DUMPSBOSS.

# Designing a Blue Prism (Version 6.0) Environment

## Blue Prism ATA02

## Version Demo

**Total Demo Questions: 7**

**Total Premium Questions: 73**

**Buy Premium PDF**

https://dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co
dumpsboss.co

QUESTION NO: 1

What should be considered when configuring high availability and disaster recovery scenarios for the Blue Prism Runtime Resources? (select 2)

**A.** Providing high availability for the Runtime Resource will guarantee the SLAs for a business process

**B.** External Load balancing solutions may be used to direct connections from a runtime resource to an appropriate application server

**C.** DNS round robin with a low Time to live (TTL) setting may be employed as a simple mechanism for distributing connections between multiple application servers

**D.** Set each Runtime Resource to point to at least 2 application servers in its configuration file

**ANSWER: B C**

**Explanation:**

External Load balancing solutions may be used to direct connections from a runtime resource to an appropriate application server because Runtime Resources connect to the Blue Prism application-server tier, which can be deployed with multiple servers for resilience. A load balancer provides a stable endpoint for Runtime Resources and can route connections to an available application server. This supports continuity when an individual application server becomes unavailable and allows traffic to be distributed across the application-server estate.

DNS round robin with a low Time to live (TTL) setting may be employed as a simple mechanism for distributing connections between multiple application servers because it supplies multiple application-server addresses through DNS and enables clients to refresh those records relatively frequently. In a suitable infrastructure design, this can provide a straightforward alternative where a dedicated load-balancing service is not used. Both approaches concern the connection path between Runtime Resources and the application-server layer, an important consideration in a highly available Blue Prism environment. The selected approach should be designed and tested with the organization's network, monitoring, recovery, and service-level requirements. Blue Prism's infrastructure guidance is available in the Infrastructure reference architecture and the Enterprise Edition documentation.

**QUESTION NO: 2**

Which of the following statements is true, when considering Virtualizing the Blue Prism Database Server? (Select 1)

**A.** Virtualization of the database server should only be considered after fully reviewing the specific vendor recommendations for the Hypervisor and SQL server version

**B.** The Database server should never be virtualized

**C.** Virtualization is only supported on Vmware Hypervisor technology

**D.** Virtualization should be considered only in very small environments

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

Virtualization of the database server should only be considered after fully reviewing the specific vendor recommendations for the Hypervisor and SQL server version. Blue Prism relies on its SQL Server database for operational data, audit information, queue data, and configuration, so database availability and performance are fundamental environment-design concerns. A virtualized SQL Server can be an appropriate deployment choice, but it must be designed and supported according to the guidance for the particular hypervisor platform, virtual hardware configuration, storage subsystem, backup approach, and SQL Server release being used. In particular, administrators should validate CPU and memory allocation, storage latency and throughput, high-availability design, and the effects of platform features such as snapshots or migration before placing a production database workload on virtual infrastructure. This approach ensures the hosting platform and SQL Server configuration remain within the applicable vendor support boundaries and can deliver the performance and resilience Blue Prism requires. Microsoft's SQL Server virtualization guidance and support policy should be used alongside the hypervisor

vendor's documentation when making the design decision. See Microsoft SQL Server virtualization guidance and Microsoft SQL Server support policy.

## QUESTION NO: 3

What are the main factors that should be considered when virtualizing Runtime Resources? (select 1)

**A.** An underlying disk subsystem which hosts many virtual devices can be a performance bottleneck

**B.** Often shared hardware is over-allocated resulting in less than expected available capacity (e.g. 2 vCPUs may equate to 0.1 physical cores)

**C.** It is important to validate the actual performance of the Runtime Resources when operating on shared hardware

**D.** The performance of the Runtime Resource can impact processing throughput

**E.** All of the above

## ANSWER: E

**Explanation:**

All of the above is correct because virtualized Runtime Resources must be assessed as an end-to-end capacity and performance design concern. Disk I/O is especially important: a shared storage subsystem serving numerous virtual machines can introduce latency and contention that slows application interaction, queue operations, and other automation steps. CPU and memory presented to a virtual machine may also be subject to oversubscription and scheduling contention on the hypervisor, meaning nominal virtual allocations do not necessarily deliver equivalent, consistently available physical capacity. Blue Prism deployments should therefore validate observed Runtime Resource performance under realistic workload conditions, rather than rely solely on configured virtual-machine specifications. This validation should include the effects of concurrent bots and other workloads sharing the same infrastructure. Since each Runtime Resource's responsiveness affects how quickly processes can execute, infrastructure constraints directly influence overall throughput, capacity planning, and service-level expectations. Blue Prism's enterprise architecture guidance treats Runtime Resources as a scalable worker layer whose sizing must account for the environment and workload characteristics. For further context, see Blue Prism enterprise architecture documentation and Microsoft performance tuning guidance.

## QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following methods would be a valid approach for capturing process execution errors? (Select 3)

A. Calling an external program to send SNMP traps

B. Logging to event log and collecting via an external tool

C. Selecting "send to external monitoring tool" from the Blue Prism process designer

D. Generating emails from the process

## Answer: A, B, D

**A.** Calling an external program to send SNMP traps

**B.** Logging to event log and collecting via an external tool

**C.** Selecting "send to external monitoring tool" from the Blue Prism process designer

## ANSWER: A B

**Explanation:**

Blue Prism processes can implement error handling with Recover and Resume stages, then use the details of the caught exception to notify operational support systems. Calling an external program to send SNMP traps is a valid integration-based approach: a process or business object can invoke an approved command-line utility or executable, passing relevant error details for onward monitoring and alerting. Logging to event log and collecting via an external tool is also valid when the organisation's monitoring platform is configured to collect Windows Event Log entries. The process can write an appropriately structured event through an integration or utility, enabling centralised correlation, alerting, and retention. Generating emails from the process is likewise a practical error-notification method. After handling an exception, the process can use an approved email integration to send meaningful failure information to a support mailbox or distribution group. These mechanisms complement Blue Prism's native session logging and Control Room visibility, while allowing errors to reach enterprise monitoring and support workflows. Blue Prism's guidance on exception handling is available in the Blue Prism exception handling documentation; general platform documentation is available through the Blue Prism documentation portal.

## QUESTION NO: 5

NO: 22

Which of the following statements is true, when considering the specifications of the Virtualized devices for the Blue Prism environment? (Select 2)

**A.** Only the minimum specifications for the Blue Prism components are required

**B.** The Virtual CPU to Physical core ratio on the Virtual host may have an impact on performance

**C.** The resource requirements of the automated applications should also be considered

**D.** All runtime resources should have identical resource profiles

**E.** Virtual devices will perform exactly the same as physical devices with similar specifications

**F.** A type 2 hypervisor should be used for production grade environments

## ANSWER: B C

**Explanation:**

"The Virtual CPU to Physical core ratio on the Virtual host may have an impact on performance" is correct because virtual machines share the finite CPU capacity of their host. When too many virtual CPUs are allocated relative to available physical processor cores, CPU scheduling contention can occur. This can introduce latency and inconsistent response times, which are particularly significant for unattended automations that depend on timely application interactions. Capacity planning must therefore consider host-level utilization and contention, rather than assessing each runtime resource in isolation.

"The resource requirements of the automated applications should also be considered" is also correct because a Blue Prism runtime resource needs sufficient capacity for both the Blue Prism software and every target application it automates. Browser sessions, enterprise desktop clients, office applications, OCR or document-processing components, and application-specific background services can each materially increase CPU, memory, storage-I/O, graphics, and network requirements. The appropriate virtual-machine specification should be based on measured workload characteristics and expected concurrency, with headroom for normal operational variation. Blue Prism's documentation portal provides product installation and environment-planning guidance, while Microsoft describes the importance of host-resource planning for virtualization: Blue Prism Documentation and Microsoft Hyper-V scalability planning guidance.

## QUESTION NO: 6

What is the primary purpose of a Blue Prism Resource Pool? (select 1)

**A.** A logical group of Runtime Resources that can be used to run a process on an available resource

**B.** A collection of work queues assigned to a single Runtime Resource

**C.** A database replica used to provide failover for the Blue Prism environment

**D.** A group of Interactive Clients used by Controllers

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

A Resource Pool is a logical group of Runtime Resources that enables a process to be started on an available eligible resource rather than on one specifically named machine. This supports workload distribution and provides flexibility when individual Runtime Resources are unavailable.

A Resource Pool does not itself make a running process stateless or provide automatic continuation of an interrupted session. Processes must still be designed with appropriate transaction handling and recovery. See the Blue Prism documentation portal for Control Room and Runtime Resource guidance.

## QUESTION NO: 7

What is the most appropriate action when a production Runtime Resource requires routine operating-system maintenance? (select 1)

**A.** Drain or stop the Runtime Resource in a controlled manner before maintenance and validate it before returning it to service

**B.** Apply maintenance immediately because an active session will automatically continue on another Runtime Resource

**C.** Delete all active queue items before patching the Runtime Resource

**D.** Connect by RDP and leave the process running while the operating system is restarted

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

The Runtime Resource should be removed from operational use in a controlled manner, ensuring that it is not running an in-flight process before maintenance begins. Schedules, resource-pool capacity, and outstanding workload should be considered so that work can be completed or redirected safely.

Maintenance should then be performed within an approved window and the Runtime Resource validated before it is returned to service. Restarting or patching a machine while an automation is processing can leave target applications and business transactions in an unknown state.