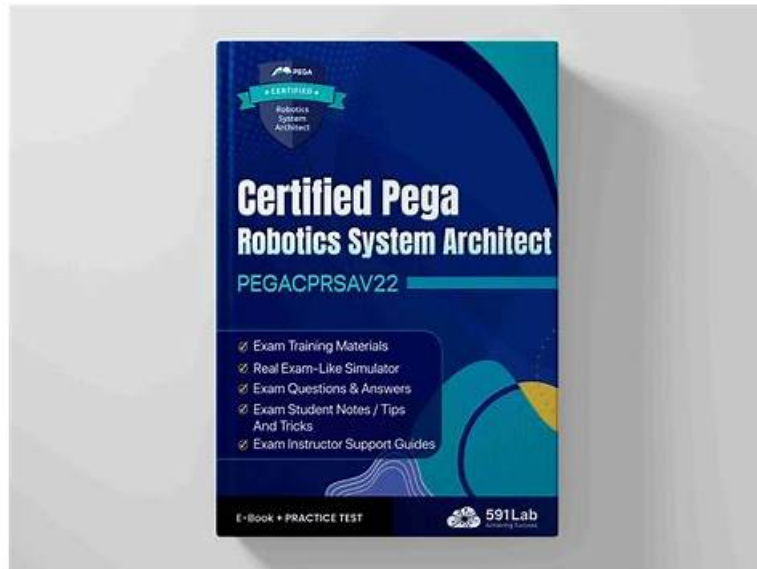


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To qualify for the PEGACPRSA22V1 Certification Exam, candidates must have a strong understanding of Pega Robotic Automation, including its architecture, components, and features. They should also have experience in designing and developing automation solutions using Pega Robotic Automation tools and techniques. In addition, candidates should have experience in implementing and maintaining Pega Robotic Automation solutions in a production environment. Overall, the PEGACPRSA22V1 certification exam is an excellent way for professionals to validate their skills and knowledge in this critical area of digital process automation.

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Pegasystems PEGACPRSA22V1 exam is a certification exam designed for individuals who want to become certified Pega Robotics System Architects. Certified Pega Robotics System Architect 22 certification exam measures the candidate's skills and knowledge in designing and developing Pega Robotics solutions. PEGACPRSA22V1 Exam Tests the candidate's ability to implement the Pega Robotics platform in real-world scenarios, including designing and developing automation solutions, creating and configuring runtime components, and deploying and managing robotic processes.

Pegasystems Certified Pega Robotics System Architect 22 Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

Unattended automations, when run, follow a basic process flow. Arrange the following steps in the order in which unattended automation topic processes a case.

Unattended automation processes

- Performs the specified automation task.
- Sends the updated data, the assignment, and confirmation back to the case.
- Retrieves the next assignment from the queue.
- Obtains the case data that is associated with the assignment.
- Retrieves the assignment from the queue.

Answer:

Explanation:

Unattended automation processes

- Retrieves the assignment from the queue.
- Obtains the case data that is associated with the assignment.
- Performs the specified automation task.
- Sends the updated data, the assignment, and confirmation back to the case.
- Retrieves the next assignment from the queue.

Explanation:

Retrieves the assignment from the queue.

Obtains the case data that is associated with the assignment.

Performs the specified automation task.

Sends the updated data, the assignment, and confirmation back to the case.

Retrieves the next assignment from the queue.

Unattended automations (also known as Robotic Process Automation (RPA)) are designed to work without human intervention.

These automations process assignments or cases that are queued by Pega Platform and retrieved by robots through the Pega Robot Manager service.

According to the Pega Robotics System Design and Implementation Guide, in the section "Unattended Automation Workflow and Queue Processing", the following sequence defines how an unattended robot processes a work item:

"1. The robot retrieves an assignment from the work queue managed by Pega Robot Manager.

2. The robot then requests the case data associated with the assignment, which contains the necessary contextual information.

3. The robot performs the defined automation tasks within the target applications using the case data as input.

4. Upon completion, the robot updates the case, returns the assignment results, and confirms the completion to Pega Platform.

