Pega Revature Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

1. What is the role of a Pega work object?

- **A. To encapsulate bugs in an application**
- **B. It is an instance of a case type that encapsulates data and actions related to a business process**
- **C. To store user preferences**
- **D. To manage application performance**

2. Which statement demonstrates a well-written specification?

- **A. Reduce time needed for time-off approvals from three weeks to one.**
- **B. User passwords shall be encrypted using AES-256 encryption.**
- **C. If the complainant type is "Provider," then provider information must be populated during the Triage Stage in the Basic Research Step.**
- **D. The product catalog should be easy to navigate.**

3. Adding instructions to a step is typically done where?

- **A. At the end of the step**
- **B. In the beginning of the step**
- **C. As a separate note**
- **D. Only if needed**

4. What term describes a function used in an application for calculations or data manipulation?

- **A. Performance**
- **B. Functional**
- **C. Non-functional**
- **D. Traceability**

5. What is the focus area for Lead System Architects while designing application architecture?

- **A. To develop new technologies**
- **B. To ensure compliance with guardrails**
- **C. To create user-friendly interfaces**
- **D. To maximize revenue generation**

6. What is the role of predefined functions in Pega?

A. To establish user access permissions

B. To streamline application development through reusability

C. To manage real-time data analytics

D. To enhance decision-making strategies

7. In an application workflow, what does a deadline milestone signify?

A. The date by which a task must be started

B. The ultimate due date for task completion

C. When a task is approved or rejected

D. The time allocated for a case to be processed

8. What process is followed to call the correct rule during case processing?

A. Rule tracking

B. Rule resolution

C. Rule management

D. Rule validation

9. Which requirement type applies across the enterprise in Pega?

A. Business rule

B. Change Control

C. Enterprise Standard

D. Functional

10. Lead System Architects are responsible for which of the following?

A. Unit testing application elements

B. Directing technical efforts on a project

C. Performing market analysis

D. Conducting user feedback sessions

Answers

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. B

Explanations

1. What is the role of a Pega work object?

A. To encapsulate bugs in an application

B. It is an instance of a case type that encapsulates data and actions related to a business process

C. To store user preferences

D. To manage application performance

The role of a Pega work object is to act as an instance of a case type, encapsulating both data and the actions related to a business process. Work objects represent work that needs to be done and can be viewed as a container for everything necessary to complete a specific business task or process. This includes the relevant information, such as customer details, tasks to be performed, and various state changes that the case undergoes throughout its lifecycle. The encapsulation of data is essential because it allows for clear management and tracking within the context of a specific case. This ensures that all related data and actions can be organized and accessed efficiently, leading to improved workflow management and clearer insights into the progress of business processes. The other options do not accurately define the primary function of a work object. While bugs can be associated with application performance, user preferences might be stored separately, and performance management refers to different aspects of application optimization rather than the specific role of work objects.

2. Which statement demonstrates a well-written specification?

A. Reduce time needed for time-off approvals from three weeks to one.

B. User passwords shall be encrypted using AES-256 encryption.

C. If the complainant type is "Provider," then provider information must be populated during the Triage Stage in the Basic Research Step.

D. The product catalog should be easy to navigate.

Choosing the statement that demonstrates a well-written specification involves identifying clarity, specificity, and measurable criteria. The statement regarding the population of provider information during the Triage Stage for "Provider" complaints is a well-defined requirement. It specifies a condition—when the complainant type is "Provider"—and dictates a clear action that must take place—populating provider information. This level of detail leaves little room for ambiguity and provides a precise guideline for developers and stakeholders to follow. Well-written specifications should have clear conditions and expected actions, making it easier to implement and test in the development process. In contrast, the other options lack this level of specificity or measurability. For instance, improving time-off approvals doesn't define how that reduction will be achieved or what constitutes "time-off approvals," and while encryption and navigation might be important, they do not provide actionable insights on how to implement those requirements effectively.

