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Question: 1

In the PDD, what should a complete Out of Scope section contain?

- A. List of out of scope process steps and inputs
- B. List out of scope process steps, reason and impact on the to Be process
- C. List of out of scope process steps
- D. List of out of scope inputs & outputs

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Out of Scope section of a PDD (Process Definition Document) should include detailed information on processes or sub-processes that are not included in the scope of the RPA (Robotic Process Automation) project. This should not only list the out-of-scope steps but also provide the reasons why they are not included and the impact this exclusion has on the to-be process. Understanding and documenting what is out of scope is crucial for setting clear boundaries and expectations for the project, ensuring that all stakeholders have a common understanding of what the automation will and will not cover.

Reference: <https://docs.uipath.com/task-capture/standalone/2022.4/user-guide/details-about-the-pdd>

Question: 2

Which of the following types of Assets are available in UiPath Orchestrator?

- A. Text, Number, Integer, Credential
- B. Text, Bool, Integer, Credential
- C. Text, Bool, Number, Credential
- D. Text, Bool, Integer Number

Answer: C

Explanation:

In UiPath Orchestrator, assets can be defined as reusable resources that can be shared across multiple automation projects. The types of assets available in UiPath Orchestrator include Text, Bool, Number, and Credential. These asset types are designed to support a variety of data types and use cases in automation, such as storing credentials securely, keeping configuration values, or managing flags for process flows.

Reference: UiPath Orchestrator Guide

Question: 3

What is a Test Case template?

- A. Is a document that outlines only the exceptions of a particular test
- B. Is a document that outlines the steps and expected results of the entire project
- C. Is a document that outlines the steps and expected results of a particular test
- D. Is a document that outlines only the exceptions of the entire project

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Test Case template is a standardized document that outlines the steps to be performed for a test, along with the expected results for each step. It serves as a detailed guide for testing a particular functionality or feature within a project, ensuring that all necessary scenarios are covered and results are accurately recorded. This document is essential for systematically validating the functionality of the automation and identifying any discrepancies from the expected behavior.

Reference: UiPath Testing Framework

Question: 4

What is a key feature of Automation Hub that offers an overview on the automation program?

- A. Pipeline manager
- B. Citizen Developers manager
- C. License usage tracker
- D. Process documentation creation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 5

DRAG DROP

What is the correct order of the stages of Process Documentation?

Instructions: Drag and Drop the items on the left to the boxes on the right in a correct order.

Stages

Answer Area

Update the document by including more scenarios and business rules and validate it with the Process Owner

Gather all the process information and data

Prepare the PDO and include any support material that would detail the business rules roles matrix, the input & output etc

Prepare the detailed Level 4 process map (including all scenarios) for the As-Is process

Prepare a high-level process map with process description

1st	
2nd	
3rd	
4th	
5th	

Answer:

Question: 6

Which of the following is the most effective way for a Business Analyst to document business exception

Explanation:

Answer Area

1st

Gather all the process information and data

2nd

Prepare a high-level process map with process description

3rd

Prepare the detailed Level 4 process map (including all scenarios) for the As-Is process

4th

Prepare the PDD and include any support material that would detail the business rules, roles matrix, the input & output etc

5th

Update the document by including more scenarios and business rules and validate it with the Process Owner

handling for an RPA process?

- A. By copying the log files of each robot run
- B. By creating a flowchart that outlines the steps involved in handling each type of application exception
- C. By writing a detailed description of each business exception and the corresponding action that should be taken
- D. By recording a video that will demonstrate how to handle each type of business exception

Answer: C

Explanation:

Documenting business exception handling in an RPA process effectively involves writing detailed descriptions of each business exception along with the corresponding actions that should be taken. This approach ensures clarity and provides a comprehensive guide for handling exceptions, making it possible for the automation to

be managed and adjusted as needed without relying on transient data like log files or less detailed formats like videos

Question: 7

By what step at most should the analysis of input and its future standardization be decided upon?

- A. During As-Is process documentation
- B. During process analysis
- C. During talks with the SME and Business Owner
- D. During To-Be process documentation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The analysis of input and its future standardization should ideally be decided upon during the process analysis phase. This phase involves a detailed review of the current process inputs and outputs, identifying variations, and establishing standardization requirements. During process analysis, a thorough examination of all elements related to the workflow is conducted, which enables the identification of areas where standardization can lead to greater efficiency and consistency. Deciding on standardization at this stage helps ensure that the designed automation will be robust, scalable, and aligned with the organization's goals.

