

DUMPS ARENA

Blue Prism Robotic Operating Model (ROM) Architect (Version 2) Exam

Blue Prism ARA02

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 8

Total Premium Questions: 80

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Vision	10
Topic 2, Organization	12
Topic 3, Governance	13
Topic 4, Delivery Methodology	18
Topic 5, Service Model	18
Topic 6, People	8
Topic 7, Mix Questions	1
Total	80

QUESTION NO: 1

A Governance Board requires evidence that the RPA programme is delivering the benefits used to prioritize its automation pipeline. Which two actions best support effective benefits realization management? (Select two.)

- A. Defining baseline measures and expected outcomes before delivery begins
- B. Using the number of released processes as the sole measure of value
- C. Reporting forecast and realized benefits against the automation portfolio
- D. Treating every minute of saved effort as an immediate financial saving

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Benefits realization requires an agreed baseline and measurable expected outcomes so that the impact of an automation can be assessed after it enters service. Reporting forecast and realized benefits through the managed process inventory gives governance stakeholders visibility of whether expected value is being achieved. Counting released processes or assuming all time saved becomes a cash saving does not demonstrate realized business benefit.

QUESTION NO: 2 - (SIMULATION)

A potential benefit of RPA is to provide "Superior Control, Governance and IT Security". Which of the following is one way Blue Prism provides this?

- A Humans can focus on higher value judgement-based decision making and customer relationship
- B. Process automations which are quick to develop and deploy when the business needs them
- C. Blue Prism allows segregation of roles between development and operations
- D. Process automation results in standardization of best practice

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct answer: C. Blue Prism allows segregation of roles between development and operations.

Segregation of duties is a key control and governance feature. Blue Prism supports distinct responsibilities and permissions for developers, controllers/operations staff, and other roles, helping ensure that the people who build automations are not necessarily the same people who deploy, run, or control them in production.

The other options relate primarily to benefits such as employee productivity, agility, and process standardization rather than superior control, governance, and IT security.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following are responsibilities of the Head of RPA? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The Head of RPA owns the vision for RPA
- B. The Head of RPA is responsible for delivering the vision for RPA in addition to taking ownership of the Digital Workforce itself
- C. The Head of RPA is responsible for handling technical issues that occur during RPA implementation
- D. The Head of RPA fixes the system when the server goes down

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The Head of RPA owns the vision for RPA and is responsible for delivering that vision by establishing the direction, operating model, and strategic outcomes for the automation capability. This senior role provides accountable leadership for how RPA supports organizational priorities, rather than merely sponsoring individual automations. Ownership includes ensuring that the RPA function has a coherent roadmap, appropriate governance, stakeholder engagement, and a clear approach to realizing and tracking business benefits.

The Head of RPA is responsible for delivering the vision for RPA in addition to taking ownership of the Digital Workforce itself because the role is accountable for the automation service as an enterprise capability. Taking ownership of the Digital Workforce means providing strategic oversight of its value, demand, performance, capacity, controls, and continuing evolution. Blue Prism's Robotic Operating Model describes leadership and governance as essential components for scaling automation successfully and aligning it with business strategy. Further background on the model is available from [SS&C Blue Prism's Robotic Operating Model resources](#) and [SS&C Blue Prism resources](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

What is the primary objective of the Developer?

- A. To lead opportunity assessments, create the process definitions and support the testing as required
- B. To design, develop and support Blue Prism solutions
- C. To manage the implementation of a certified Blue Prism capability
- D. To manage the RPA team through delivery of new processes and support of existing processes

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The primary objective of the Developer is **to design, develop and support Blue Prism solutions**. Within the Robotic Operating Model, the Developer translates agreed process requirements and solution designs into secure, maintainable Blue Prism automations. This includes configuring business objects and processes, applying development standards, carrying out appropriate unit-level testing, documenting the solution, and resolving defects or supporting changes after deployment. The role therefore spans the solution lifecycle: it is not limited to building an automation initially, but also includes maintaining and supporting it so that it continues to operate reliably as applications, business rules, and operational requirements change.

