



Top 20 Pega Interview Questions and Answers

Introduction

Many business applications need structured workflows. Tasks move from one step to another. Approvals, data updates, and user actions happen during the process. Companies use development platforms to manage this work more easily.

One platform used for this purpose is Pega Platform from Pegasystems. It helps teams build applications for process management and case handling. Because many organizations use it, interviews often include questions about rules, flows, and case design. Reading **Pega Interview**

Questions and Answers helps you review these topics before attending a technical interview.

List of Pega Interview Questions for Freshers

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Pega Interview Questions for Freshers

1. What is Pega?

Pega is a versatile platform for building enterprise applications that manage complex business processes like BPM, CRM, and case management. It offers tools for automating workflows, decision-making, and application development in a collaborative, low-code environment.

Pega also includes robust analytics and reporting capabilities to optimize operational efficiency and enhance customer experiences.

2. What are data pages in Pega?

Data pages in Pega efficiently retrieve and store data across applications, acting as a cached layer for data fetched from databases or services. They are configurable for data refresh, scope, and lifespan, optimizing application performance by minimizing database or service calls. Widely utilized in Pega applications, data pages enhance responsiveness and scalability while improving overall data management efficiency.

3. Differentiate decision table and decision tree in Pega?

Aspect	Decision Table	Decision Tree
Structure	Grid-based	Hierarchical
Usage	Handling straightforward logic with clear conditions	Managing complex logic with multiple conditions and paths
Representation	Rows and columns	Nodes and branches
Complexity	Simpler	Intricate
Visualization	Structured view in a single table	Visualizes paths and relationships

4. What is the declarative rule in Pega?

In Pega, declarative rules define logic or constraints without detailing the sequence of steps. They automate data processing, calculations, and relationship management within applications.

Key characteristics:

- **Logic Definition:** Declarative rules specify what needs to be done rather than how. They focus on conditions and outcomes in a business logic context.
- **Automated Execution:** These rules automatically execute operations based on data changes or events, avoiding the need for explicit procedural instructions.
- **Efficiency:** Declarative rules optimize data handling, reducing manual intervention and complexity in procedural logic, thereby enhancing application performance.

5. Explain the common types of declarative rules in Pega.

Typical forms of declarative rules in Pega encompass:

- **Declare Expressions:** These compute and adjust property values according to defined conditions.
- **Declare Constraints:** These establish regulations ensuring data validity and integrity.
- **Declare On Change:** This initiates actions or procedures in response to specific data modifications.

Check out: [PEGA Course Syllabus](#)

6. What is an agent in Pega?

In Pega, agents are background processing mechanisms designed to execute tasks asynchronously at set intervals or specific times. They automate recurring jobs such as data cleanup and notification delivery, operating independently of user actions.

Key characteristics of Pega agents include:

Background Execution: Agents function autonomously, performing scheduled tasks or responding to events without requiring user interaction.

Flexible Scheduling: They can be scheduled to run at defined intervals (e.g., hourly, daily) or at precise times, ensuring efficient task execution.

Task Implementation: Agents execute predefined activities or processes within the Pega application, utilizing its rule-based environment for task management.

Monitoring and Administration: Pega offers tools for monitoring agent activities, managing their schedules and execution, and addressing any errors encountered during processing.

7. What is Rule Resolution in Pega?

Rule Resolution in Pega involves selecting the most appropriate rule for execution within an application context. Key aspects include:

- **Availability:** Pega locates rules based on visibility settings across application rulesets, versions, and classes.
- **Versioning:** It determines which version of a rule to use, prioritizing the most specific ruleset version.
- **Inheritance:** Rules inherit configurations from parent rulesets or classes, guiding selection based on hierarchy.

- **Circumstances:** Conditions associated with rules adjust applicability, tailoring selections to runtime needs.
- **Process:** Pega searches from specific (class and ruleset version) to general contexts to ensure accurate rule application.

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8. What are activities in Pega?

In Pega, activities are essential units of work that encapsulate business logic and automate processes within an application. They define and execute sequences of steps to achieve specific goals, covering tasks such as assignments, decisions, database operations, integrations, and interactions with the user interface.

Key characteristics of Pega activities include:

- **Business Logic:** They implement the necessary logic to execute tasks and achieve objectives within the application.
- **Sequential Operations:** Activities consist of steps arranged in a sequence to perform various actions.
- **Reuse:** They are reusable components that promote modular design and efficiency by being used across different parts or applications.
- **Parameterization and Data Handling:** Activities can use parameters to customize behavior and interact with data using properties and variables.

- **Integration Capability:** They integrate seamlessly with external systems or services through connectors, facilitating data exchange and workflow orchestration.
- **Execution Context:** Activities can be triggered by user actions, events, or automated processes like flows and agents, supporting both interactive and batch processing scenarios.

9. What is Flow Action in Pega?

In Pega, a Flow Action is a user interface component that allows users to interact with and progress through a business process or flow. It represents a specific step or task within a larger workflow and enables users to input data, make decisions, and move the process forward.

Key characteristics of Flow Actions in Pega include:

- **User Interaction:** Flow Actions provide an interface for users to perform actions such as entering data, making selections, or submitting forms within a business process.
- **Integration with Processes:** They are integrated into flows, where they represent individual steps that users need to complete to advance the flow to the next stage.
- **Configuration:** Flow Actions can be configured with predefined behaviors, validations, and conditions based on the requirements of the business process.
- **Form Generation:** They automatically generate forms or screens for users based on the defined fields, sections, and layouts, facilitating a consistent user experience.
- **Event Handling:** Flow Actions handle user events such as button clicks, form submissions, or decisions made during the process, triggering corresponding actions or transitions in the flow.

- **Accessibility:** They ensure that users have appropriate access rights and visibility to perform actions and progress through the flow based on their roles and permissions.

10. What is PRPC in Pega?

In Pega, PRPC originally stood for “Pega Rules Process Commander,” which was the earlier name for the platform before it was rebranded as the “Pega Platform.”

PRPC encompassed the foundational capabilities of the Pega Platform, including:

- **Rules Engine:** Enabling the definition and management of business rules that dictate application behavior and decision-making.
- **Process Management:** Tools for designing, automating, and optimizing business processes using BPM methodologies.
- **Case Management:** Frameworks designed to handle complex, unstructured processes and cases requiring flexibility and collaboration.
- **User Interface:** Capabilities for developing responsive and user-friendly interfaces through forms, flow actions, and portals.
- **Integration:** Tools and connectors facilitating seamless integration with external systems, databases, and services for data exchange and interaction.
- **Analytics and Reporting:** Features for monitoring, analyzing, and reporting on business processes and performance metrics to derive insights and drive improvements.

Check out: [Pega Developer Salary in Chennai](#)

List of Pega Interview Questions for Experienced

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Pega Interview Questions for Experienced

11. What is the Requestor type in Pega, and explain its types as well.

In Pega, a Requestor Type defines the session or processing context used to manage user interactions and application resources. These types include:

- **Standard Requestor:** Handles user interactions and executes processes based on user actions within the application.
- **Batch Requestor:** Runs automated tasks or batch jobs without user interaction, typically for data processing or system maintenance.
- **Service Requestor:** Facilitates communication with external systems via integration services, ensuring secure data exchange.
- **Portal Requestor:** Supports interactions within Pega's Customer Service Portal, managing cases and workflows specific to customer service.
- **Background Processing Requestor:** Executes robotic processes for automation tasks within Pega's RPA capabilities.

12. What are the key components of Pega Platform?

The key components of Pega Platform include:

- **Case Designer:** For designing case lifecycle processes.
- **Data Designer:** For defining data objects and integrations.
- **User Interface (UI):** Tools for designing responsive user interfaces.
- **Decisioning:** Tools for implementing business rules and decision strategies.
- **Reporting and Analytics:** Tools for monitoring and analyzing application performance.

13. What is Rule Resolution in Pega?

Rule Resolution in Pega is the process by which the platform determines the most appropriate rule to execute based on factors like availability, versioning, and inheritance. It ensures that the correct rules are applied based on the context of the application.

14. Explain the difference between Rule-Obj-Class and Rule-Obj-Instance.

- **Rule-Obj-Class:** Defines the structure (properties and relationships) of a class in Pega.
- **Rule-Obj-Instance:** Defines the properties and rules for a specific instance (or object) of a class in Pega.

15. What is a Case in Pega?

A Case in Pega represents a business transaction or work item that moves through a defined process. Each case contains data, tasks, and decisions needed to complete that work. For example, a loan request, insurance claim, or service ticket can be treated as a case.

A case moves through stages and steps defined in the case lifecycle. Each stage represents a phase of work. Tasks, approvals, and user actions happen within these stages. Pega tracks the progress of the case and records all actions performed during the process. This helps teams monitor work and maintain process visibility.

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16. What is a Flow in Pega?

A Flow defines the sequence of steps that a case follows during execution. It shows how work moves from one step to another. A flow may include user assignments, automated decisions, integrations, and approvals.

Flows guide how the application behaves when a case runs. They help developers model business processes visually. Each step in the flow performs a task such as collecting data, running a rule, or routing work to a user. Because of this structure, flows make it easier to manage complex business processes.

17. What is a Work Object in Pega?

A Work Object represents an instance of work created in a Pega application. When a user starts a process, the system creates a work object to store information related to that task.

Each work object has a unique identifier. It contains case data, status, history, and processing details. The system updates this object as the case moves through different stages. Work objects help track progress and maintain a record of all actions performed in the process.

18. What is a Ruleset in Pega?

A Ruleset is a container that stores rules used in a Pega application. These rules define business logic, processes, user interfaces, and integrations. Organizing rules inside rulesets helps developers manage application versions and updates.

Rulesets also control access and rule availability. Each ruleset has versions, which allow teams to maintain older rules while developing new features. During execution, the system selects the correct rule version based on the application context.

19. What is a Clipboard in Pega?

The Clipboard in Pega is a temporary memory area that stores data used during request processing. When a user performs an action in the application, the system loads data into the clipboard.

Developers can view this data to understand how information moves through the system. Clipboard pages contain properties and values related to the case or request. It helps developers debug issues and verify that rules process data correctly.

20. What is Integration in Pega?

Integration in Pega allows the application to communicate with external systems such as databases, web services, or enterprise applications. Businesses often need data from multiple systems, and integration enables this exchange.

Pega provides connectors and services for integration. Connectors send requests to external systems, while services allow other systems to send requests to Pega. This capability helps organizations connect different systems and automate end-to-end business processes.

Conclusion

You have now gone through several **Pega Interview Questions and Answers**. These questions help you revise key ideas such as rules, flows, and case management. Spend time understanding how each concept works inside real applications. Practice explaining them in simple terms. This helps during technical discussions.

Hands-on practice is also important. Try building small workflows and rule logic in Pega Platform. Practical work improves your confidence and helps you understand how business processes are automated.

If you want guided learning and project practice, consider [Pega Training in Chennai](#) at Softlogic Systems. The training focuses on practical development skills and interview preparation for Pega related roles.