[Reference: The information is based on the UiPath Automation Business Analyst Learning Plans and the Automation Business Analysis Fundamentals course available on the UiPath Academy, which addresses topics covered in the UiPath Automation Business Analyst \(UiABA\) certification exam](#)

Question: 8

How many samples are recommended to train a custom ML model that has one custom extra field?

- A. 5-10 document samples
- B. 15-20 document samples
- C. 20-50 document samples
- D. 50-90 document samples

Answer: C

Explanation:

To train a custom Machine Learning (ML) model that includes one custom extra field, it is recommended to use between 20 to 50 document samples. This range provides a sufficient amount of data to ensure the model can learn effectively while accommodating the variability introduced by the additional custom field

Question: 9

What is the purpose of Opportunity Assessment?

- A. To determine automation suitability
- B. To describe process steps
- C. To map project responsibilities
- D. To map in-scope and out-of-scope activities

Answer: A

Explanation:

The purpose of Opportunity Assessment within the context of UiPath Automation Hub is to evaluate and determine the suitability of a process for automation. This involves analyzing various aspects of the process, including its complexity, frequency, and potential for error reduction, to ensure that the selected processes are viable candidates for automation and can deliver the expected benefits (). For more detailed information, you can explore the official UiPath Automation Hub documentation via the provided links.

Question: 10

What is one of the advantages of using a Test Scenario Document?

- A. To help while regression test is performed
- B. To help when the project is on a tight schedule
- C. To ensure better organization
- D. To help when applications are very complicated

Answer: C

Explanation:

Utilizing a Test Scenario Document in testing, particularly within the context of UiPath Test Suite, facilitates better organization of test cases and sets. This documentation approach helps manage test activities more effectively, ensuring that each test case is clearly defined, organized, and accessible. This organizational benefit is crucial for maintaining clarity and efficiency in testing processes, especially when dealing with complex or extensive test scenarios

One of the key advantages of using a Test Scenario Document is to ensure better organization throughout the testing process. This document serves as a structured guide for both creating test cases and tracking their execution. It helps in organizing test scenarios in a way that ensures comprehensive coverage of the application's functionality and business requirements. By documenting scenarios, teams can more easily manage, execute, and review test results, leading to more efficient quality assurance processes.

Reference: UiPath Automation Business Analyst documentation on testing methodologies

Question: 11

Which of the following can be considered major components of a process?

- A. Stakeholders, Schedules, Exceptions and Specifications
- B. Actions, Tasks, Subprocesses and Inputs
- C. Inputs, Process Flows, Source Applications and Outputs
- D. Subprocess, Tasks, Subtask & Microprocesses

Answer: C

Explanation:

The major components of a process encompass Inputs, Process Flows, Source Applications, and Outputs. This comprehensive view ensures that all aspects of the process are considered, from the initial inputs through the various steps of the process flow, the applications utilized, to the final outputs. This holistic approach is essential for understanding, analyzing, and automating processes in a manner that is both efficient and effective ().

Question: 12

What is the purpose of RPA Hypercare?

- A. To train employees & end-users on how to use UiPath software
- B. To develop any remaining issues that were not built in the development or testing phase
- C. To address and resolve any issues or bugs that arise after UiPath RPA deployment
- D. To update and patch UiPath software during a maintenance period

Answer: C

Explanation:

RPA Hypercare is a post-deployment phase designed to address and resolve any issues or bugs that arise after the deployment of UiPath RPA solutions. This phase ensures that any operational challenges encountered in the real-world application of the RPA bots are quickly identified and rectified, thus maintaining the efficiency and effectiveness of the automation solutions. Hypercare is crucial for stabilizing the RPA implementation and ensuring continuous operational performance ().

Question: 13

What option from below is relevant to the UAT plan structure?

