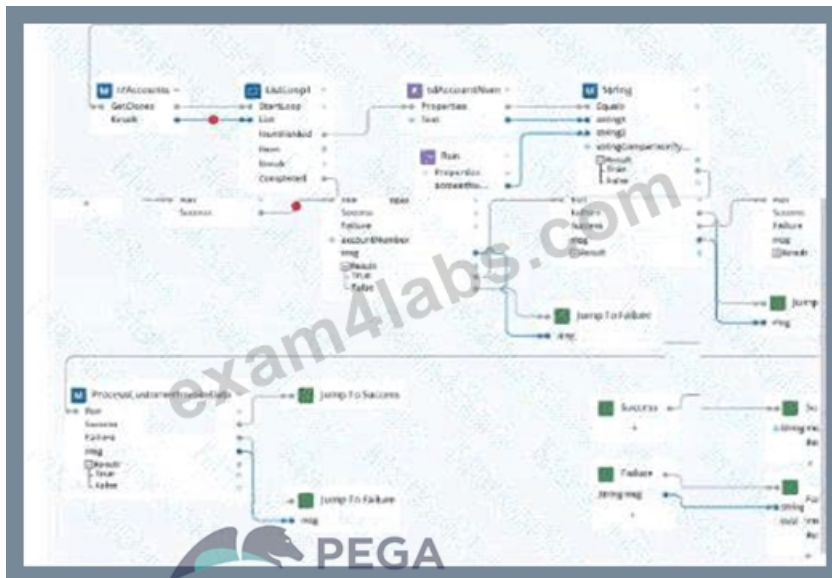
• A.



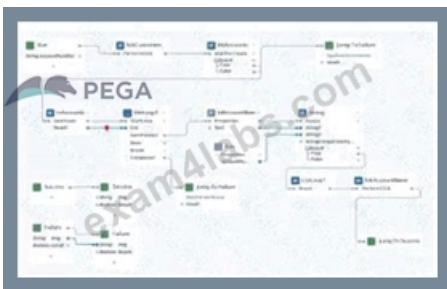
• B.



• C.



• D.



• E.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

To diagnose a failure occurring on a link from a control's Properties call to a String service's Equals(), you must place breakpoints on the event links immediately before the failing link so you can inspect the values being passed (for example, the account number) and confirm whether a null is being propagated.

Pega Robot Studio debugging guidance:

"Breakpoints can be set on event links to pause execution at specific steps in an automation. During a paused state, developers can inspect the values on connected data ports to determine whether null or unexpected values are being passed to the next step."

"Place breakpoints upstream of the failing event to verify the value retrieved from a control (for example, via a Properties call) before it is sent into a service method (such as Equals)."

* Option A shows a breakpoint on the event path feeding the Properties block and another just before the segment that calls Equals(). This allows you to stop exactly where the input to Equals(string2) would be evaluated and verify whether it is null.

* Option C also places a breakpoint directly on the event link leading into the Properties/Equals segment, which is the correct spot to pause and inspect the data value before the comparison occurs.

Options B, D, and E place breakpoints either too early (not reaching the Properties/Equals path yet) or on unrelated branches, which won't reliably expose the null value being passed into IStringService.Equals().

References: Pega Robotics System Design and Implementation Guide - Debugging Automations; placing breakpoints on event links; inspecting data values at paused breakpoints; tracing null values upstream from failing links.

NEW QUESTION # 19

our project for a customer service department contains a Windows form with a btnUpdateAccount button.

Users click btnUpdateAccount to automate the updates of other customer account systems at the end of the call. You create the UpdateAccount automation to ensure that the Windows form is still accessible after clicking the button.

Which option represents the UpdateAccount automation with this requirement?

• A.



• B.



• C.



• D.



Answer: C

Explanation:

* Pega Robotics Studio - Automation Design Concepts (Events and UI Responsiveness)

"Automations started from a Windows Form Click event run on the UI thread. To keep the form responsive, long-running work should be started by calling other automations asynchronously. When an automation is executed synchronously, the UI thread is blocked until the call completes. Executing the child automation asynchronously allows users to continue interacting with the form."

* Pega Robotics Studio - Calling Automations (Run method)

"The Run method includes a synchronous parameter.

True - the caller waits for completion (blocks the UI).

False - the automation starts asynchronously and control returns immediately to the caller (UI remains available).

Default follows the project setting."

* Pega Robotics Studio - Windows Form Controls (Avoid self-triggering)

"Invoking PerformClick from within an automation that is already handling the button's click should be avoided. It re-triggers the button click and can lead to reentrancy or recursion and does not improve UI responsiveness."

* Pega Robotics Studio - Message Dialogs

"Displaying a MessageDialog during processing is modal and prevents interaction with the form until the dialog is closed. Use only for completion or error notifications, not while long-running work is executing." Why Option B is correct:

* Option B starts from the btnUpdateAccount.Click event (so no self-trigger via PerformClick).

* It launches the downstream automations (UpdateBankerInsight and UpdatePegasFinance) using Run with the synchronous parameter set to False (asynchronous), which keeps the Windows form responsive and accessible to the user while updates run.

* It does not introduce a modal MessageBox before or during the updates (dialogs are only used for completion/notification), so it avoids blocking the UI.

Why the other options are not correct:

* Option A: Uses PerformClick on the button, which re-triggers the click and can lead to recursion without improving responsiveness.

* Option C: Inserts a MessageDialog during the middle of processing, which is modal and blocks the form

* Option D: Calls the update automations synchronously (or leaves them at the blocking default), which holds the UI thread until completion and makes the form inaccessible during the run.

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