

Blue Prism Professional Developer

Blue Prism APD01

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 8

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following statements about Tagging of Work Queues are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. Tags can only be added to a Work Queue case at the time the case is added to the queue
- B. Tags can be used to categorise the "Completion Type" of a case.
- C. Tags can be used to filter the items retrieved from a work queue
- D. Tags can be used to categorise the source of a work queue item
- E. Tags can be used to categorise a case's completion type and source, and to filter items retrieved from a work queue.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

The combined statement that tags can categorise a case's completion type, categorise an item's source, and filter items retrieved from a work queue captures the supported uses of Blue Prism work-queue tags. Tags are flexible labels associated with individual queue items, enabling a process to attach meaningful business classifications without requiring separate queues for every category. For example, an item may be tagged according to where it originated, such as an email channel or a particular business system, and tags can also represent an intended or recorded completion classification where that is useful to the process design.

Tags are particularly valuable during queue-item retrieval. Blue Prism work-queue actions support tag-based retrieval criteria, allowing a worker to request an available item that has a specified tag. This lets multiple workers or process paths operate against the same queue while selectively handling the items relevant to their role. Blue Prism's work-queue documentation describes queue items, their status and metadata, while the product documentation portal provides the version-specific guidance for using queue actions and item tags: [Blue Prism Documentation](#) and [Blue Prism Product Documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following does the Blue Prism Login Agent functionality support? (Choose three.)

- A. Log into Windows on a Resource PC
- B. Log into Business Applications
- C. Lock a Resource PC
- D. Determine if a Resource PC is logged in

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Blue Prism Login Agent is designed to manage the Windows-session state of an unattended Resource PC, including the point at which a desktop session must be available before a process can interact with applications. Therefore, *Log into Windows on a Resource PC* is supported: Login Agent can use configured Windows credentials to establish a session on the machine. It also supports *Lock a Resource PC*, allowing the session state to be managed securely when required by the runtime environment or process design.

Determine if a Resource PC is logged in is also supported. Blue Prism can use Login Agent to establish and assess the desktop/session condition, enabling a process or operational procedure to take the appropriate action before attempting UI automation. This is important because many application interactions require an active, correctly configured Windows desktop session. Login Agent is a Resource PC and Windows-session capability, integrated with Blue Prism runtime resources and configured through its associated service and settings. Blue Prism's Login Agent documentation describes its purpose and configuration for logging in to, logging out of, locking, and unlocking Resource PCs. See the [Blue Prism Login Agent documentation](#) and the [Blue Prism documentation portal](#) for current product guidance.

QUESTION NO: 3

An action within an object has been written that automates a browser based application. All elements can be spied successfully and the object runs without defect in Object Studio. However, when ran in Control Room, exceptions are thrown that indicate elements cannot be found. This is because elements on the web page do not load all at once, they load slowly one after another instead. Which of the following would be the most appropriate to improve the resilience of the automation?

- A. Use a Wait Stage with the Check Exists condition at the start of the action before continuing.
- B. Use a Wait Stage with the Parent Document Loaded condition at the start of the action.
- C. Use a Wait Stage with the Document Loaded condition at the start of the action.
- D. Do not spy elements with HTML mode