- A. Collect the Issue Logs and save them in the Production plan
- B. Establish reporting metrics
- C. Stop any new change request
- D. Keep the same machine environment after running multiple tests

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the context of a User Acceptance Testing (UAT) plan structure, establishing reporting metrics is a relevant option. This involves defining clear and measurable criteria for evaluating the performance and outcome of

the testing process. By setting these metrics, stakeholders can have a standardized basis for assessing the test results, facilitating more informed decisions regarding the readiness and quality of the automation solution () ().

Question: 14

Which of the following are possible queue item statuses in UiPath Orchestrator?

- A. Ready, Running, Completed, and Stopped
- B. Queued, Started, Finished, and Aborted
- C. New, In Progress, Successful, and Failed
- D. New, Assigned, Processed, and Archived

Answer: C

Explanation:

Within UiPath Orchestrator, the possible statuses for queue items include New, In Progress, Successful, and Failed. These statuses represent the lifecycle of a queue item from its creation (New), through its processing (In Progress), to its conclusion, which can either be successful completion (Successful) or encountering an error (Failed). This categorization helps in monitoring and managing the workflow execution more effectively () ().

For more detailed insights and guidance, you can explore the UiPath Test Suite Overview on the UiPath Academy ([UiPath Academy](#)).

Top of Form

Question: 15

What should the RPA Business Analyst do during the Build RPA phase?

- A. Prepare test data with the SME
- B. Coordinate unit & technical testing
- C. Validate changes and evaluate the impact
- D. Create test scenarios and test cases

Answer: D

Explanation:

During the Build RPA phase, the RPA Business Analyst is responsible for creating test scenarios and test cases. This role entails working closely with stakeholders to perform in-depth process analysis for selected processes, defining business requirements, and ensuring the created documents accurately reflect the automation solution ([UiPath Academy](#)).

For a more detailed understanding of the role and responsibilities of an Automation Business Analyst, you can explore further on [UiPath Academy](#).

Question: 16

What is an example of a relevant process stakeholder input necessary for the business analysis phase?

- A. Create a potential cost savings graph of the business process or requirement
- B. Offer process solution design workflows
- C. Provide a full list of applications used by the process
- D. Organize testing phase meetings

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the business analysis phase, it's vital to understand all components that make up the process, including the software applications involved. A comprehensive list of these applications enables a thorough evaluation of the process's digital environment, helping to tailor the automation solution more accurately.

Question: 17

What is end-to-end automation with human in the loop in UiPath?

- A. A type of automation that requires a human being involved only in monitoring the process
- B. A type of automation that requires a human being involved only in decision-making steps of the process
- C. A type of automation that requires a human being involved in every step of the process
- D. A type of automation that requires a human being involved only at the beginning and end of the process

Answer: B

Explanation:

End-to-end automation with human in the loop refers to processes automated from start to finish, where human intervention is needed primarily for decision-making points, combining the efficiency of automation with human judgment.

Question: 18

What can be considered a characteristic of RPA?

- A. Can manipulate only User Interface applications
- B. Can emulate human actions within digital systems
- C. It requires constant human supervision to function properly
- D. It allows anyone to configure hardware robots to behave as humans

Answer: B

Explanation:

RPA is designed to mimic how humans interact with software applications to perform tasks, enabling the automation of repetitive, rule-based tasks without the need for constant human supervision or intervention.

Question: 19

When prioritizing the processes to be automated based on the Automation Quadrant, what is a process with HIGH complexity & HIGH benefit considered?

- A. Quick win
- B. Must-do improvement
- C. Long-term improvement
- D. Low hanging fruit

Answer: C

Explanation:

Processes that are complex yet offer high benefits are seen as long-term improvements. They require more effort and time to automate but promise significant returns, making them strategic investments in automation.

Question: 20

Which of the following can be found in the Process Overview part of the PDD?

- A. High Level As-Is Process Map
- B. Process schedule and frequency
- C. Process SME and Process Owner
- D. Applications names and versions

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the Process Overview part of the Process Design Document (PDD), a high-level As-Is Process Map is included. This part typically encompasses the current state of the process, outlining the steps, decisions, and interactions that occur in the process as it currently exists without automation.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on PDD at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 21

Which of the following principles applies during the Process Documentation stage?

