

Blue Prism TA03

Blue Prism Technical Architect

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Question: 1

A developer who has worked on several production automations is leaving the organisation. Their access is being removed as part of the standard leaver process.

Which step closes the exposure the departure creates?

Response:

- A. Change any credential the developer could have read or handled during their work.
- B. Reassign ownership of the automations and Objects they built, so that each one has a named maintainer.
- C. Re-import the automations they built from their release files, so that no unreviewed change remains.
- D. Review the session logs of the automations they built, to confirm nothing unexpected has run.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Removing an account closes the door the person would use, and it does nothing about a secret they may already know. A credential seen during development stays valid after the account that saw it is gone, which is why the leaver process for this estate has to reach the credential store as well as the directory.

Question: 2

A regulated client needs separate areas for development, testing, release validation and production operations, with controlled promotion between them.

What should the architect define?

Response:

- A. Separate environments for development, testing, pre-production and production, each with its own governance.
- B. One shared environment, with naming conventions and folder structures distinguishing work in progress from work that is already live.
- C. One shared environment in which developers test directly against production data, shortening the release cycle.
- D. Runtime Resource pools used in place of environment separation, with a pool dedicated to each stage of the lifecycle.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Separation gives each stage its own database, its own credentials and its own access model, so a change can reach production only through an explicit promotion. That promotion step is the evidence a regulator asks to see.

Question: 3

A client plans to grow its digital workforce over the next two years and asks the architect what constrains how many Digital Workers can run concurrently.

Which answer is correct?

Response:

- A. The number of Runtime Resources defined in the environment, since each definition permits one concurrent session.
- B. The number of published Processes, because each published Process reserves capacity when it is made available.
- C. The number of work queues configured, because each queue admits only a fixed number of sessions, and the total across the estate sets the ceiling.
- D. The licensed concurrent-worker entitlement, alongside the infrastructure capacity provisioned to host and support them.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Concurrency is bounded by two independent things, and a plan that addresses only one of them fails. The entitlement is a commercial ceiling that no amount of hardware raises, while the hosts, the application server tier and the database have to be sized for the workers actually running beneath it.

Question: 4

What ensures that credentials stored in Blue Prism can be retrieved only by the automations entitled to use them?

Response:

- A. Encrypt and decrypt each credential inside the automation itself, so the value never sits in the clear
- B. Restrict each credential so that only nominated roles, processes and resources are permitted to retrieve it
- C. Grant every Runtime Resource access to all credentials, so that automations never fail on a permission error
- D. Reliance on database encryption at rest, which prevents unauthorised automations from retrieving credentials

Answer: B

Explanation:

Access is granted on the credential record itself, naming who and what may use it. That keeps the decision with the security administrator rather than with the automation, so a process that has been altered or repurposed cannot reach a secret it was never entitled to.

Question: 5

Delivery teams have begun downloading reusable assets published for the platform and importing them into the development environment as they find them.

What should the architect put in place?

Response:

- A. A rule that assets may be imported into development freely, reviewed later, and assessed only when a release reaches production.
- B. A requirement that every downloaded asset be rebuilt in house before use, so nothing external enters the estate.
- C. A review before import, so that each asset is assessed and a known version is recorded.
- D. A restriction limiting imports to the architect's own account, so that all imports pass through one person.

Answer: C

Explanation:

An imported asset becomes a dependency of whatever is built on it, so the estate needs to know what it holds and where each piece came from. Reviewing before import also catches an asset that reaches outside the estate or duplicates something already in use, which is far cheaper than finding it after several automations depend on it.

Question: 6

What is the most important factor when deciding to host Blue Prism components on cloud infrastructure?

Response:

- A. The number of Blue Prism licences already held for the on-premise estate.
- B. Network latency between the components and the compute allocated to each virtual machine.
- C. Whether Development, Test and Production can share one hypervisor cluster to reduce cost.
- D. The disk image format used by the virtual machine templates.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Every session talks to the Application Server and through it to the database, so the round-trip time between those tiers sets a ceiling on how much work the platform can sustain, and separating them across a slow link degrades everything at once. Each worker also needs its own guaranteed processor, memory and interactive session, because an oversubscribed allocation shows up as intermittent automation failure rather than as a server alarm anybody is watching.

Question: 7

A Technical Architect is evaluating whether an existing infrastructure can support unattended automations that run continuously through the day.

What should the evaluation cover?

Response:

- A. Infrastructure capacity, scheduling, workload distribution, resilience and operational monitoring
- B. Development-environment concurrency measurements, extrapolated with a fixed allowance for growth
- C. Developer headcount in Process Studio, licence consumption, and interactive-client provisioning
- D. Decommissioning of the Application Servers, on the reasoning that fewer components mean fewer failures

Answer: A

Explanation:

Continuous running removes the quiet periods an estate normally recovers in, so capacity has to hold at the busiest hour and the platform has to survive a component failure with nobody watching. Scheduling, distribution, resilience and monitoring together decide whether the infrastructure can sustain that pattern rather than merely begin it.

Question: 8

A Technical Architect is defining how administrators and controllers will reach Blue Prism components remotely across the corporate network.

Which is a primary security consideration for that remote access?

Response:

- A. Restricting remote access to a dedicated management VLAN and treating that segmentation as sufficient protection
- B. Allowing controllers to open a session directly from their own workstations to any Runtime Resource whenever intervention is needed
- C. Sharing one administrative account among the controllers so a remote session can be established quickly during an incident
- D. Encrypting the remote-access session so that credentials and the data on screen cannot be read in transit

Answer: D

Explanation:

The remote channel carries both the sign-in and whatever the automation has on screen, which is live customer or transaction data. Encrypting the channel is what stops an observer on the network from collecting either.

Question: 9

A Technical Architect is designing a platform for automations that must process items from multiple source systems and provide operational traceability.

What should the design cover?

Response:

- A. Work queue usage, logging, auditability, exception handling, and monitoring.
- B. Local files on each Runtime Resource, holding the items that machine is responsible for.
- C. Screenshots of each processed item, attached to the developer documentation for the automation.
- D. A single consolidated queue for all source systems, with items distinguished only by their content.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Traceability is assembled from all of them: the queue records what arrived and what became of it, logging and audit show how and by whom, exception handling classifies what failed, and monitoring surfaces it while it can still be acted on.

Question: 10

A client runs separate development, test, pre-production and production environments and has asked for an upgrade strategy.

What should the architect recommend?

Response:

- A. Validate the upgrade in the lower environments first, then promote it through the established release and change process.
- B. Upgrade production first and validate there, before the lower environments are touched or rebuilt.
- C. Upgrade each environment independently as its team becomes available, to avoid coordinating one schedule.
- D. Upgrade the developer machines and leave the Runtime Resources, which are unaffected by the platform version.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Each lower environment is a rehearsal that surfaces an incompatibility while it is still cheap to deal with, and moving through the change process means production is upgraded to a plan with a tested way back rather than to a discovery made under pressure on the day.

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