PEGA SAE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which statement best describes a non-functional requirement?

A. The application must be available 24/7

B. The user should be able to create multiple accounts

C. All users must have a unique identification

D. Users must receive feedback within 5 seconds

2. When configuring a form that changes on a specific date, how should you handle circumstancing?

A. Apply a circumstance with an end date

B. Use a start date for circumstancing

C. Define a cut-off date

D. Do not apply any circumstances

3. Which of the following are three types of classes used in a Pega application?

A. Data class, user interface class, business class

B. Work class, integration class, data class

C. Presentation class, service class, logic class

D. Static class, dynamic class, prototype class

4. What are the three categories of field types in Pega?

A. Simple

B. Fancy

C. Complex

D. Advanced

5. How would you refer to an entry in a page list property named LineItems?

A. .LineItems(#)

B. LineItems(#)

C. .LineItems

D. Value.LineItems(#)

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6. With whom does a system architect primarily collaborate to develop application specifications?

A. Business stakeholders

B. Business architects

C. Technical leads

D. Quality assurance team

7. What type of validation can control the input within forms in Pega?

A. HTML validation

B. Property types

C. User preferences

D. Rule validation

8. Which validation strategy allows for multiple conditions to be checked at once?

A. A single validate rule

B. Using separate validate rules for each condition

C. A data page with conditional checks

D. An edit validate rule

9. Which of the following is an example of a page group property?

A. A single customer profile

B. An unordered list of addresses

C. An ordered list of purchase requests

D. A single order entity

10. In an email notification for a job application, when should the email be sent according to the requirement?

A. When the application is submitted

B. After the assignment is completed

C. When the case reaches the Collect Work Sample assignment

D. Throughout the recruitment process

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement best describes a non-functional requirement?

A. The application must be available 24/7

B. The user should be able to create multiple accounts

C. All users must have a unique identification

D. Users must receive feedback within 5 seconds

A non-functional requirement refers to attributes related to the performance and quality of a system rather than specific behaviors or functions. The statement that the application must be available 24/7 highlights a key aspect of system availability, which is a critical non-functional requirement. This requirement assures users that the application is reliable and can be used without interruption at any time. In contrast, the other statements primarily focus on functional capabilities or features of the system. For instance, the ability for users to create multiple accounts and the need for all users to have a unique identification are fundamental functionalities that dictate what the system should do. On the other hand, the statement regarding users receiving feedback within 5 seconds, while related to performance, specifically addresses response time rather than the broader operational availability of the system. Therefore, the first statement clearly embodies the characteristics of a non-functional requirement by emphasizing continuous system uptime.

2. When configuring a form that changes on a specific date, how should you handle circumstancing?

A. Apply a circumstance with an end date

B. Use a start date for circumstancing

C. Define a cut-off date

D. Do not apply any circumstances

Using a start date for circumstancing is the most effective approach when configuring a form that needs to change on a specific date. This method allows you to clearly define when the new configuration will take effect. By applying a start date, the system will automatically switch to the new form settings on or after the specified date, ensuring that users see the appropriate version of the form in accordance with your requirements. In contrast, applying a circumstance with an end date can be counterproductive when the need is to introduce changes starting from a certain date. End dates might lead to confusion as they specify when a given configuration ceases to be applicable, whereas a start date clarifies when a change is initiated. Defining a cut-off date is not commonly used in this context as circumstancing relies more on starting effective dates rather than arbitrary limits on applicability. Lastly, not applying any circumstances would negate the intended form changes and fail to meet the objective of configuring for a specific date.

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3. Which of the following are three types of classes used in a Pega application?

A. Data class, user interface class, business class

B. Work class, integration class, data class

C. Presentation class, service class, logic class

D. Static class, dynamic class, prototype class

The correct answer identifies three essential types of classes utilized in a Pega application: work class, integration class, and data class. In Pega, the work class is crucial as it primarily defines the work objects and processes. This class coordinates how cases move through workflows and manage the various states within a business process. The data class is responsible for managing and defining the data entities required by the application. It specifies the data schema and interactions, allowing the application to handle data storage and retrieval effectively. The integration class facilitates the interaction between the Pega application and external systems. This is vital for applications that need to communicate with other services, databases, or APIs to enhance their functionality and pull in or send out data as needed. Together, these classes create a robust structure for developing applications that can efficiently handle business processes and data management. The other options presented do not accurately encompass the foundational classes employed in Pega applications, which is why option B stands out as the correct choice.

4. What are the three categories of field types in Pega?

A. Simple

B. Fancy

C. Complex

D. Advanced

In Pega, there are indeed three categories of field types: Simple, Complex, and Advanced. Simple fields typically encompass basic data types, such as text or numbers, that can be easily understood and manipulated within applications. Complex fields, on the other hand, represent more intricate data structures like lists or relationships that require additional configuration to handle effectively. Advanced fields include specialized data types and configurations that provide enhanced functionality or specialized interactions within the Pega platform. Selecting 'Advanced' alone does not represent the complete picture since it fails to encompass the full spectrum of field types utilized in Pega applications. Therefore, understanding the distinction and appropriate application of Simple, Complex, and Advanced fields is crucial for effective Pega application development.

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5. How would you refer to an entry in a page list property named LineItems?