- A. High-level process map should be created only after the To-Be process map is done
- B. Sign-Off is not mandatory if the feedback was implemented after review.
- C. A minimum of one review is required
- D. Including more scenarios and business rules should be done after the first review

Answer: C

Explanation:

During the Process Documentation stage, it is a best practice and often a requirement to have at least one review of the documentation created, such as the Process Design Document (PDD). This ensures that all stakeholders agree on the process as documented and that it accurately represents the business needs and technical requirements.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Process Documentation at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 22

When an application stops responding, what should it be treated as?

- A. Known Exception
- B. Business Exception
- C. Unknown Exception
- D. System Exception

Answer: D

Explanation:

When an application stops responding, this should be treated as a System Exception. System Exceptions refer to errors that occur due to unforeseen issues in the system environment, such as application failures, network errors, or hardware malfunctions, which are beyond the control of the business logic of the automation.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Exception Handling at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 23

Which of the following needs to be filled in the Process Assessment Tool?

- A. The volume of input data
- B. The frequency of the process
- C. The average robot handling time
- D. The number of application screens

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Process Assessment Tool requires input such as the volume of input data to evaluate the potential impact and feasibility of automation. Understanding the volume of data that the process handles is crucial for assessing the workload and designing appropriate automation solutions.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Process Assessment at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 24

Which of the following data is ingested by Insights?

- A. Jobs, Assets, Robot Logs
- B. Jobs, Queues, Robot Logs
- C. Assets, Queues, Robot Logs
- D. Job, Queues, Assets

Answer: B

Explanation:

UiPath Insights ingests data such as Jobs, Queues, and Robot Logs. This data is used to generate comprehensive analytics that help organizations monitor, measure, and optimize their robotic process automation (RPA) operations.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Insights at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 25

What is the primary goal of task analysis in the context of evaluating automation potential?

- A. To measure the time spent on a specific task or process
- B. To visualize and analyze the steps involved in a task
- C. To identify potential bottlenecks or areas for improvement
- D. To determine the level of expertise required to perform the task

Answer: B

Explanation:

The primary goal of task analysis in the context of evaluating automation potential is to visualize and analyze the steps involved in a task. This involves collecting data on how employees perform their tasks, identifying patterns, and analyzing which parts of the process can be automated. [Task analysis helps in understanding the workflow in detail, which is crucial for discovering automation opportunities and designing effective automation solutions1.](#)

Reference: The concept of task analysis and its role in identifying automation potential is discussed in the [UiPath Documentation Portal, particularly in the section "Task Mining - Introduction" found at https://docs.uipath.com/task-mining/automation-suite/2021.10/user-guide/introduction1.](#)

Question: 26

UiPath Process Mining provides TemplateOne application that offers different generic dashboards containing information, KPIs, and analysis functionality focused on a specific process area. What are the 3 standard KPIs part of the Automation Dashboard within the TemplateOne application?

- A. Automation Rate, Total Manual Processing time, Supplier Avg. Time

- B. Automation Rate, Total Manual event cost. Intercompany case value
- C. Automation Rate, Total Manual Processing time. Total Manual event cost
- D. Automation Rate, Material Group Count. Avg. throughput time

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the TemplateOne application provided by UiPath Process Mining, the Automation Dashboard includes the following three standard KPIs: Automation Rate, Total Manual Processing Time, and Total Manual Event Cost. These KPIs help in assessing the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of manual vs automated processes within an organization.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Process Mining and TemplateOne at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 27

What should be done when the process documentation is missing?

- A. Look at every possible impact that might be generated by accepting the change
- B. Create a checklist to ensure the documentation is accurate and consistent
- C. Identify the right SMEs and decision makers in order to gather the necessary information
- D. Increase the time dedicated for process development

Answer: C

Explanation:

When the process documentation is missing, it is crucial to identify the right Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) and decision-makers in order to gather the necessary information. This approach ensures that accurate, comprehensive, and relevant data about the process are collected to create or update the missing documentation effectively.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Process Documentation at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 28

Which of the following is a valid reason for defining a system exception?

- A. Internet connection failure in case of a web application usage
- B. Application login failure because of incorrect credentials
- C. Input data does not pass validation criteria
- D. Email attachment not available

Answer: A

Explanation:

A valid reason for defining a system exception includes scenarios like an Internet connection failure in the

case of a web application usage. System exceptions refer to errors that are caused by external factors unrelated to the business logic, such as technical failures or connectivity issues, which disrupt the normal functioning of an application.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Exception Handling at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 29

Which of the following is the correct order of steps in the process of creating a new process app in UiPath Process Mining?

- A. Create new app Selecting the data source > Selecting the app template > Defining the app properties > Review details > Create App
- B. Create new app > Selecting the app template > Defining the app properties > Selecting the data source > Review details > Create App
- C. Create new app > Defining the app properties > Selecting the data source > Selecting the app template > Review details > Create App
- D. Create new app > Selecting the app template > Defining the app properties > Review details > Selecting the data source > Create App

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct order of steps in the process of creating a new process app in UiPath Process Mining is as follows: Create new app > Selecting the app template > Defining the app properties > Selecting the data source > Review details > Create App. This sequence ensures that the foundational elements of the app are established before specifying the data source, which helps in aligning the data with the defined properties and template.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Process Mining at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 30

In the pilot phase for automation, what is the activity that should be done when selecting the use cases?

- A. Choose usecase from critical Must-Do Improvements or important Long-Term Improvements
- B. Choose usecase from critical Quick Wins or important Low-Hanging Fruit
- C. Choose usecase from critical Quick Wins or important Long-Term Improvements
- D. Choose usecase from critical Must-Do Improvements or important Low-Hanging Fruit

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the pilot phase for automation, the activity that should be done when selecting the use cases involves choosing use cases from critical Quick Wins or important Low-Hanging Fruit. These categories typically represent processes that are either easy to implement and yield immediate benefits (Quick Wins) or are

straightforward improvements that don't require significant investment OR risk (Low-Hanging Fruit).

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Pilot Phase at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 31

What is the role of UiPath Automation Hub?

- A. Discovers the primary stakeholders of the business processes
- B. Manages and tracks the progress of automation projects
- C. Helps in choosing the members of the RPA development team
- D. Estimates when the business process should be automated

Answer: B

Explanation:

The role of UiPath Automation Hub is to manage and track the progress of automation projects. It acts as a centralized platform where all stakeholders can collaborate, share ideas, and monitor the various stages of automation initiatives, ensuring transparency and efficient management of the automation lifecycle.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Automation Hub at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 32

Who should be involved in the UAT phase?

- A. Process Owner, RPA Developer, Business Analyst and Support Team
- B. Business Analyst, Process Owner, and Subject Matter Expert
- C. RPA Developer, Solution Architect, and Client Business Team
- D. Support Team, Solution Architect, Business Analyst and Process Owner

Answer: B

Explanation:

During the User Acceptance Testing (UAT) phase, the individuals who should be involved include the Business Analyst, Process Owner, and Subject Matter Expert. This group ensures that the automation meets business requirements, is technically accurate, and adheres to operational needs, which are critical for validating the solution before full deployment.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on UAT at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 33

Which of the following are structured documents that can be processed with Document Understanding?

- A. forms, passports and ID cards
- B. forms, passports, ID cards, contracts and emails

- C. passports, invoices, purchase orders, utility bills
- D. contracts, emails and health records

Answer: C

Explanation:

Structured documents that can be processed with Document Understanding include passports, invoices, purchase orders, and utility bills. These documents have a fixed format or structure, which makes them suitable for processing through Document Understanding technologies that extract and digitize information based on predefined templates and rules.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Document Understanding at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 34

How can a Business Analyst measure the success of an automation implementation using UiPath?

- A. By tracking the number of errors and exceptions that occur during the execution of the automation process
- B. By tracking the level of customer satisfaction and business value generated by the automation process
- C. By tracking the accuracy and completeness of the automation process compared to manual execution
- D. By tracking the total amount of time the automation process has been executed

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Business Analyst can measure the success of an automation implementation using UiPath by tracking the level of customer satisfaction and business value generated by the automation process. This involves evaluating how the automation has improved service delivery, reduced errors, and contributed to overall business goals, which are direct indicators of its impact and effectiveness. Reference: UiPath Documentation on Measuring Automation Success at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 35

What are 2 key features of UiPath Automation Hub?

