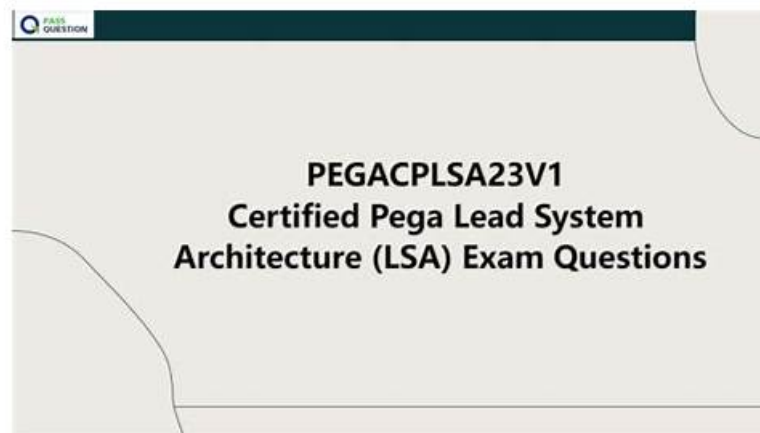


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2025 100% Free PEGACPLSA23V1 –High Pass-Rate 100% Free Quiz | Certified Pega Lead System Architecture (LSA) Exam 23 Exam Lab Questions

This is a simple and portable document of real Pegasystems PEGACPLSA23V1 Exam Questions. It contains actual Pegasystems PEGACPLSA23V1 exam questions and answers and can be helpful for quick revision or for studying on the go. It is also printable so you can easily study on a hard copy of the pdf having a break from staring.

Pegasystems PEGACPLSA23V1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• Deployment and Testing Design: Follow best practices for production deployment. Plan and build CI • CD pipelines. Design testing strategies and use automation to maintain quality. Track and assess release performance effectively.
Topic 3	• 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.

Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.
Topic 6	• 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.

Pegasystems Certified Pega Lead System Architecture (LSA) Exam 23 Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

How do you implement polymorphism when defining a data relationship field type during data modelling?

- A. Map a field type to a class at design-time and allow its actual type to be determined by Direct inheritance at runtime.
- B. Map a field type to a concrete class at design-time and allow its actual type to be determined at run- time.
- C. Map a field type to a class at design-time and allow its actual type to be determined by Direct inheritance at runtime.
- D. Map a field type to a class at design-time and allow its actual type to be determined by Pattern inheritance at run-time

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 34

In a Human Resources application, the employee annual salary and salary currency code is confidential. Using the attribute-based access control (ABAC) PropertyRead action, both the property values are masked on the UI screen.

Which two of the following statements are correct about masking annual salary and salary currency code information? (Choose two)

- A. Encrypted properties show a masked value, if referenced in a report.
- B. Encrypted properties are displayed on the Clipboard tool and values are unmasked.
- C. Encrypted properties are not displayed on the Clipboard tool.
- D. Encrypted properties show the unmasked value, if referenced in a report.

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 35

You are leading a team to develop a Pega application with Pega Financial Industry Foundation. You are tasked with adding a mandatory waiting period in the loan process, where the status of a child process dictates the next stage. Your team is debating whether to use a Wait shape or a service-level agreement for this requirement. Identify two scenarios where a Wait shape is the simpler choice. (Choose Two)

- A. The Wait shape facilitates the assignment creation and routing based on the status of child process.
- B. The Wait shape in the Pega Platform provides a straightforward configuration for automatic bypass locking.
- C. The Wait shape in Pega Platform offers a straightforward configuration for waiting based on the case status.
- D. The Wait shape facilitates manually advancing past the waiting point before the designated time.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pega's flow processing capabilities, as outlined in Pega Academy's Case Design Mission and the Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide, include the Wait shape and service-level agreements (SLAs) for managing process pauses. The Wait shape

is simpler for scenarios requiring straightforward status-based or manual control.

* Option A (Correct): The Wait shape allows manual advancement past the waiting point (e.g., via a user action or flow action), making it simpler than SLAs, which are time-based and less flexible for manual overrides. This is documented in the Wait Shape Configuration section of Pega Community.

* Option B (Incorrect): The Wait shape does not provide automatic bypass locking. Locking is managed separately (e.g., via case or data instance locks), and Wait shapes focus on flow control, not locking, per the Locking Mechanisms module.

* Option C (Correct): The Wait shape offers a straightforward configuration for pausing a flow based on case status (e.g., waiting for a child case to reach "Resolved"). This is simpler than configuring SLAs with complex conditions, as noted in the Flow Processing guidelines.

* Option D (Incorrect): The Wait shape does not facilitate assignment creation or routing. These are managed by Assignment shapes or routing utilities, not Wait shapes, per the Work Delegation module.

:

Pega Academy: Case Design Mission (covers Wait shape and SLAs).

Pega Community: Wait Shape Configuration (details on status-based waiting).

Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide (v23): Section on Work Delegation and Asynchronous Processing (emphasizes Wait shape simplicity).

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which two of the following routing activities leverage the @pickBalancedOperator() function?
(Choose Two)

- A. ToLeveledGroup
- B. ToWorkGroup
- C. ToSkilledGroup
- D. ToSkilledWorkbasket

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 37

The test coverage report in Pega Platform helps to determine the number of rules covered during a test cycle.

It is viewable at the application and user level. Which of the following statements describes the difference between these two levels?

- A. The application level encompasses details of testing conducted with APIs, while the user level is specific to testing that the user performs.
- B. The application level includes rules created at the enterprise application layer, while the user level involves rules created at the implementation layer.
- C. The application level includes the details of testing performed by all users in that session, while the user level pertains only to the user who initiated the testing session.
- D. The application level focuses on rules created at the application ruleset level, while the user level focuses on rules created in branch rulesets.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pega's test coverage reports, as described in Pega Academy's Testing Mission and the Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide, provide insights into rule execution during testing, available at both application and user levels. The distinction lies in the scope of the testing session.

* Option A (Incorrect): The test coverage report does not differentiate based on ruleset types (application vs. branch rulesets). It tracks rule execution regardless of where rules reside, per the Test Coverage module.

* Option B (Correct): The application-level report aggregates test coverage for all users in a session, providing a comprehensive view of rule execution across the application. The user-level report is specific to the individual user who initiated the testing session, focusing on their actions. This is explicitly stated in the Test Coverage Reports section of Pega Community.

* Option C (Incorrect): Test coverage reports do not distinguish between API-based and user-based testing. They track rule execution regardless of the testing method, as clarified in the Testing Framework module.

* Option D (Incorrect): The report does not differentiate based on enterprise vs. implementation layers.

Coverage is based on rule execution within the application context, not class hierarchy, per the Test Coverage guidelines.

:

Pega Academy: Testing Mission (covers test coverage reports).

Pega Certified Lead System Architect Study Guide (v23): Section on Deployment and Testing(emphasizes testing metrics).

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