

Pega SAE Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which condition is necessary to move a candidate's application to the next stage?**
 - A. A technical score above 50**
 - B. At least one skill score above 40**
 - C. A score higher than 60**
 - D. A feedback confirmation**
- 2. If an existing data type only partially meets your needs, what can you do?**
 - A. You can delete the existing type and create a new one**
 - B. You can modify it directly without creating a new type**
 - C. You can extend the existing data type to add more properties**
 - D. You can convert it to a different type**
- 3. What is a characteristic of a declare expression in a declarative network scenario?**
 - A. It updates values only once**
 - B. It allows for real-time calculations**
 - C. It uses target values from other expressions for calculations**
 - D. It simplifies data transformations**
- 4. In an application containing the property reference .Customer.Assets(3), what is the property type of .Assets(3)?**
 - A. Value List**
 - B. Page**
 - C. Page List**
 - D. Page Group**
- 5. What does a goal milestone in a service level represent?**
 - A. The amount of time allowed for a user to advance a case**
 - B. The amount of time in which the case should be completed**
 - C. The time allowed before case auto-advancement**
 - D. The amount of time in which the step must be completed**

6. Which two options can be used when integrating with an external database in Pega 7?

- A. Database Table Class Mapping tool; HTTP connector**
- B. Database Table Class Mapping tool; SQL connector**
- C. REST API; SOAP connector**
- D. SQL interface; Data flow**

7. What is one of the primary purposes of a data transform in Pega?

- A. To store data obtained from a SQL query on a clipboard page**
- B. To perform calculations on numerical data**
- C. To set property values on a given page**
- D. To define the layout of user interfaces**

8. When switching an application to use a warmer color scheme, which two rules must be modified? (Select two)

- A. Flow action rule**
- B. Section rule**
- C. Skin rule**
- D. Application rule**

9. When referring to data on pyWorkPage, what must be specified?

- A. The user session**
- B. The class of pyWorkPage**
- C. The type of data**
- D. The current thread**

10. Which of the following is an example of an escalation action in a service level agreement?

- A. A request is rejected after the deadline**
- B. An email is sent to the assignee's manager**
- C. A manager reassigns a task when the deadline expires**
- D. The assignment urgency increases**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which condition is necessary to move a candidate's application to the next stage?

- A. A technical score above 50**
- B. At least one skill score above 40**
- C. A score higher than 60**
- D. A feedback confirmation**

The condition that requires a score higher than 60 is significant because it establishes a clear threshold for moving a candidate's application to the next stage. This criterion often reflects a predefined standard of competency or capability deemed necessary for progression. In various assessment contexts, such objective measures help to ensure that only those candidates who demonstrate sufficient proficiency or aptitude can advance, thereby maintaining the integrity and quality of the selection process. While other options suggest different scoring metrics or criteria, they lack the clarity or robustness of the established score that definitively marks a candidate as ready to progress. A score higher than 60 often implies that the candidate has met or exceeded the expected level of performance in critical areas, which is crucial for ensuring that they have the skills and qualifications necessary for the role or next stage.

2. If an existing data type only partially meets your needs, what can you do?

- A. You can delete the existing type and create a new one**
- B. You can modify it directly without creating a new type**
- C. You can extend the existing data type to add more properties**
- D. You can convert it to a different type**

When an existing data type only partially meets your needs, extending that data type to add more properties is a practical and efficient approach. This method allows you to leverage the existing structure and functionality of the original data type while enhancing it to meet your specific requirements. By extending the data type, you maintain the core characteristics and relationships that are already established, which reduces redundancy and helps to maintain data integrity. Moreover, this practice aligns with concepts of object-oriented design and reusability, where existing frameworks are built upon rather than starting from scratch. This can lead to a more streamlined and manageable codebase, as you are building additional features on a solid foundation. Creating a new data type from scratch or modifying the existing one directly may lead to inconsistencies or the loss of valuable existing properties. Converting it to a different type could also compromise the data's integrity or intended functionality, making extending the existing data type the most effective option to enhance its capabilities without disrupting its original purpose.