Developers should use Blue Prism's reusable-object approach and established development practices to produce automations that are robust, auditable, and suitable for controlled production operation. Their work is performed in collaboration with process analysis, testing, infrastructure, and operational roles, but the defining purpose of the role remains the technical design, delivery, and ongoing support of Blue Prism solutions. Blue Prism product and learning resources are available through [Blue Prism Documentation](#) and [Blue Prism University](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

Which areas of the Organization should the Head of RPA establish working relationships with to ensure an optimal Enterprise Robotic Operating Model?

- A. IT
- B. The Business
- C. IT & the Business
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

IT & the Business is correct because an enterprise Robotic Operating Model requires the Head of RPA to connect strategic business ownership with the technical capabilities, controls, and operational services needed to run a digital workforce. The business side identifies strategic priorities, process opportunities, expected benefits, subject-matter expertise, and accountable process owners. IT provides the architecture, infrastructure, security, access management, change control, application support, and service-management alignment that enable automations to be deployed and sustained safely at scale. Establishing active working relationships across both areas allows the Head of RPA to align the RPA vision and pipeline to organizational strategy while ensuring that delivery and live operations meet enterprise technology and governance requirements. This partnership also supports clear accountability for benefits realization, risk management, incident handling, and changes to applications used by automations. Blue Prism's operating-model guidance describes RPA as an enterprise capability requiring collaboration between business and IT stakeholders, rather than ownership by one function in isolation. See [Blue Prism Robotic Operating Model guidance](#) and [Blue Prism resources](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

"This model provides organizations with a fast route to deployment as experienced partners provide an end-to-end RPA service". Which organizational model does this refer to?

- A. Outsourced Managed Service
- B. ICenter of Excellence
- C. Divisional
- D. Franchise

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

Outsourced Managed Service is correct because this Robotic Operating Model arrangement places responsibility for the end-to-end RPA service with an external, experienced delivery partner. The partner supplies the specialist capability needed to establish, deliver, operate, and support the automation service, rather than requiring the customer to build all of those capabilities internally before beginning delivery. This makes it particularly suitable where an organization wants to accelerate adoption, access established RPA expertise, or avoid the initial effort of recruiting and maturing a complete in-house automation function. The defining feature in the question is not simply that a third party contributes to a programme, but that the partner provides a managed, end-to-end service. That includes the coordinated service disciplines required for sustainable automation delivery, such as process assessment, solution delivery, operational support, governance, and continual service management. Blue Prism's Robotic Operating Model guidance is intended to help organizations select and structure the operating capabilities needed to scale automation successfully; a managed-service approach is a recognized route when those capabilities are provided externally. See the [Blue Prism resource library](#) and [Blue Prism product documentation](#) for Blue Prism automation and operating-model resources.

QUESTION NO: 7

A new Runtime Resource has been configured for a changed application environment. Before the automation is released, the team must confirm that the required applications, access rights, connectivity, and configuration are available on the resource. Which testing activity is most appropriate?

- A. Process testing
- B. User acceptance testing
- C. Regression testing
- D. Environment testing

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Environment testing confirms that a new or changed environment has been configured correctly for the automation to operate. The issue is not whether the process logic meets business requirements or whether a code change has affected related processes; it is whether the runtime environment and its dependencies are ready for execution.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following are key access considerations when onboarding Digital Workers? They will require: (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Access to in-scope applications needed for the process being automated
- B. Access to in-scope folders and shared drives needed for the process being automated
- C. Permissions to every area in the in-scope applications
- D. Administrator rights to the in-scope applications

ANSWER: A B**Explanation:**

Digital Workers must be provisioned with the access needed to complete the specific automated business process under their assigned runtime identity. This includes access to the in-scope applications used by the process, so that the worker can authenticate, navigate the required functions, and perform the same authorised business actions that a human worker would perform. The access should be supplied through an appropriate service or worker account and aligned with the organisation's identity, security, and credential-management controls.

They also need access to the in-scope folders and shared drives from which the process reads inputs, retrieves supporting documents, or writes its outputs. File-system and network-share permissions are therefore an important part of environment readiness; without them, a process can fail even when its application credentials are configured correctly. Access should be granted only to the locations and actions required by the automation, consistent with the principle of least privilege. Blue Prism's documentation library provides product and operational guidance at [Blue Prism Documentation](#), while the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency describes least-privilege access as a core security practice in its [Least Privilege guidance](#).