- A. Process Identification, Command Line Interface
- B. Process & Documentation Bank, App creation for process discovery
- C. Integration with Task Capture, Process Graph Visualization
- D. Pipeline Management, Process & Documentation Bank"

Answer: D

Explanation:

Two key features of UiPath Automation Hub are Pipeline Management and Process & Documentation Bank. Pipeline Management helps in managing and prioritizing automation ideas throughout their lifecycle, while

Process & Documentation Bank serves as a repository for storing and accessing process documentation and related content, facilitating better organization and accessibility.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Automation Hub at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 36

What does a Business Logic Translation Table do?

- A. Capture every action performed by the SME on the application layer
- B. List the business rules and use them as reference in the As-Is process description
- C. Capture short video recordings
- D. Process activities detailed at key stroke level with respective screen shots captured

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Business Logic Translation Table lists the business rules and uses them as a reference in the As-Is process description. This table is essential for translating complex business rules into understandable and actionable items that can be incorporated into the automated process, ensuring that all business requirements are met accurately.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Business Logic Translation at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 37

What event can affect selector reliability in automations?

- A. An update to the UiPath Robot running the automation
- B. Automation target applications being updated
- C. Target applications changing their position on the screen
- D. An increase in the volume of transactions

Answer: B

Explanation:

An event that can affect selector reliability in automations is the target applications being updated.

Updates to applications can alter the UI elements and structures that selectors depend on, leading to failures in identifying these elements during automation execution.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Selector Reliability at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 38

What is the purpose of creating an AS IS process map during the business analysis phase for RPA?

- A. To evaluate the feasibility of the automation solution
- B. To understand the current state of the business process
- C. To identify potential automation opportunities
- D. To design the automation solution

Answer: B

Explanation:

The purpose of creating an AS IS process map during the business analysis phase for RPA is to understand the current state of the business process. This mapping is crucial as it provides a detailed visualization of the process as it currently operates, including all steps, decision points, and interactions, which is essential for identifying inefficiencies and areas suitable for automation.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Business Analysis at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 39

Which of the following best describes the differences between an "as is" process map and a "to be" process map in the context of RPA (Robotic Process Automation)?

- A. An "as is" process map is used for manual processes, while a "to be" process map is used for automated processes
- B. An "as is" process map shows the steps in a process, while a "to be" process map shows the inputs and outputs for each step
- C. An "as is" process map is used for data analysis, while a "to be" process map is used for process optimization
- D. An "as is" process map shows the current state of a process, while a "to be" process map shows the desired future state of the process

Answer: D

Explanation:

The differences between an "as is" process map and a "to be" process map in the context of RPA are that an "as is" process map shows the current state of a process, while a "to be" process map shows the desired future state of the process after automation has been implemented. This distinction is fundamental as it guides the transformation from manual to automated processes by highlighting necessary changes and enhancements.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Process Mapping at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 40

Which type of automation is most commonly used in Customer Service or Customer Support processes?

- A. UI automation
- B. Attended automation
- C. Desktop automation
- D. Unattended automation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The type of automation most commonly used in Customer Service or Customer Support processes is Attended automation. This form of automation is interactive and requires human intervention at certain points, making it ideal for customer service environments where decisions and responses need to be tailored to specific customer interactions.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Automation Types at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 41

What is same-screen detection for actions recorded in an UiPath Task Capture diagram?

- A. After finishing the capture process. Task Capture offers to detect actions per all documents that contain similar screenshots and also offers to merge them. The merge is automatic, thus making the process fast and efficient
- B. After finishing the capture process. Task Capture offers to detect actions per all documents that contain similar screenshots and also offers to merge them. The actions can also be manually reviewed prior to merging
- C. During the capture process Task Capture automatically detects actions that contain similar screenshots and also merges them
- D. Prior to starting the capture process, Task Capture analyzes the applications used and groups them by similarity of appearance, so that during the recording the screenshots will be automatically grouped

Answer: B

Explanation:

In an UiPath Task Capture diagram, same-screen detection for actions recorded is described by the feature where after finishing the capture process, Task Capture offers to detect actions per all documents that contain similar screenshots and also offers to merge them. The actions can also be manually reviewed prior to merging. This feature ensures that similar actions are grouped, enhancing the clarity and efficiency of the process documentation.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Task Capture at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 42

What is the recommended way to extract data from an Invoice?