5. The robot then retrieves the next available assignment from the queue to continue processing." Detailed Step Reasoning:

* Retrieves the assignment from the queue - The robot begins by pulling a new assignment from the Pega Platform work queue through the Robot Manager interface.

* Obtains the case data that is associated with the assignment - After assignment retrieval, the robot obtains the case data (for example, customer details or transaction info) from the platform.

* Performs the specified automation task - The robot executes the defined automation using the fetched data, interacting with the necessary enterprise applications.

* Sends the updated data, the assignment, and confirmation back to the case - Once the task is complete, the robot posts the results

and completion confirmation back to Pega Platform.

- * Retrieves the next assignment from the queue - The cycle repeats as the robot moves to the next queued case or assignment.

This structured loop ensures consistent, unattended case handling by robotic workers, maintaining synchronization between Pega Platform and the robotic runtime environment.

Final Correct Order:

- * Retrieves the assignment from the queue.
- * Obtains the case data that is associated with the assignment.
- * Performs the specified automation task.
- * Sends the updated data, the assignment, and confirmation back to the case.
- * Retrieves the next assignment from the queue.

Reference: Extracted and verified from Pega Robotics System Design and Implementation Guide, Unattended Automations - Queue Processing and Workflow Lifecycle section (Pega Robotics 19.1 and later).

NEW QUESTION # 54

A service request manager, who responds to 1000 active service tickets per week, receives a ticket for new account creation. This ticket has been marked as the highest priority and contains all the necessary details for an account creation.

The manager creates an activity and assigns all the context values with appropriate values.

Which two activity methods of the account creation ticket can be used to close the ticket within priority?

(Choose two.)

- A. StartNowAndWait
- B. StartNow
- C. StartAndWait
- D. Start

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 55

While interrogating a web application, you discover a hidden menu item: AddressType. The AddressType menu item activates when the pointer hovers over the control, and the menu displays a drop-down list.

Which two options can you use to interrogate this hidden drop-down list control? (Choose Two)

- A. Use the Delay option on the Interrogation Form.
- B. On the Application tab, click the Virtual Controls tab.
- C. On the Interrogation Form, select Select Element.
- D. On the Web Controls tab, select the page, and then click List Web Controls.
- E. In the Interrogation Form dialog box, select HTML Table Editor.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Pega Robotics System Exact Extract:

During interrogation of web applications, developers often encounter dynamic or hidden controls - such as drop-down menus or hover-triggered lists - that do not immediately appear on the page.

To successfully interrogate these elements, Pega Robot Studio provides two essential tools:

- * The Delay option on the Interrogation Form, which allows the developer time to trigger the hidden control before capture.
- * The Select Element option, which enables precise selection of an element directly from the DOM, even if it is not immediately visible.

According to the Pega Robotics System Design and Implementation Guide, section "Interrogating Dynamic and Hidden Web Controls":

"When interrogating hidden or dynamically rendered controls:

- * Use the Delay option on the Interrogation Form to give yourself time to hover over or activate a hidden control before Robot Studio attempts to capture it.
- * Use the Select Element option to manually highlight and select a control from the web application's DOM, even when it is displayed only after an interaction such as mouse hover. These methods are particularly effective for controls that expand or render asynchronously, such as drop-down menus or tooltip-triggered elements." Detailed Step Reasoning:
- * C. Use the Delay option on the Interrogation Form.
- * Correct.
- * The Delay setting pauses the interrogation process for a specified number of seconds, allowing you to hover over the hidden

element (e.g., AddressType menu) and make it visible before capture.

* Once the menu appears, Pega Robot Studio can detect and interrogate it.

* D. On the Interrogation Form, select Select Element.

* Correct.

* The Select Element tool allows manual selection of an element directly from the web page's HTML DOM structure.

* This is especially useful for hidden or dynamically rendered elements like the AddressType dropdown that may not be visible until hovered over.

Incorrect Options Explained:

* A. In the Interrogation Form dialog box, select HTML Table Editor.

* Incorrect.

* The HTML Table Editor is used to inspect and modify HTML table-based controls (grid or table structures), not dynamic menus.

* B. On the Web Controls tab, select the page, and then click List Web Controls.