3. What is a characteristic of a declare expression in a declarative network scenario?

- A. It updates values only once**
- B. It allows for real-time calculations**
- C. It uses target values from other expressions for calculations**
- D. It simplifies data transformations**

A declare expression in a declarative network scenario is primarily characterized by its ability to use target values from other expressions for calculations. This means that it can dynamically access and incorporate values from different parts of the application or system, allowing it to re-evaluate and update values as underlying data changes. This dynamic nature is crucial in ensuring that the data in the application remains accurate and up-to-date without requiring manual interventions. In a declarative network, the declare expression acts upon changes in its dependencies, making it an efficient way to manage data consistency across the application. The resulting calculations leverage related data from various sources, enabling more complex and relevant updates. In contrast, options related to the frequency of updates, real-time calculation capabilities, and data transformation simplifications do not accurately capture the core functionality of declare expressions. While they might describe important aspects of different data processing mechanisms or features, they do not define the fundamental characteristic that is at the heart of declare expressions within a declarative network.

4. In an application containing the property reference `.Customer.Assets(3)`, what is the property type of `.Assets(3)`?

- A. Value List**
- B. Page**
- C. Page List**
- D. Page Group**

The correct choice, Page List, reflects the fact that `.Assets` is a collection of pages that represent multiple Asset entities associated with a Customer. In Pega, when a property is defined as a List, it indicates that it can contain multiple entries, each represented as a separate page. In this context, the notation `.Assets(3)` refers to the fourth element within the list (indexing starts at 0 in Pega), and the use of parentheses indicates that you are accessing a specific entry in this collection. Each entry or page within the Page List can hold its own set of properties, allowing for structured data representation that can accommodate various attributes for each asset. This choice is supported by the nature of lists in Pega, where lists allow for multiple related items to be organized efficiently. The term "Page List" specifically denotes that each item in the list is a distinct Page object, which can have its own properties and values. Understanding this distinction is critical for correctly utilizing data models in Pega applications.

5. What does a goal milestone in a service level represent?

- A. The amount of time allowed for a user to advance a case
- B. The amount of time in which the case should be completed**
- C. The time allowed before case auto-advancement
- D. The amount of time in which the step must be completed

A goal milestone in a service level represents the amount of time in which the case should be completed. This concept ensures that there is a defined timeframe for the completion of a case, which helps manage expectations and performance standards in the workflow. When a goal is set within a service level, it acts as a target to provide guidance on how quickly a case should progress toward resolution. Meeting this goal is essential for maintaining service quality and ensuring that cases are handled efficiently and in a timely manner. This aspect of goal milestones reinforces the importance of service levels in business processes, facilitating better planning and execution of tasks in accordance with organizational standards.

6. Which two options can be used when integrating with an external database in Pega 7?

- A. Database Table Class Mapping tool; HTTP connector
- B. Database Table Class Mapping tool; SQL connector**
- C. REST API; SOAP connector
- D. SQL interface; Data flow

The Database Table Class Mapping tool is utilized to establish a connection between a Pega application and an external database table, allowing Pega to read from and write to that table effectively. This tool facilitates the mapping of database tables to Pega classes, enabling seamless integration with external data structures. The SQL connector serves as a direct means to execute SQL queries against an external database. It allows for more complex interactions and data manipulation, enabling developers to perform a wider variety of database operations directly from Pega. Combining these two tools provides a robust integration capability with external databases, supporting both the structure and the execution of SQL commands. This is critical for applications that require advanced data handling beyond basic CRUD operations offered by simpler connectors. Other options may not be as effective in achieving the same level of integration or could refer to different types of integrations that are not specifically focused on direct database interactions as the selected choice does.