ANSWER: A

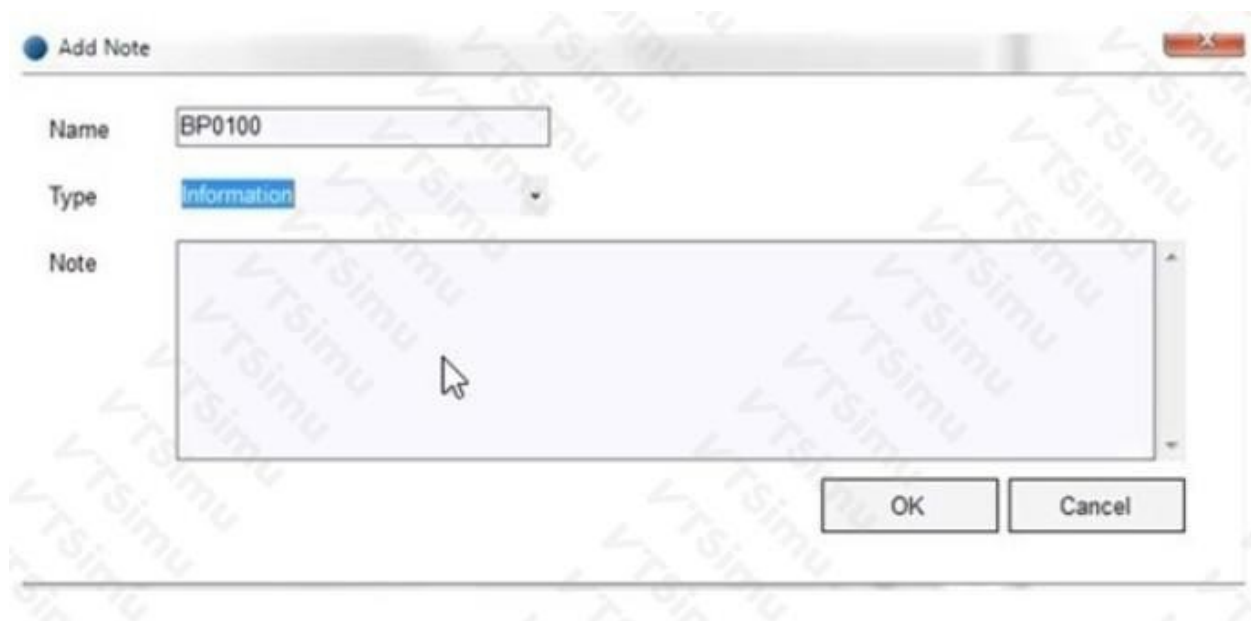
Explanation:

Use a Wait Stage with the Check Exists condition at the start of the action before continuing. is the most appropriate approach because it synchronizes the automation with the specific application element that must be available before the next step is attempted. A browser may have a loaded document while individual controls are still being rendered, populated by client-side scripts, or made visible after an asynchronous request. Testing for the existence of the required element directly handles this variable timing without relying on a fixed delay.

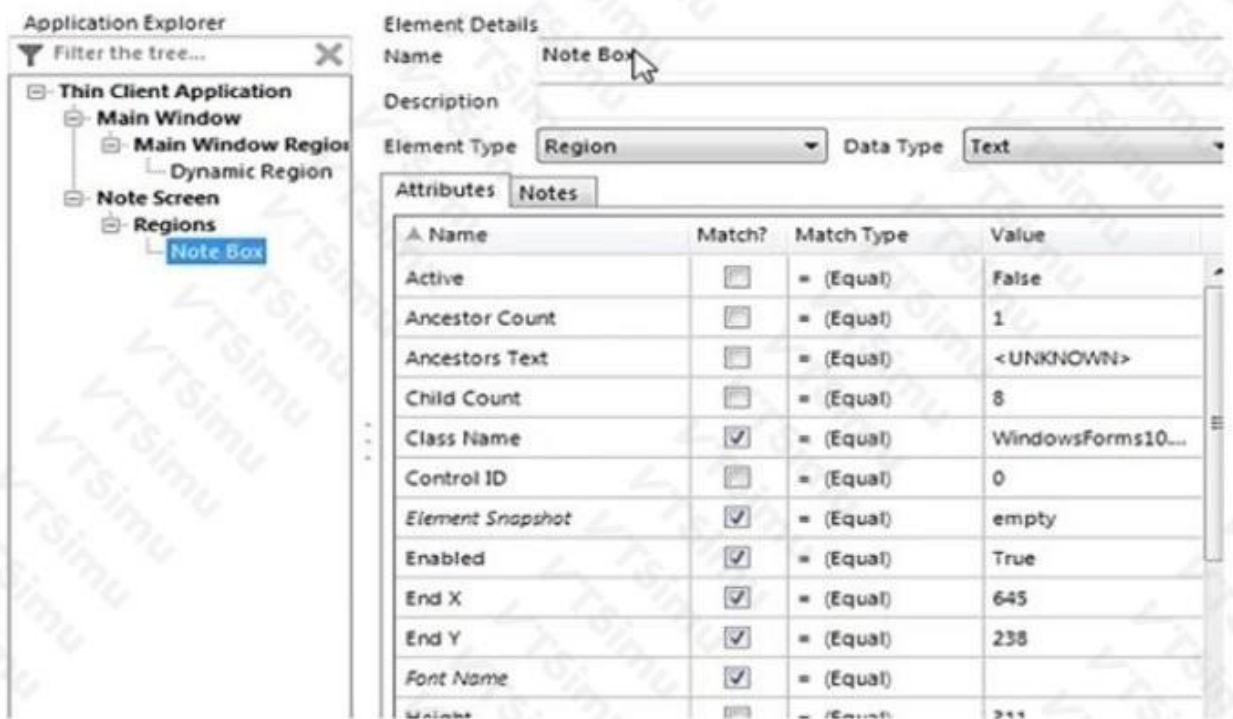
A Wait stage should be configured with an appropriate timeout and targeted at a stable, meaningful element for the point in the process being reached, such as a page heading, form field, or button that confirms the page is ready for the intended interaction. This makes the action resilient when page response time differs between interactive development and unattended Control Room execution. It also provides controlled timeout behavior if the expected state is never reached, allowing the process to recover or report an application exception appropriately. Blue Prism describes Wait stages as the mechanism for waiting for an application condition before automation proceeds; see the [Blue Prism documentation portal](#) and the [Blue Prism browser automation guidance](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Using Surface Automation there is requirement to enter a note in the Note field on the screen below:



The Note Box element has been spied as a Region:



On Launching the Add Note screen, the cursor is in the Name field and the Notes field will be empty.

Which of the following is the most appropriate sequence of stages to enter the note into the Note field?

- A. Send a Global Mouse Click Centre to the Note Box element, followed by a tiny unconditional wait stage, followed by a Global Send Keys to the application.
- B. Use a Write stage to write data to the Note Box element
- C. Send a Global Mouse Click Centre to the Note Box element, followed by a tiny unconditional wait stage, followed by a Write Stage to the Note Box element
- D. Send a Global Mouse Click Centre to the Note Box element, followed by a tiny unconditional wait stage, followed by a Global Send Keys to the Note Box element

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

“Send a Global Mouse Click Centre to the Note Box element, followed by a tiny unconditional wait stage, followed by a Global Send Keys to the application.” is the appropriate sequence for a Region identified through Surface Automation. A Region is an image-based target rather than a native application control with an exposed text property. The mouse-click action establishes focus in the visual Note Box so that subsequent keyboard input is directed there. A short unconditional wait is good practice after the click because it gives the target application time to process the focus change before text is sent. Global Send Keys then injects the required note as keystrokes into the active application, which is the suitable technique when working with surface-automated interfaces. Since the Note field is initially empty, there is no need to clear existing text before sending the note. This approach deliberately uses the Region for positioning and focusing, while relying on keyboard input for entry into the focused field. Blue Prism’s Surface Automation guidance describes interacting with applications by using visual elements and mouse or keyboard actions when native accessibility is unavailable. See [Blue Prism Surface Automation documentation](#) and [Blue Prism desktop application automation guidance](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following statements about Blue Prism Credential Manager are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. Credentials can be centrally managed in Credential Manager

- B. Access to a Credential can be controlled through Blue Prism security permissions
- C. A Process can retrieve a Credential and provide it to an Object action when required
- D. Passwords should be stored in Environment Variables so that they can be viewed easily
- E. Application passwords should be hard-coded in Object actions

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Credential Manager provides a central mechanism for storing credentials and controlling which Processes, Objects, users, or runtime contexts are authorised to retrieve them. Credentials should be retrieved when required and passed only to the action that needs them. This keeps secrets out of process diagrams, object definitions, and configuration values that are not intended to store passwords.

Credentials must not be held in plain text in Environment Variables. Environment Variables are suitable for non-secret configuration such as file paths, URLs, and timeout values, whereas passwords and other secrets require credential management. See the [Blue Prism Credential Manager documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following statements regarding Blue Prism Login Agent are true? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Windows passwords can be changed using Login Agent Functionality
- B. It is not possible to use Login Agent to traverse the 'Press CTRL + ALT + DELETE to log on' screen
- C. Blue Prism Login Agent can be used to lock a Resource PC
- D. You cannot configure the Blue Prism scheduler to login via Login Agent and then run a business process once it has logged in

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Windows passwords can be changed using Login Agent Functionality because Login Agent supports the controlled handling of Windows logon-related interactions, including password-change scenarios. This capability is particularly useful where an organisation's password policy requires periodic password updates: the automation can use securely managed credentials and complete the relevant Windows password-change flow without exposing the password in the process design. The updated password should be maintained through Blue Prism's credential-management approach so that subsequent unattended sessions use the current value.