3. Adding instructions to a step is typically done where?

A. At the end of the step

B. In the beginning of the step

C. As a separate note

D. Only if needed

Adding instructions to a step is typically done at the beginning of the step to provide clear guidance on what the step entails and how it should be executed. This placement ensures that users have the necessary context and understanding right from the outset. By positioning the instructions at the beginning, you make it easier for users to grasp the intent and requirements of the step before they engage with any actions or decisions that need to be made. This proactive approach enhances usability and helps streamline processes within the application. Other contexts, such as placing instructions at the end or as separate notes, may create confusion or disrupt the flow of the task, as users might miss essential guidance crucial for successfully completing the step. Adding instructions only when needed could lead to inconsistencies in the process, as users would not have uniform guidance for every step, potentially leading to errors or misunderstandings.

4. What term describes a function used in an application for calculations or data manipulation?

A. Performance

B. Functional

C. Non-functional

D. Traceability

The term that describes a function used in an application for calculations or data manipulation is "functional." In software development and design, functional requirements refer to the specific behaviors or functions of a system, detailing what the system should do, including calculations, data manipulation, and interactions with users or other systems. These requirements are essential for defining the capabilities of an application, guiding developers in creating features that fulfill user needs. The other terms relate to different aspects of software engineering. Performance refers to the efficiency and speed of the application, which affects how well functional features operate but is not itself a function. Non-functional refers to attributes like reliability, usability, and scalability, which describe how the system performs under various conditions but do not directly involve the calculations or manipulations themselves. Traceability relates to the ability to link requirements throughout the development process, ensuring that the resulting system meets initial specifications, but it does not describe the functions themselves. Thus, functional is the appropriate term for describing the core functionalities involved in calculations or data manipulation.

5. What is the focus area for Lead System Architects while designing application architecture?

A. To develop new technologies

B. To ensure compliance with guardrails

C. To create user-friendly interfaces

D. To maximize revenue generation

The focus area for Lead System Architects while designing application architecture is to ensure compliance with guardrails. Guardrails in Pega are best practices and design principles that guide developers to create applications that are scalable, maintainable, and efficient. By adhering to these guardrails, architects help ensure that the applications are built on a solid foundation, preventing costly rework and ensuring that the application aligns with Pega's standards. Compliance with guardrails supports the overall quality and longevity of the application, enabling teams to build solutions that can evolve over time without incurring technical debt. The other options, while they may seem relevant in different contexts, do not represent the primary focus of a Lead System Architect. Developing new technologies is often more about innovation rather than the architectural design specifically. Creating user-friendly interfaces is crucial for user experience but falls under the purview of design roles rather than architecture. Maximizing revenue generation is often a business goal rather than a technical focus area for architects, unless it directly relates to the structural integrity and sustainability of the applications being built.

6. What is the role of predefined functions in Pega?

A. To establish user access permissions

B. To streamline application development through reusability

C. To manage real-time data analytics

D. To enhance decision-making strategies

Predefined functions in Pega serve the important role of streamlining application development through reusability. These functions are pre-built pieces of functionality that developers can use in their applications without having to write code from scratch. By leveraging these predefined functions, developers can save time and effort, ultimately speeding up the application development process and ensuring consistency across different parts of the application. The use of predefined functions allows developers to focus on higher-level design and business logic instead of getting bogged down in low-level implementation details. This reusability promotes best practices and enhances maintainability and scalability since changes made to a predefined function will automatically propagate to all instances where it is used. Overall, this contributes to more efficient workflow management and improved application performance, making it a fundamental concept in Pega's approach to application development.