7. What is one of the primary purposes of a data transform in Pega?

- A. To store data obtained from a SQL query on a clipboard page**
- B. To perform calculations on numerical data**
- C. To set property values on a given page**
- D. To define the layout of user interfaces**

A data transform in Pega is primarily used to set property values on a given page. This enables the manipulation and initialization of data within the Pega application. By using data transforms, developers can map values from one property to another, perform value transformations, and set default values for properties in various circumstances—such as upon the creation of a new case or when data is being retrieved from an external source. In the Pega environment, data transforms facilitate efficient data handling and maintenance, allowing for the automation of setting values without needing to write extensive amounts of code. This makes it easier to manage data flow and structure within the application's context. The other options do not align with the primary function of data transforms. For instance, while calculations on numerical data can be a part of the data transform process, it is not the exclusive or primary purpose. Storing data from a SQL query is more relevant to data sources rather than a data transform, and defining user interface layouts pertains to other design elements in Pega, such as sections and layouts, rather than data transforms. Therefore, the option regarding setting property values accurately reflects the main purpose of a data transform in Pega.

8. When switching an application to use a warmer color scheme, which two rules must be modified? (Select two)

- A. Flow action rule**
- B. Section rule**
- C. Skin rule**
- D. Application rule**

Modifying the skin rule is essential when switching an application to a warmer color scheme because the skin rule defines the visual appearance and styling of the application. It encompasses elements such as colors, fonts, and layout, which directly impact the aesthetic qualities that users experience. Therefore, adjustments made in the skin rule will ensure that the new warmer color palette is consistently applied across all user interface components. In addition to the skin rule, the section rule should also be modified. Section rules determine how particular sections of the user interface are rendered, including the layout and styling aspects. By updating the section rules in conjunction with the skin rule, you ensure that the warmer color scheme is effectively applied to all relevant sections of the application, leading to a cohesive and visually appealing user experience. This alignment is crucial for achieving the desired look and feel throughout the entire application. The flow action rule, while related to elements of user interaction, does not control overall color schemes or visual styles; rather, it primarily impacts the actions and transitions users take within the application. The application rule defines the foundational aspects of the application but does not directly manage visual styling either. Thus, focusing on the skin and section rules is key for implementing a new color scheme effectively.

9. When referring to data on pyWorkPage, what must be specified?

- A. The user session**
- B. The class of pyWorkPage**
- C. The type of data**
- D. The current thread**

The class of pyWorkPage must be specified because this defines the structure and the context for the data that is being accessed or manipulated. In Pega, pyWorkPage is the primary page that holds data related to the current work object being processed. Each work object in Pega has an associated class that determines its properties, behavior, and how it interacts with rules and processes in the system. When you specify the class of pyWorkPage, you are essentially indicating what kind of data is contained within it, which can impact the operations that can be performed on that data. The class works in conjunction with the data model that Pega employs, allowing for proper data handling and rule resolution. This is crucial for correct data manipulation and ensuring that the right data types and properties are available during the processing of a work item. In this context, specifying the class allows developers and the platform to properly navigate and utilize the data contained in pyWorkPage effectively, ensuring that the system's behavior aligns with the intended application design.

10. Which of the following is an example of an escalation action in a service level agreement?

- A. A request is rejected after the deadline**
- B. An email is sent to the assignee's manager**
- C. A manager reassigns a task when the deadline expires**
- D. The assignment urgency increases**

In the context of service level agreements (SLAs), escalation actions are specific measures taken to address situations where tasks or assignments are not completed within defined time frames. Sending an email to the assignee's manager is a clear example of an escalation action because it involves notifying higher management about a delay or potential issue in task completion. This action not only raises awareness but also prompts further supervision or intervention, which can help to mitigate the impact of any delays. Escalation generally involves enhancing the visibility of an issue to ensure that it receives the necessary attention and prompts action to resolve delays or challenges. Other options, while they may relate to handling deadlines, do not fit the standard definition of an escalation action as clearly. For instance, rejecting a request after the deadline does not necessarily escalate the situation but rather indicates an end to that specific action without further engagement. Similarly, when a manager reassigns a task when the deadline expires, it may resolve the issue but does not involve escalation in terms of raising awareness to higher management. Lastly, increasing assignment urgency may help prioritize the task but does not inherently escalate the visibility of the delay to stakeholders who may need to intervene.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://pegasae.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE