DUMPSBOSS.

Blue Prism Accredited ROM Architect Exam

Blue Prism ARA01

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 17

Total Premium Questions: 175

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co
dumpsboss.co

QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following best describes the Database Server?

A. This is a digit allied machine with a standarduser desktop image with Blue Prism installed

B. This is a digitalized machine with a standard user desktop image and Blue Prism installed with the business applications

C. This marshals ailconnectivity between the Blue Prism components and the database

D. This is an SQL server which you may sometimes hear pronounced as a sequel server

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

This is an SQL server which you may sometimes hear pronounced as a sequel server is correct because the Blue Prism Database Server is the Microsoft SQL Server instance that hosts the Blue Prism database. This database is a central architectural component: it persistently stores Blue Prism configuration information, process and object definitions, work queues and queue items, schedules, session logs, audit information, credentials metadata, and other operational data required by the platform. Application Servers and Interactive Clients connect to this central database, while Runtime Resources execute automations using configuration and work assigned through the Blue Prism environment. For production deployments, the SQL Server service and its database should be designed, secured, backed up, monitored, and sized in accordance with the organization's database standards and expected automation workload. Blue Prism supports Microsoft SQL Server as its database platform; "SQL" is commonly pronounced either "ess-queue-ell" or "sequel," so the wording identifies the correct infrastructure role. Blue Prism's enterprise architecture documentation describes the database as the repository used by the platform's components, and its installation guidance covers creating and configuring the Blue Prism database on SQL Server. See Blue Prism Enterprise Edition architecture and Blue Prism Enterprise Edition installation guidance.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following are the benefits of RPA? (Choose three.)

A. Ability to interact with any application

B. Ad-hoc tools (such as user-managed spreadsheets) brought under central control

C. Reduced processing errors through consistent execution

D. Processes can be automated using a record function

E. Robots are managed and scheduled locally on the desktop

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

RPA is valuable because it can work through the user interfaces of existing business applications, allowing automation to span systems without requiring extensive changes to those systems. "Ability to interact with any application" reflects this non-invasive, application-agnostic approach, subject to the application being accessible and technically automatable. "Ad-hoc tools (such as user-managed spreadsheets) brought under central control" is also a benefit: an enterprise RPA platform provides governed development, controlled releases, auditing, credential management, monitoring, and operational oversight rather than leaving important activities in unmanaged desktop tools. Finally, "Reduced processing errors through consistent execution" is a core benefit. Robots execute defined steps consistently, which can substantially improve quality and reduce manual-keying or procedural errors. This benefit must be expressed as a reduction, rather than an absolute guarantee, because outcomes still depend on process design, input quality, business rules, exception handling, and application behaviour. Blue Prism's enterprise automation model is designed around centrally managed digital workers and robust, modelled process automation. See Blue Prism Intelligent Automation and the Blue Prism Documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following best describes the Interactive Client?

A. It is used by Process Controllers to monitor Runtime Resources in production

B. All communications in either direction between the Interactive Clients or the Runtime Resources and the database are all channeled through the server

C. They are typically provisioned as a data-center secured digital device and must be persistent

D. It acts as a centralized repository that holds process definitions and audit information

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The Interactive Client is the Blue Prism desktop application used by authorized operational and development users to connect to a Blue Prism environment. For Process Controllers, it provides the Control Room interface used to supervise production automation: they can view Runtime Resource status, inspect session activity, create and manage schedules, start or stop work where their permissions allow, and investigate exceptions. This operational visibility is a central part of the Process Controller role within the Blue Prism Robotic Operating Model, helping ensure that digital workers are available and that automated work is being managed appropriately. The Interactive Client also supports other role-based activities, such as process development and system administration, according to the user's configured permissions. It is therefore accurate to describe it as the tool Process Controllers use to monitor Runtime Resources in production. Blue Prism's product documentation describes the Interactive Client as the interface through which users access functions such as Control Room and other environment capabilities; see the Blue Prism Enterprise documentation. Role and access responsibilities are governed through Blue Prism security and permissions, as covered in the Blue Prism Help system.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following would not fall under the remit of the RPA Governance Board?

A. Demand Generation

B. Benefits Realisation

C. Foundation Training

D. Continuous Improvement

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Foundation Training would not normally fall under the remit of the RPA Governance Board. In Blue Prism's Robotic Operating Model, the Governance Board provides executive-level direction and oversight for the automation programme. Its purpose is to ensure that the programme remains aligned with organisational strategy, has appropriate sponsorship, and is managed as a sustainable business capability. This includes oversight of the automation pipeline and demand, expected and realised business value, prioritisation, risk, and the ongoing development of the service through continuous improvement.

