

DUMPS ARENA

Certified Pega Business Architect 8.8

Pegasystems PEGACPBA88V1

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Application Design	19
Topic 2, Case Management	23
Topic 3, Data Modeling	11
Topic 4, User Experience	9
Topic 5, Reporting	8
Topic 6, Security	1
Topic 7, Mix Questions	3
Total	74

QUESTION NO: 1

A client is prioritizing capabilities for the first Minimum Lovable Product (MLP) of a new service-request application.

Which two considerations help the team select an appropriate MLP scope? (Choose Two)

- A. Select capabilities that together provide a usable end-to-end business outcome.
- B. Reserve all complex capabilities for later MLP releases.
- C. Include every feature requested during discovery to avoid later change requests.
- D. Prioritize high-value capabilities that are feasible within the available delivery constraints.
- E. Defer all integrations until after the first release.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

An MLP should provide a complete, usable business outcome for the targeted users, rather than delivering isolated technical components or partial process steps. The team should also prioritize the capabilities that provide the highest business value while remaining feasible within the available delivery time, team capacity, and dependencies.

Complexity alone does not determine whether a capability belongs in a later release; a complex capability might be essential to the first usable outcome. Including every requested feature increases scope and can delay delivery. Deferring all integration work can make the MLP unusable when the required business outcome depends on data from a system of record.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two statements are true about insights? (Choose Two)

- A. You can transform sharable visualizations into data queries.
- B. You can search for and select the fields that you want to include in an insight.
- C. You can transform data queries into sharable visualizations.
- D. You can edit application data directly in an insight.
- E. You can search for and select the fields that you want to include in an insight, and transform data queries into sharable visualizations.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

The combined statement, "You can search for and select the fields that you want to include in an insight, and transform data queries into sharable visualizations," is correct. In Pega, an Insight is an on-demand data visualization built from application data. A user can choose the data fields that are relevant to the business question, including by searching for available fields, and then configure how those selected values are presented. This lets business users explore operational data without requiring a separately authored report for every question.

Insights also support turning a data query into a visualization that can be shared with other authorized users. The visual presentation can make data patterns, trends, and operational results easier to communicate and reuse across the organization. Field selection and visualization sharing are therefore complementary capabilities of Insights: the first defines the information shown, and the second enables that information to be communicated as a reusable visual result. For additional product guidance, see the [Pega Platform documentation](#) and the [Pega Academy](#) learning resources.

QUESTION NO: 3

A Business Architect refines a user story for a customer address-change capability before it is considered for a sprint.

Which two items help make the user story suitable for development? (Choose Two)

- A. A statement of the business value that the capability delivers.
- B. A list of technical rules that must be created to implement the capability.
- C. Acceptance criteria that verify the expected behavior.
- D. The name of the developer who will implement the story.
- E. A fixed production deployment date for the story.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

A clear business value explains why the requested capability matters and helps the team prioritize the story against other backlog work. Testable acceptance criteria define the observable conditions that must be met for the story to be accepted, giving the delivery team and stakeholders a shared understanding of done.

Specific implementation rules should not be prescribed in the user story unless they are necessary business constraints. Naming a developer and assigning a release date do not define the functional outcome or its acceptance conditions.

QUESTION NO: 4

.....notice that the scope of your project exceeds the original estimates, and the Minimum Lovable Product (MLP) might not be delivered on time.

- A. team member do you contact to verify the project plan and manage expectations for the release schedule?
- B. Deployment architect
- C. Lead business architect
- D. Citizen developer
- E. Project delivery leader

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

Project delivery leader is the correct choice because this role owns the overall delivery plan and coordinates the work needed to keep the release on track. When the scope is larger than originally estimated and the Minimum Lovable Product is at risk, the immediate need is to assess the effect on milestones, capacity, dependencies, and the planned release date. The project delivery leader facilitates this assessment with the delivery team and stakeholders, then manages expectations by making the plan, risks, trade-offs, and any required schedule or scope decisions visible.

In Pega Express delivery, a Minimum Lovable Product is delivered iteratively, with ongoing planning and prioritization based on business value and delivery constraints. The project delivery leader is therefore the appropriate person to contact to verify whether the release plan remains achievable and to coordinate a practical response, such as reprioritizing work, adjusting the release plan, or escalating a delivery risk through the proper governance channels. This responsibility aligns with the delivery-focused leadership role described in Pega's implementation methodology. See [Pega Academy: Pega Express](#) and [Pega Express delivery approach](#).

QUESTION NO: 5 - (SIMULATION)

A business requires a service-level agreement (SLA) to ensure that expense reports are submitted and reviewed on time. The initial urgency value is set to 10 and the following behavior is required:

SLA starts when the Expense report assignment is created

..goal elapses, the assignment urgency increases by 10

..deadline elapses the assignment urgency increases by 10

..passed deadline elapses, the assignment urgency increases by 20

Answer area select the urgency value that the system sets if the assignment is not yet completed by the end of each milestone.

Answer

Milestone	Case Urgency
Goal	10 20 30 40 50
Deadline	10 20 30 40 50
Passed Deadline	10 20 30 40 50

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Select these **Case Urgency** values:

Goal: 20

Deadline: 30

Passed Deadline: 50

The assignment starts at urgency 10. At the goal it increases by 10 to 20; at the deadline it increases by another 10 to 30; and at passed deadline it increases by 20 to 50.

QUESTION NO: 6

You are configuring an accident claim case with two child cases for an automobile insurance company, as shown in the following figure:

The business requirement changes to allow the parent case to continue independently of the child case processes, w do you configure the Wait step for this requirement?

- A. Configure the step so that users can continue with the parent case process regardless of child case status.
- B. Configure the step to continue the parent case when the child cases reach auditor approval.
- C. Configure the step to continue the parent case when the child cases reach the payment pending review status.
- D. Configure the step so that only one child case must be resolved before the parent case can continue.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Configure the step so that users can continue with the parent case process regardless of child case status. This setting meets the requirement because it removes the dependency between the parent case's progression and the resolution or status of its child cases. A Wait step is commonly used in a parent case to pause processing until child-case work reaches a defined point. However, when the business needs the parent process to proceed independently, the Wait step must allow an authorized user to advance the parent case without waiting for child-case completion.

This approach preserves the child cases as separate, ongoing work while preventing them from blocking activities that can continue at the parent level, such as claim coordination, communication, or other independent processing. It also supports the stated requirement directly: the parent case is no longer gated by any particular child-case status, milestone, or resolution condition. Pega's case-management model supports parent-child case relationships while allowing the parent workflow to define whether and how it waits on child-case processing. See [Pega documentation on creating child cases](#) and [Pega Academy: Wait shape](#).

QUESTION NO: 7 - (SIMULATION)

Select the bolded portion of each property reference by selecting the corresponding type from the list on the right.

Field Types

Property reference	Field type
.Address(1) PostalCode	 Text Multiple record data relationship Single record data relationship
ShippingAddress City	 Text Multiple record data relationship Single record data relationship
BillingAddress Telephone	 Text Multiple record data relationship Single record data relationship

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Select the following field types for the bolded portions:

- .Address(1).PostalCode — **Multiple record data relationship**
- .ShippingAddress.City — **Text**
- .BillingAddress.Telephone — **Single record data relationship**

Address(1) identifies an indexed entry in a list of address records, so it is a multiple-record relationship. City is a scalar text property. BillingAddress identifies one related address record, so it is a single-record relationship.