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Blue Prism Associate Developer Exam

Blue Prism ASDEV01

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

What is a Blue Prism Collection?

- A. It is special type of stage in Blue Prism which collects data from various sources, which is then used in the Process
- B. It is a container for multiple Blue Prism stages
- C. It is a special type of Data Item which can hold multiple rows and columns of data similar to an Excel Worksheet or a table of data
- D. It is a feature which can group multiple Data Items together, simplifying your diagram

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

It is a special type of Data Item which can hold multiple rows and columns of data similar to an Excel Worksheet or a table of data. In Blue Prism, a Collection is a tabular data item: it has defined fields (columns) and can contain zero or more records (rows). This structure enables a process or business object to store and work with sets of related information, such as work-queue data, customer records, transaction details, or results read from a spreadsheet or database. Collection fields can be defined in the Data Item properties, and Blue Prism provides actions for manipulating the contained records, including adding, updating, filtering, sorting, and looping through them. During a loop, Blue Prism exposes the current record so that individual field values can be used in subsequent stages. Collections are therefore central to processing multiple transactions in a consistent, data-driven way rather than handling each value as a separate individual data item. Blue Prism's Associate Developer certification overview identifies Collections as a core data type and describes their use for holding structured, multi-row data. See the [Blue Prism Associate Developer Certification Overview](#) and the [Blue Prism documentation on Collections](#).

QUESTION NO: 2 - (SIMULATION)

Examine the following recover flow taken from a Blue Prism Process:

The 'Exception Detail' data item has no initial value and has a data type of text

The Calculation stage 'Save Exception Detail' will output the current exception detail to the 'Exception Detail' data item

What expression would you use in the 'Save Exception Detail' stage to achieve this?

ANSWER: Check the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Use the expression:

```
ExceptionDetail()
```

Configure the **Save Exception Detail** Calculation stage to store the result in the **Exception Detail** text data item.

`ExceptionDetail()` returns the detail text associated with the exception currently being handled within the Recover flow.

QUESTION NO: 3

What is a Blue Prism Process?

- A. A business flow diagram
- B. A computer application
- C. A business flow chart
- D. A graphical representation of a working computer program which automates manual repetitive tasks

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

A graphical representation of a working computer program which automates manual repetitive tasks is the best definition of a Blue Prism Process. In Blue Prism, a process is the automation's high-level workflow: it models the sequence of business steps needed to complete a piece of work, such as receiving a request, applying rules, invoking reusable objects, handling exceptions, and recording an outcome. Developers build this workflow graphically in Process Studio by connecting stages, rather than writing the entire automation as conventional source code. The process coordinates the automation while business objects contain the reusable logic for interacting with target applications and systems. This separation lets a process represent an end-to-end business activity and lets its application-interaction logic be reused across multiple processes. Once published, a process can be run interactively for testing or operational purposes and can be made available for execution through Blue Prism's operational controls, including schedules and work queues where applicable. Blue Prism's documentation describes Process Studio as the area used to create processes and model process flow, while Object Studio is used to create business objects that interface with applications. See the [Blue Prism Process Studio documentation](#) and the [Blue Prism Object Studio documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following are true about a Blue Prism Breakpoint?

(Select all items that apply)

- A.** The Process can be run in Control Room and the session will stop once it reaches the stage which has been assigned a Breakpoint
- B.** A Breakpoint will force the Process to terminate
- C.** The Developer can run the Process in Studio and the Process will stop at the stage which has been assigned a Breakpoint.
- D.** Breakpoints are ignored when a Process is run in Control Room
- E.** A Breakpoint will pause a Process for a defined period of time, at the stage which has been assigned the Breakpoint. Once this time has elapsed, the Process will move onto the next stage.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

"The Developer can run the Process in Studio and the Process will stop at the stage which has been assigned a Breakpoint." is correct because breakpoints are a Studio debugging facility. When execution reaches a stage carrying a breakpoint during an interactive Studio run, Blue Prism pauses execution before that stage is processed. This lets the developer inspect the current state of the process, including data items, collection contents, and the path of execution, then continue, step through, or otherwise diagnose the automation's behavior.

"Breakpoints are ignored when a Process is run in Control Room" is also correct. A process started through Control Room runs as an automated runtime-resource session rather than as an interactive Studio debugging run. Consequently, breakpoint settings do not suspend the live Control Room session. This distinction is important for operational reliability: developers can retain breakpoints while testing and debugging in Studio without causing unattended production or scheduled sessions to pause waiting for user intervention. Blue Prism documents breakpoints as part of the Process Studio debugging tools and explicitly notes that they are ignored for processes executed from Control Room. See [Blue Prism documentation: Debugging processes](#) and [Blue Prism documentation: Control Room](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following items can be used in Blue Prism to transmit values between Process Pages?

(Select all items which apply)

- A.** Input Parameters

- B. Lookup Stages
- C. Output Parameters
- D. Calculation Stages
- E. Data Items

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

Input Parameters, Output Parameters, and Data Items can be used to make values available across Process Pages in a Blue Prism process. A Page can define Input Parameters to receive values when another Page calls it. This creates an explicit interface for the called Page and lets the calling Page supply the required values through the Page stage configuration. Output Parameters provide the complementary mechanism: a called Page can return values to its caller when execution leaves that Page. Together, page inputs and outputs support controlled, reusable Page logic while making the values exchanged at the Page boundary clear.

Data Items can also transmit values between Pages when they are defined at process level. Process-level Data Items are available throughout the process, so one Page can write a value and another Page can subsequently read or update that same value. This is useful for information that must remain available during the process execution rather than being passed only through a particular Page call. Blue Prism's Process Studio documentation describes Pages as components that can have defined inputs and outputs, and it documents Data Items as process data storage. See [Blue Prism Process Pages help](#) and [Blue Prism Data Items help](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

Examine the following Process flow:

The data item 'City 1' is configured as a Text data item and has an initial value of 'Liverpool'.

The data item 'City 2' is configured as a Text data item and has an initial value of 'Manchester'.

The data item 'City 3*' is configured as a Text data item and has an initial value of 'London'.

The data item 'List of Cities' is configured as a Text data item and has no initial value.

The 'Calc 1' stage is configured as follows:

What will the value of the list of Cities' data item be after the Process flow has run?

- A. Manchester. London
- B. An Exception will be thrown as a data item with a Text data type cannot store a list of text values
- C. Liverpool Manchester.London

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Liverpool Manchester.London is the value assigned to *List of Cities*. In Blue Prism, a Calculation stage evaluates the configured expression and stores its result in the target data item. Here, the expression combines the three Text data items in their specified sequence, including the literal separator characters defined in the expression: a space after the first city and a full stop after the second city. Consequently, the resulting single text value is `Liverpool Manchester.London`.

A Text data item is appropriate for this result because the calculation produces one string, rather than a Blue Prism collection. Text values can be built by joining individual text values and literal text within an expression. The target item's lack of an initial value does not affect the result: when the Calculation stage executes, its evaluated output replaces the target's current value. Blue Prism calculation expressions support combining data-item values with literal characters to construct formatted text values such as this city list.

For Blue Prism guidance on Calculation stages and expression evaluation, see [Blue Prism Calculation stage documentation](#) and [Blue Prism expressions documentation](#).