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## Pegasystems PEGACPLSA23V1 Exam

Certified Pega Lead System Architecture (LSA) Exam 23

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## Pegasystems PEGACPLSA23V1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pega Platform Design Extended:Use App Studio for app development. Understand features of Prediction Studio and Admin Studio. Reuse relevant components efficiently. Grasp the basics of UX design, DX API, and Constellation. Design accessible and user-friendly experiences.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Data Model Design:</b> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Pega Platform Design:</b> 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Application Design:</b> 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>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Application Design Extended:</b> 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>

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## Pegasystems PEGACPLSA23V1 Actual Test Pdf, PEGACPLSA23V1 Real Exam Questions

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## Pegasystems Certified Pega Lead System Architecture (LSA) Exam 23 Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

### NEW QUESTION # 12

Which three of the following options come under security administration events while auditing your Pega application? (Choose Three)

- A. Changes to security authentication policies.
- B. Changes to dynamic system settings.
- C. Changes to attribute-based access control policies and policy conditions.
- D. Changes to report definition filters.
- E. Changes to operator records.

**Answer: A,C,E**

### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pega's security auditing, as taught in Pega Academy's Security Mission and the Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide, tracks administrative events that impact application security, such as changes to policies, access controls, and user records, to ensure compliance and traceability.

\* Option A (Correct): Changes to security authentication policies (e.g., SSO or LDAP configurations) are critical security administration events, as they affect user access. These are audited, per the Security Auditing module.

\* Option B (Incorrect): Changes to Dynamic System Settings (DSS) typically affect system behavior, not security directly, and are not standard security administration events, as noted in the System Configuration guidelines.

\* Option C (Correct): Changes to Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC) policies and conditions modify data access rules, making them significant security events that are audited, per the ABAC Configuration section of Pega Community.

\* Option D (Correct): Changes to operator records (e.g., updating roles or access groups) impact user permissions and are audited

as security administration events, as documented in the Operator Management module.

\* Option E (Incorrect): Changes to report definition filters affect reporting logic, not security, and are not typically audited as security events, per the Reporting Design module.

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Pega Academy: Security Mission (covers security auditing).

Pega Community: Security Auditing (details on audited events).

Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide (v23): Section on Security Design (emphasizes auditing security changes).

### NEW QUESTION # 13

The ABC trip planner company offers a variety of services, for example, hotel bookings, flight bookings, and train bookings, all on a single platform. All the services offered have their invoice processing managed by a dedicated team of accounting specialists from the XYZ financial accounting organization. Every booking made by a customer creates a "Booking" case, which manages the booking of the required service. An

"Invoice" case is also created for the verification and validation of all payments to the various stakeholders involved. For security reasons, the Invoice case contains limited information and cannot be a child case of Booking. Both are siblings that update each other. Which one of the following is the best possible solution to implement this requirement?

- A. Have a data object that connects both the sibling cases. Use a queue processor (Dedicated/Standard) to process the record for status updates. Update the security context while queuing with the appropriate access group to gain access to the sibling case.
- B. Have a data object that connects both the sibling cases. Use a Job Scheduler that runs every one minute to query records from the data object and update the sibling case as required.
- C. Have a data object that connects both the sibling cases. Use a queue processor (Dedicated/Standard) to process the record for status updates. Use the current operator access group context while queuing to update the case.
- D. Have a data object that connects both the sibling cases. Use a Job Scheduler that runs every one minute to query records from the data object and update the sibling case as required. Use system context to gain access to the sibling case.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pega's asynchronous processing capabilities, as taught in Pega Academy's Lead System Architect Mission and the Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide, include queue processors for efficient, event-driven processing of tasks. For sibling cases needing to update each other without a parent-child relationship, a queue processor is ideal for handling updates asynchronously while addressing security constraints.

\* Option A (Incorrect): Using a Job Scheduler to poll every minute is inefficient and resource-intensive, as it may process unnecessary updates. Additionally, using system context for case access bypasses security controls, which is not recommended for sensitive financial data, per the Security Design module.

\* Option B (Incorrect): Similar to Option A, a Job Scheduler polling every minute is suboptimal for real-time updates. It also lacks mention of security context, which is critical given the requirement for secure access to sibling cases, as noted in the Asynchronous Processing guidelines.

\* Option C (Correct): Using a queue processor (Dedicated or Standard) to process updates via a data object connecting the sibling cases is optimal. Queue processors handle event-driven updates efficiently, and updating the security context with the appropriate access group ensures secure access to the Invoice case. This aligns with Pega's best practices for asynchronous processing and security, as outlined in the Queue Processor module.

\* Option D (Incorrect): Using the current operator's access group for queuing risks insufficient permissions, as the operator may not have access to the Invoice case. Explicitly setting the security context (as in Option C) is necessary for secure cross-case updates, per the Security Design guidelines.

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Pega Academy: Lead System Architect Mission (covers queue processors and security context).

Pega Community: Queue Processor Configuration (details on event-driven processing).

Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide (v23): Section on Work Delegation and Asynchronous Processing (emphasizes queue processors for case updates).

### NEW QUESTION # 14

When do you use the load-datapage activity method?

- A. To initiate the loading of a data page

- B. To queue the data page for a default agent
- C. To run a connector asynchronously
- D. To refresh a data page

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 15

Which of the following setups most likely requires the use of a subreport?

- **A. Columns-Operator Name, Operator Division, Count of Purchase Requests created, one row for every operator excluding Purchase Requests being audited.**
- B. Columns-Operator Name, Operator Division, one row for every operator.
- C. Columns-Operator Name, Operator Division, Count of Purchase Requests created, one row for every operator.
- D. Columns-Operator Name, Count of Purchase Requests created, one row for every operator.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 16

What are the primary uses of the Rule Security Analyzer in Pega Platform? (Choose Two)

- **A. To identify potential security vulnerabilities in rules.**
- B. To optimize rule performance.
- **C. To identify rules that are not compliant with security guidelines.**
- D. To enforce coding standards.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The Rule Security Analyzer in Pega, as described in Pega Academy's Security Mission and the Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide, is a tool designed to enhance application security by analyzing rules for compliance and vulnerabilities, ensuring adherence to security best practices.

\* Option A (Incorrect): The Rule Security Analyzer does not optimize rule performance. Performance optimization is handled by tools like the Performance Analyzer (PAL), per the Performance Troubleshooting module.

\* Option B (Incorrect): Enforcing coding standards is managed by guardrail warnings and compliance scores, not the Rule Security Analyzer, which focuses on security-specific issues, as noted in the Application Development guidelines.

\* Option C (Correct): The Rule Security Analyzer identifies rules that do not comply with Pega's security guidelines, such as improper access controls or exposed sensitive data. This is a primary use, as documented in the Rule Security Analyzer section of Pega Community.

\* Option D (Correct): The tool detects potential security vulnerabilities, such as rules with overly permissive privileges or hardcoded credentials, helping to mitigate risks. This is a core function, per the Security Design module.

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Pega Academy: Security Mission (covers Rule Security Analyzer).

Pega Community: Rule Security Analyzer (details on compliance and vulnerability checks).

Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide (v23): Section on Security Design (emphasizes security analysis tools).

#### NEW QUESTION # 17

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