* Incorrect.

* The List Web Controls option lists already recognized controls in the DOM but cannot reveal or capture hidden dynamic elements.

* E. On the Application tab, click the Virtual Controls tab.

* Incorrect.

* Virtual Controls are used for defining custom controls when the default adapter cannot identify one, not for capturing hidden menu elements.

Final Correct answer:

C). Use the Delay option on the Interrogation Form.

D). On the Interrogation Form, select Select Element.

Reference: Extracted and verified from Pega Robotics System Design and Implementation Guide, Interrogating Dynamic, Hidden, and Hover-Activated Controls section (Pega Robotics 19.1 and later).

NEW QUESTION # 56

Pega Robot Studio provides five rules on how to differentiate between cloneable application objects when using key assignments in automations. The first rule states that an event creates the instance to set the context of a cloneable object. The remaining four rules state the requirements for a key assignment.

In the Answer Area, determine if each rule description requires a key assignment.

Rule Description	Key Assignment Required?
An event from Child Context to Parent Context	<input type="checkbox"/> Requires a key assignment <input type="checkbox"/> Does not require a key assignment
An event from Parent Context to Child Context	<input type="checkbox"/> Requires a key assignment <input type="checkbox"/> Does not require a key assignment
Logic within the same context	<input type="checkbox"/> Requires a key assignment <input type="checkbox"/> Does not require a key assignment
An event from No Context to a Context	<input type="checkbox"/> Requires a key assignment <input type="checkbox"/> Does not require a key assignment

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

Rule Description

PEGA

Key Assignment Required?

An event from Child Context to Parent Context

Requires a key assignment
Does not require a key assignment

An event from Parent Context to Child Context

Requires a key assignment
Does not require a key assignment

Logic within the same context

Requires a key assignment
Does not require a key assignment

An event from No Context to a Context

Requires a key assignment
Does not require a key assignment

Answer Area

Rule Description

Key Assignment Required?

An event from Child Context to Parent Context

Requires a key assignment
Requires a key assignment
Does not require a key assignment

An event from Parent Context to Child Context

Does not require a key assignment
Requires a key assignment
Does not require a key assignment

Logic within the same context

Requires a key assignment
Requires a key assignment
Does not require a key assignment

An event from No Context to a Context

Does not require a key assignment
Requires a key assignment
Does not require a key assignment

NEW QUESTION # 57

You are designing an attended project for a banking customer. This project requires you to add new customers from an application to a combo box in a custom user surface.

Which steps do you take to gain access to the methods of the combo box items within an automation?

- A. Select the combo box in a design form of the user interface to open the Select action window.
- B. Open the Globals tab, filter for the method that you want to access, and then drag the method to the design surface.
- C. Drag the combo box to the automation surface to open the Select action dialog box, and then filter for the method that you want to access.
- D. Select the combo box in the Palette tab of an automation, and then filter for the method that you want to access in the properties grid.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Pega Robotics System Exact Extract:

When working with UI controls such as combo boxes in a custom user interface (Windows form or User Interaction form), you can expose their methods and events by dragging the control from the Palette or Object Explorer to the automation design surface.

According to the Pega Robotics System Design and Implementation Guide, section "Accessing Control Methods and Properties in Automations":

"To access a control's methods or events in an automation, drag the control (such as a combo box or text box) from the Object Explorer or Palette to the automation surface.

The Select Action dialog box appears, allowing you to filter and choose the specific method or event (for example, AddItem, RemoveItem, or Clear)." Detailed Reasoning:

- * A. Drag the combo box to the automation surface... - Correct. This opens the Select Action dialog, exposing all available methods and events for that control.
 - * B. Open the Globals tab... - Incorrect. The combo box methods are not global; they belong to a specific UI form.
 - * C. Select the combo box in a design form... - Incorrect. This action edits UI layout, not automation logic.
 - * D. Select the combo box in the Palette tab... - Incorrect. The properties grid shows attributes, not callable methods.
- Reference: Extracted and verified from Pega Robotics System Design and Implementation Guide, Using Control Methods and Events in Automations section (Pega Robotics 19.1 and later).

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- [illegible]