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練習問題

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1年間無料アップデート

Exam : PEGACPDS25V1

**Title : Certified Pega Data
Scientist 25**

Version : DEMO

1.Which layer in the Customer Decision Hub governs arbitration between competing actions?

- A. Data layer
- B. Context Dictionary
- C. Next-Best-Action Strategy layer
- D. Arbitration layer

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Arbitration layer governs the prioritization and eligibility filtering of actions. It ensures that the best action is chosen according to business rules, constraints, and customer context.

2.What does the Customer Profile Viewer allow data scientists to do?

- A. Modify the business hierarchy
- B. Preview decision rules
- C. View the real-time customer profile
- D. Execute a data transform

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Customer Profile Viewer allows viewing of all customer data used during decisioning. It offers transparency into real-time data fetched via data flows and helps verify customer context.

3.Which of the following are key capabilities of the Customer Decision Hub? (Choose two)

- A. Real-time event processing
- B. Application version control
- C. Next-Best-Action execution
- D. UI component rendering

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

Customer Decision Hub supports real-time event-driven decisioning and drives Next-Best-Action recommendations. It is not responsible for UI rendering or application versioning.

4.Which layer is responsible for delivering actions through channels in the Customer Decision Hub architecture?

- A. Strategy Layer
- B. Channel Layer
- C. Delivery Layer
- D. Context Layer

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Delivery Layer is responsible for pushing actions to the right channel. It works closely with external channels via APIs and ensures the right action reaches the customer.

5.In the 1:1 Customer Engagement paradigm, what role does the Next-Best-Action Designer play?

- A. Creates UIs
- B. Configures system alerts

C. Manages engagement policies

D. Defines access groups

Answer: C

Explanation:

Next-Best-Action Designer simplifies business configuration of engagement policies. It lets you define constraints, business rules, and arbitration settings to align with strategic goals.