A. .LineItems(#)

B. LineItems(#)

C. .LineItems

D. Value.LineItems(#)

To refer to an entry in a page list property called LineItems, the correct approach is to use the syntax that includes a dot prefix followed by the property name and an index identifier in parentheses. This indicates that you are accessing a specific entry within the list. Using ".LineItems(#)" reflects the proper syntax for referencing a specific item in a page list. The dot prefix indicates that you are accessing a property of the current page, while the "#", representing the index, allows you to specify which entry you want to interact with in the LineItems list. In Pega, the syntax is important for clarity in accessing and manipulating data. The inclusion of the index is crucial to denote which specific entry within the list you are referring to, allowing for appropriate data handling operations. This precise notation distinguishes it from simply stating "LineItems(#)" which does not include the necessary context for the current page. Similarly, ".LineItems" without the index suggests reference to the entire list rather than a specific entry, and "Value.LineItems(#)" incorrectly introduces "Value," which does not pertain to the structure of accessing properties in this context.

6. With whom does a system architect primarily collaborate to develop application specifications?

A. Business stakeholders

B. Business architects

C. Technical leads

D. Quality assurance team

The primary collaboration for a system architect in developing application specifications is with business stakeholders. This relationship is crucial because business stakeholders provide the insights and requirements necessary to ensure that the application aligns with organizational needs and goals. They understand the business processes, customer experiences, and market demands, which are vital inputs in defining what the application must achieve. Engaging with business stakeholders enables the system architect to gather vital information about functional and non-functional requirements, ensuring that the developed specifications are comprehensive and relevant. This collaboration helps bridge the gap between technical solutions and business needs, leading to the development of an application that meets user expectations and delivers business value. While other roles like business architects or technical leads also play important parts in the development process, the core focus during the specification stage lies heavily on understanding and articulating the needs of the business, which is primarily the responsibility of the system architect in collaboration with business stakeholders.

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7. What type of validation can control the input within forms in Pega?

A. HTML validation

B. Property types

C. User preferences

D. Rule validation

Property types are essential in Pega for controlling input within forms because they define the kind of data that can be stored in a property. Each property type specifies constraints on the data entered by users. For instance, if a property is defined as a numeric type, the form will only accept numeric input, thereby inherently validating the data against that predefined type. This means that when users attempt to enter data, the system can ensure that the information complies with the requirements set by the property type. Other options present different functionalities. HTML validation relates to client-side checks and could enforce formatting rules but is not solely dedicated to data constraints. User preferences involve settings related to the user's experience, and while they may influence how data is displayed, they do not directly validate input. Rule validation refers to various validation rules defined in the application, which can be more complex and tailored but do not serve as the primary mechanism for enforcing input data types as property types do.

8. Which validation strategy allows for multiple conditions to be checked at once?

A. A single validate rule

B. Using separate validate rules for each condition

C. A data page with conditional checks

D. An edit validate rule

The strategy that allows for multiple conditions to be checked simultaneously is encapsulated in a single validate rule. This type of rule can be designed to include various validation conditions within a single definition, enabling a streamlined process where several checks are run in one operation. This approach enhances efficiency because it reduces the need for multiple checks that would be necessary if separate rules were employed for each condition. Employing a single validate rule means that the logic is centralized, making it easier to manage and maintain the validation logic. This is particularly beneficial in scenarios where the validation conditions are interrelated or when the results of one condition may influence another. In contrast, using separate validate rules for each condition would require the system to execute multiple rules independently, which could lead to redundancies and a more complex management situation. Similarly, while a data page with conditional checks may allow for conditional data retrieval, it is not primarily focused on validation checks. An edit validate rule, while related to validating input data, typically operates on a transactional level for a specific scenario rather than handling multiple conditions at once effectively.

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9. Which of the following is an example of a page group property?

A. A single customer profile

B. An unordered list of addresses

C. An ordered list of purchase requests

D. A single order entity

A page group property is used in Pega to represent a collection of pages that share the same structure. In this context, the selection of an unordered list of addresses is appropriate because it represents multiple address entries, allowing you to access and manipulate addresses collectively as a group of pages. When you have a data structure like an unordered list, it allows you to store multiple occurrences of similar items (in this case, addresses) as individual pages within that group. This is particularly useful for scenarios where the system needs to handle multiple instances of data that belong to a single entity, such as storing various contacts for a single customer. In contrast, the other choices represent singular data or lists that do not fit the definition of a page group. A single customer profile and a single order entity reflect singular instances without the grouping aspect. An ordered list of purchase requests is a specific type of collection but typically reflects a sequence rather than being a straightforward group of pages, as it implies a priority or order among the elements rather than just their existence as a group. Thus, the unordered list of addresses is the best representation of a page group property in this scenario.

10. In an email notification for a job application, when should the email be sent according to the requirement?

A. When the application is submitted

B. After the assignment is completed

C. When the case reaches the Collect Work Sample assignment

D. Throughout the recruitment process

The selected answer is aligned with the requirement that the email notification for a job application is sent at a specific point in the recruitment process—when the case reaches the "Collect Work Sample" assignment. This step is likely a critical milestone that signifies the applicant has successfully passed previous stages and is now being asked to provide additional materials for evaluation, which is an important moment for communication. Sending the email at this point ensures that applicants are promptly notified about the next steps and requirements in the process, reinforcing their engagement and reducing the chance of them missing crucial information related to their application. It serves as an acknowledgment of their progress and prompts them to prepare the necessary work samples. Other timing options, such as sending the email when the application is submitted or after the assignment is completed, do not align with the strategic nature of keeping applicants informed at key milestones. Sending notifications throughout the recruitment process is too broad and could lead to unnecessary confusion or information overload, thus pointing against a targeted communication strategy.

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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!

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