Foundation training is an operational enablement activity: it equips individuals with the baseline Blue Prism knowledge needed to participate effectively in the delivery or support of automation. Planning, arranging, and administering this training would usually be handled by the RPA capability, training function, or relevant delivery and operational-management roles. The Governance Board may support investment in capability development at a strategic level, but it does not own the detailed delivery of foundation-level training. Blue Prism describes the operating-model principles and governance considerations in its Robotic Operating Model guide; further role-based learning information is available through Blue Prism University.

QUESTION NO: 5

Select the role that best matches the role objective? Objective: to provide hands on support throughout the design, development and test phases. Percentage effort = 25%

A. Process Developer

B. Lead Developer

C. Process Analyst

D. Project Manager

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Lead Developer is the appropriate role because the Blue Prism Robotic Operating Model assigns this role responsibility for providing experienced, practical technical support across the automation delivery lifecycle. The Lead Developer helps maintain development quality and consistency while supporting the team during solution design, build, and testing. This includes applying Blue Prism development standards, assisting with technical decisions, reviewing implementation approaches, and helping resolve issues encountered as a process progresses through delivery phases. The stated 25% effort is consistent with a lead role that provides oversight, guidance, and targeted hands-on assistance rather than being allocated full-time to the detailed build activity of an individual automation. This contribution is particularly important where multiple automations or developers need a common technical direction and reliable adherence to agreed reusable-object, exception-handling, and testing practices. Blue Prism's Robotic Operating Model defines the delivery and governance structure used to establish these responsibilities and scale an RPA capability. See the Blue Prism Robotic Operating Model guide and the Blue Prism product documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 6

A visionary RPA benefit allows lot "Enhanced Business Insight", which of the following describes this benefit?

A. Enables humans to locus on higher value judgment-based decision malting and customer relationship

B. Automations are quick to develop and deploy and components are reusable

C. Segregation of roles between development and operations

D. Wealth oftransactional data captured m audit logs provides a foundation for deliveringvital information

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

"Wealth of transactional data captured in audit logs provides a foundation for delivering vital information" describes Enhanced Business Insight because an RPA platform records detailed, time-stamped evidence of automated work: process activity, work-item outcomes, exceptions, volumes, timings, and operational status. This data is more than a technical record. When it is reviewed and reported on, it gives business and operational stakeholders a reliable factual basis for understanding how a process performs, where demand and delays occur, what exceptions recur, and where process improvement opportunities may exist. That visibility supports informed decisions about service performance, capacity, controls, and future automation priorities. Blue Prism's audit capability is specifically intended to provide a historical record of activity within the platform, helping establish traceability and accountability. The data generated through digital-worker execution can therefore be transformed into meaningful management information and insight, which is the core of this visionary benefit. See Blue Prism's documentation on audit logs and its overview of robotic process automation.

QUESTION NO: 7

How is a ROM different from a COE? (Choose two.)

A. ROM focuses on just the Business Operations team

B. COE is part of the overall ROM

C. ROM includes the robots, the processes and environment

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

“COE is part of the overall ROM” is correct because a Centre of Excellence is the organisational capability that brings together the people, governance, skills, standards, and operating practices needed to deliver automation successfully. It is an important component within the broader Robotic Operating Model rather than a replacement for that model. The ROM provides the end-to-end framework for running an automation programme, including how work is identified, assessed, developed, deployed, supported, governed, and improved over time.

“ROM includes the robots, the processes and environment” is also correct because the ROM addresses the complete operational context for digital workers. This encompasses the automated business processes, the digital workforce that executes them, and the technical and operational environment in which those automations are built, released, monitored, controlled, and maintained. In practice, the ROM aligns business ownership and delivery with the platform, infrastructure, security, controls, and support arrangements needed for reliable production operation. Blue Prism’s ROM guidance describes this as a scalable operating framework, while a CoE supplies key expertise and coordination within it. See Blue Prism’s Robotic Operating Model overview and its Centre of Excellence guidance.

QUESTION NO: 8

Determine which processes to deploy, the timing and which robots within the Digital Workforce to allocate the work to?

A. Referral handling

B. Scheduling

C. Deployment

D. Exception Handling

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Scheduling is correct because Blue Prism scheduling determines when an automated process runs and identifies the runtime resources, or robots, that will execute it. A schedule is configured in Control Room and can define a planned start time, recurrence pattern, and the task to run. The task then specifies the process and the runtime resource or resource pool used for execution. This enables an organization to allocate work across its Digital Workforce according to operational requirements, such as business hours, expected workload, service-level commitments, and robot availability. Resource pools are especially useful where several eligible robots can perform the same work, since Blue Prism can select an available member of the pool when the scheduled task starts. Schedules may also include dependencies and multiple tasks, allowing process executions to be coordinated in a controlled sequence. Consequently, scheduling provides the operational mechanism for deciding which automations are run, when they are launched, and which digital workers are assigned to carry them out. Blue Prism’s Control Room guidance describes schedules as the facility for configuring automated process execution on runtime resources. See Blue Prism documentation: Schedules and Blue Prism documentation: Resource pools.

QUESTION NO: 9

Select the incorrect step in managing the demand pipeline?

A. Prioritization

B. Impact Assessment

C. Define

D. Scheduling

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Scheduling is the incorrect step in managing the demand pipeline. In the Blue Prism Robotic Operating Model, demand management provides a controlled method for collecting, defining, assessing, and prioritizing candidate automation opportunities. This ensures that ideas entering the pipeline are sufficiently understood, have their likely business and operational impacts considered, and can be ranked against agreed value, risk, feasibility, and strategic criteria. These activities support an informed decision about which opportunities should proceed into the automation delivery lifecycle.

Scheduling is ordinarily a delivery and operational-planning activity performed after an opportunity has been selected and is being prepared for implementation, release, or production operation. It concerns when work will be undertaken or when an automated process will run; it does not determine whether a proposed automation should enter or advance through the demand pipeline. Keeping demand assessment and prioritization separate from delivery scheduling helps the organization maintain an objective, value-led pipeline and make transparent investment decisions. Blue Prism describes the operating-model principles and governance context for managing automation at scale in its Robotic Operating Model overview; its documentation hub is available at Blue Prism Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which of the following does not describe the “Scheduling” step as part of managing the demand pipeline?

A. Build and manage the RPA change schedule

B. Enable keys stakeholders to review all proposed automations

C. Head of Robotic Automation and\or Automation Manger responsible for scheduling and managing stakeholder expectations across the business and it community

D. Balancing maximization of business benefit, delivery resource availability and reuse of existing processes and objects

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

“Enable keys stakeholders to review all proposed automations” does not describe the Scheduling step. Stakeholder review of the overall set of proposed automations is principally an earlier demand-management and prioritization activity: it supports agreement on which opportunities should proceed, their relative business value, and their suitability for automation. Once that governance input is available, Scheduling turns approved and prioritized demand into a practical delivery plan. The plan must coordinate the RPA change schedule with available delivery capacity, anticipated benefits, dependencies, and opportunities to reuse existing processes or objects. It also provides a basis for the Head of Robotic Automation or Automation Manager to manage delivery timing and set realistic expectations with business and IT stakeholders. In the Blue Prism Robotic Operating Model, demand management is designed as a controlled pipeline that connects automation opportunity assessment and prioritization to a sustainable, governable delivery operation. Scheduling therefore concerns when approved work can be delivered, rather than convening stakeholders to review every proposed automation. See Blue Prism’s Robotic Operating Model guidance and the Blue Prism documentation portal for ROM and operational-governance resources.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which of the following should be defined within a Target System Access Model? (Choose two.)

A. The accounts and permissions required by digital workers

B. The approach for managing target-system credentials

C. The sequence in which processes are delivered

D. The calculation of projected business benefits

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The accounts and permissions required by digital workers are included because the Target System Access Model establishes how an automation is authorized to access the applications and systems it uses.

The approach for managing target-system credentials is also included. Credentials must be protected, made available only to authorized automations, and managed in accordance with organizational security controls. The detailed delivery schedule and business-benefits calculations are not access-model decisions. Blue Prism security and credential-management information is available in the Blue Prism documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 12

UESTION NO: 27

Which of the following definitions best describes the “Define” stage of the Delivery Methodology?

A. Will examine the process prior to a solution design and the commencement of the configuration stage

B. Will explain how the process will be automated

C. Will be the process’s introduction to the complete end-to-end business process

D. Will be the readiness to be roll out into the production environment

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

“Will examine the process prior to a solution design and the commencement of the configuration stage” accurately describes the Define stage. This stage establishes a detailed, shared understanding of the business process that is suitable for automation before the delivery team commits to a technical solution. The process is examined at the required level of detail, including its steps, business rules, inputs and outputs, applications, exceptions, volumes, timings, and required controls. That analysis is typically captured in a Process Definition Document, which provides the baseline from which the solution can be designed and built. Defining the process first is essential because it separates agreement on what the business process does from decisions about how the digital worker will implement it. The resulting definition supports traceability, stakeholder validation, and a more reliable handoff into solution design and configuration. This approach is consistent with Blue Prism’s emphasis on controlled, documented automation delivery and operational governance. See the Blue Prism documentation portal and Blue Prism’s Robotic Operating Model guidance for related delivery and governance principles.

QUESTION NO: 13

Which of the following activities are responsibilities of a Process Analyst? (Choose two.)

A. Lead opportunity assessments

B. Create the Process Definition Document

C. Build application-facing business objects

D. Administer production schedules in Control Room

E. Configure database connectivity for the environment

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Leading opportunity assessments is a Process Analyst responsibility because the role works with business stakeholders to understand candidate processes, their suitability, expected benefits, rules, exceptions, and operational context.

Creating the Process Definition Document is also correct. The Process Analyst documents the agreed business process in sufficient detail for solution design and delivery, ensuring that stakeholders have validated its scope, rules, inputs, outputs, and exception scenarios.

Building application-facing business objects and administering production schedules are delivery-development and operational-control activities rather than core Process Analyst responsibilities. See the Blue Prism Robotic Operating Model guidance and Blue Prism University.

QUESTION NO: 14

Which of the following activities should be performed by a Process Controller? (Choose two.)

A. Monitoring the execution of automated processes

B. Managing the prioritization of operational workload

C. Creating the Process Definition Document

D. Designing application objects for target systems

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Monitoring the execution of automated processes is correct because the Process Controller oversees the live digital workforce and uses Control Room to review sessions, resource status, queue activity, and operational performance.

Managing the prioritization of operational workload is also correct. The Process Controller coordinates how available runtime resources are used to meet agreed business priorities and service levels. Creating Process Definition Documents and designing application objects are delivery activities undertaken by other roles. See the Blue Prism documentation portal for information about Control Room and runtime-resource administration.

QUESTION NO: 15

Which of the following actions support effective continuous improvement of a live automation service? (Choose three.)

A. Review operational performance and exception trends

B. Capture lessons learned from delivery and support

C. Reassess automations when business processes or target applications change

D. Apply untested changes directly in production

E. Stop measuring benefits after initial deployment

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Reviewing operational performance and exception trends supports continuous improvement because recurring failures, referrals, delays, and capacity constraints can identify opportunities to improve the process or service model.

Capturing lessons learned from delivery and support is also correct. These lessons can improve development standards, documentation, testing, release practices, and future solution designs.

Reassessing automations when business processes or target applications change is essential to maintain a stable and supportable service. Changes should be evaluated through the defined change-management process before being introduced into production.

Continuous improvement should be governed and evidence-based; it does not permit uncontrolled changes directly within the production environment. See the Blue Prism Robotic Operating Model guidance and the Blue Prism documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 16

Which of the following should be considered when assessing whether a process is suitable for automation? (Choose three.)

A. Process stability

B. Rules-based decision making

C. Transaction volumes and frequency

D. The process must have no exceptions

E. The process must replace all human activity

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Process stability is important because an automation should be based on an agreed and sufficiently mature process. Frequent changes to the underlying procedure, applications, or rules increase delivery and support risk.

Rules-based decision making is also important because Blue Prism processes need defined business rules that can be consistently applied. Scenarios requiring human judgement should be identified for referral or handled through an approved decision mechanism.

Transaction volumes and frequency help establish the potential value and operational demand for automation. These measures contribute to capacity planning, benefit assessment, and prioritization. See the Blue Prism Robotic Operating Model guidance for information about managing automation opportunities.

QUESTION NO: 17

Which of the following should be covered with an RPA Service Model? (Choose three.)

A. Exception case handling

B. Technical support for application

C. Product support from Blue Prism

D. Hardware provisioning

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

An RPA Service Model defines how the live digital workforce will be supported, controlled, and escalated once automations enter production. **Exception case handling** belongs in this model because it establishes the route for operational and business exceptions, including ownership, triage, resolution expectations, and hand-off points. This enables work that cannot be completed by a digital worker to be managed consistently and within agreed service levels.

Technical support for application must also be covered because automations depend on target applications, their availability, access, interfaces, and planned changes. The Service Model should clarify the support relationship with application teams and the escalation path when an application issue affects automation.

Product support from Blue Prism is included to define the route for incidents or defects requiring vendor assistance, as well as the responsibilities for raising, tracking, and communicating support cases. Clear supplier-support arrangements are a core element of sustainable operational service. Blue Prism's documentation portal provides product and operational guidance at Blue Prism Documentation, and its customer support portal is available at Blue Prism Support.