7. In an application workflow, what does a deadline milestone signify?

A. The date by which a task must be started

B. The ultimate due date for task completion

C. When a task is approved or rejected

D. The time allocated for a case to be processed

A deadline milestone is an important component within an application workflow that indicates the ultimate due date for task completion. This serves as a critical point for project management, ensuring that all involved parties are aware of the final time frame in which the task must be completed. By establishing a clear deadline, teams can prioritize their work efficiently and make any necessary adjustments to stay on track. Establishing an ultimate due date helps in managing resources effectively, allowing teams to align their efforts towards meeting milestones, and facilitates communication about the timeline. Understanding that it's the last possible moment for task completion ensures accountability and can also trigger follow-ups or escalations if progress is stalling as the deadline approaches. In contrast, other options focus on different aspects of task management, such as starting timelines, approval statuses, and processing times, which do not specifically capture the significance of a milestone deadline in the same way.

8. What process is followed to call the correct rule during case processing?

A. Rule tracking

B. Rule resolution

C. Rule management

D. Rule validation

In the context of case processing within Pega, the correct term used to describe the method of determining and calling the appropriate rule is rule resolution. This is a vital part of how the Pega platform functions, enabling it to dynamically identify the most suitable rule based on various factors such as the context of the task, the data available, and the developer-defined conditions. Rule resolution operates by examining the properties of the case at hand—like its type, circumstances, and relevant parameters—to establish the most applicable rule from the available set. The Pega system has a sophisticated algorithm that considers rule specificity, applicability, versioning, and inheritance among rules, ensuring the optimal choice is made for each case. This process allows for efficient and effective case handling, providing the flexibility that Pega is known for in addressing business needs. While other processes like rule tracking, rule management, and rule validation play important roles in the broader framework of Pega, they do not specifically encapsulate the approach used to select and execute the correct rule during case processing. Rule tracking relates to observing and analyzing how rules operate in practice, rule management pertains to overseeing and maintaining the rules themselves, and rule validation deals with ensuring rules meet defined criteria and standards. Each of these contributes valuable functionalities

9. Which requirement type applies across the enterprise in Pega?

A. Business rule

B. Change Control

C. Enterprise Standard

D. Functional

The correct answer highlights the significance of "Enterprise Standard" as a requirement type that applies comprehensively across an organization in Pega. Enterprise Standards are essential for ensuring consistency and uniformity in processes, practices, and systems throughout the enterprise. These standards help in defining best practices, compliance guidelines, and procedures that need to be adhered to by all departments or units within the organization. By establishing Enterprise Standards, organizations can enhance collaboration, reduce discrepancies, and ensure that all parts of the enterprise are aligned with the overall business strategy. It also facilitates easier governance and monitoring, as these standards serve as a common reference point for evaluating operations across different areas. In contrast, the other requirement types may have more limited application or focus primarily on specific aspects of business needs or rules rather than overarching organizational requirements. For instance, business rules usually dictate decision-making criteria within specific cases or operations, while change control addresses processes for managing changes within the system, and functional requirements specifically detail the functionality needed from an application in terms of user needs. Hence, "Enterprise Standard" appropriately reflects the comprehensive scope necessary to guide enterprise-wide practices and policies.

10. Lead System Architects are responsible for which of the following?

A. Unit testing application elements

B. Directing technical efforts on a project

C. Performing market analysis

D. Conducting user feedback sessions

Lead System Architects play a crucial role in directing technical efforts on a project. This position involves overseeing the design and implementation of complex systems, ensuring that architecture aligns with business goals, and guiding development teams in best practices. By directing technical initiatives, Lead System Architects ensure that the project maintains its architectural integrity and adheres to Pega's standards. This individual typically collaborates closely with various teams, including business analysts, developers, and operational stakeholders, to align technical solutions with business needs. Their broad understanding of both the technical and strategic aspects of the project makes them essential in steering the project toward successful completion, while also addressing any technical challenges that may arise. In contrast, other responsibilities such as unit testing application elements or conducting market analysis do not fall under the primary purview of a Lead System Architect. Unit testing is usually the responsibility of developers or quality assurance teams, while market analysis is typically handled by product managers or marketing professionals. Similarly, conducting user feedback sessions primarily involves user experience researchers or product owners rather than the Lead System Architect.