Blue Prism Login Agent can be used to lock a Resource PC because locking is one of its intended session-management operations. Login Agent is installed and configured on the runtime resource to manage the Windows session securely, allowing an automation environment to place a machine into a locked state when required while preserving the controlled session context. This supports unattended-operation practices and helps prevent an active resource session being left accessible. Blue Prism documents Login Agent as the component used to manage resource-machine login and session operations; see the [Blue Prism Login Agent documentation](#) and the [Blue Prism credential management documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following are appropriate uses of a Blue Prism Environment Lock? (Choose three.)

- A. Prevent simultaneous use of a shared application account
- B. Ensure that only one process updates a shared file at a time
- C. Control access to an application that permits only one active session

D. Prevent two Resources from obtaining the same Work Queue item

E. Store an encrypted password for an application

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

An Environment Lock is used to control access to a shared resource across Runtime Resources and processes. It is appropriate when only one automation may use a particular application account at a time, when a shared file must not be updated concurrently, or when a target system permits only one active session for a particular account.

The lock should be acquired before accessing the constrained resource and released in both normal and exception-handling paths. An Environment Lock is not intended to replace queue-item locking: Work Queues already manage exclusive ownership of individual queue items. See the [Blue Prism Environment Locks documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

The 'Agent' field on the first row of the table below has been spied as a Region:

File

Find

Save

Close

New

Account

Notes

Agent	Date	Note	Type
KING	10 Jun 2016	are forfeited to me, and my honour's paid to him. Hestole from Fl...	
LAFEU	05 Jun 2016	I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and toll forthis: I'll none of him.	
KING	31 May 2016	The heavens have thought well on thee Lafeu,To bring forth this di...	
COUNTESS	28 May 2016	Now, justice on the doers!	
KING	21 May 2016	I wonder, sir, sith wives are monsters to you,And that you fly the...	
DIANA	20 May 2016	I am, my lord, a wretched Florentine,Derived from the ancient Ca...	
Widow	13 May 2016	I am her mother, sir, whose age and honourBoth suffer under this...	
KING	10 May 2016	Come hither, count; do you know these women?	
BERTRAM	04 May 2016	My lord, I neither can nor will denyBut that I know them: do they ...	
DIANA	03 May 2016	Why do you look so strange upon your wife?	
BERTRAM	27 Apr 2016	She's none of mine, my lord.	
DIANA	25 Apr 2016	If you shall marry,You give away this hand, and that is mine;You ...	
LAFEU	19 Apr 2016	Your reputation comes too short for mv daughter: vouare no hus...	

A Read Stage is using the 'Recognise Text' Data option to read some text from the Region. The result from the stage is shown in the following data item:

Data Properties

Name: Agent

Description:

Data Type: Text

Initial Value:

Exposure: None

Current Value:

Which of the following could be a valid reason for this?

- A. The application may not have been activated before the Read Stage was executed
- B. The Font specified in the Read stage does not exist in the Blue Prism database
- C. Font Smoothing has been switched off on the Robot PC
- D. The Object is not attached the application

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The application may not have been activated before the Read Stage was executed is a valid reason because Region-mode spying and the Recognise Text operation depend on the pixels currently displayed in the defined screen area. Blue Prism can remain attached to an application while that application is not the foreground window. If it has not been activated, another window may be in front of it, the application may be minimised, or the expected grid may not yet be visibly rendered. In that situation, the Read Stage examines whatever pixels are actually present at the region coordinates rather than the intended Agent value. Consequently, text recognition can return an unexpected value, incomplete text, or no usable text without indicating that the originally modelled region definition itself has changed.

A robust surface-automation design therefore activates the target application immediately before interacting with or reading a region, and waits for the relevant screen content to be available. This ensures that the visual state used by the recognition engine matches the state on which the region was modelled. Blue Prism's documentation describes Application Modeller and surface-automation capabilities at [Blue Prism Documentation](#), and the product documentation home is also available at [Blue Prism Docs](#).