- A. Using the ML Extractor with the Invoices out-of-the-box ML model
- B. Using the Form Extractor
- C. Using FormsAI
- D. Using the RegEx extractor

Answer: A

Explanation:

The recommended way to extract data from an Invoice is using the ML Extractor with the Invoices out-of-the-box ML model. This approach utilizes machine learning to automatically identify and extract relevant data fields from invoices, which are typically structured but vary in format, enhancing accuracy and

efficiency in data extraction.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Document Understanding at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 43

According to UiPath's best practices, when should the test scenarios and test cases be created?

- A. During the Test RPA phase
- B. When preparing the test data
- C. During the Solution Design phase
- D. During the Prepare RPA phase

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to UiPath's best practices, test scenarios and test cases should be created during the Solution Design phase. This is crucial because it allows the design team to plan and prepare for various testing scenarios that can validate the automation's functionality and efficiency before moving into development and deployment.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Solution Design at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 44

How can you improve the accuracy of information extracted using UiPath Document Understanding ML Extractor?

- A. By allowing users to create custom extraction rules
- B. By providing a visual interface for manually verifying extracted information
- C. By using machine learning model algorithms to improve extraction accuracy over time, provided that the ML model is retrainable
- D. By providing a central repository for storing and organizing documents

Answer: C

Explanation:

To improve the accuracy of information extracted using UiPath Document Understanding ML Extractor, you can use machine learning model algorithms to improve extraction accuracy over time, provided that the ML model is retrainable. This approach allows the system to learn from corrections and variations, progressively enhancing its accuracy and reliability in data extraction.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Document Understanding ML Extractor at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 45

What is the difference between Data Labeling and Document Manager?

- A. Data Labeling is used to annotate text data, while Document Manager is used to annotate documents
- B. Data Labeling can only be used to annotate text data for the Custom Named Entity Recognition model
- C. Data Labeling is used to annotate documents that have been previously uploaded into Document Manager
- D. They are the same product

Answer: C

Explanation:

The difference between Data Labeling and Document Manager is that Data Labeling is used to annotate documents that have been previously uploaded into Document Manager. While Document Manager serves as a repository and management system for documents, Data Labeling involves the process of marking these documents to train machine learning models for better data extraction. Reference: UiPath Documentation on Data Labeling and Document Manager at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 46

For text assets, is there any character limit for the Global Value Field?

- A. No, there is no such limit
- B. Yes, this field allows for up to 4000 characters
- C. Yes, this field allows for up to 100000 characters
- D. Yes, this field allows for up to 1000000 characters

Answer: B

Explanation:

For text assets in UiPath, there is a character limit for the Global Value Field, which allows for up to 4000 characters. This limit is important for managing data sizes and ensuring performance and stability within the UiPath Orchestrator environment.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Assets Management at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 47

In UiPath Automation Hub, what factor is taken into consideration when determining the degree of effort required to successfully automate a process?

- A. Process owner
- B. Process department
- C. Process variability
- D. Browser type

Answer: C

Explanation:

In UiPath Automation Hub, the factor that is taken into consideration when determining the degree of effort required to successfully automate a process is process variability. High variability in a process can complicate automation efforts, requiring more sophisticated solutions and more extensive testing and adaptation. Reference: UiPath Documentation on Automation Hub at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 48

What are the environments that the UiPath Platform provides entitlements for deploying and licensing the product?

- A. Automation Suite, Orchestrator
- B. Document Understanding, Test Suite, AI Center
- C. Automation Cloud, Automation Suite, Individual Products
- D. Robots, Studio, Orchestrator

Answer: C

Explanation:

The UiPath Platform provides entitlements for deploying and licensing products in various environments, notably the Automation Cloud, Automation Suite, and individual products like Robots, Studio, and Orchestrator. The Automation Cloud offers cloud-based services while the Automation Suite enables deployment in hybrid or on-premises environments. Individual products focus on specific components of the UiPath ecosystem that can be licensed separately.

Reference: UiPath documentation and learning materials from the UiPath Academy.

Question: 49

What UiPath deployment model should a customer use if they would like a full-platform experience that is self-hosted in cloud or on-premises?

- A. Automation Cloud
- B. Automation Suite
- C. Automation Platform
- D. Standalone

Answer: B

Explanation:

For customers seeking a full-platform experience that can be self-hosted either in the cloud or on-premises, the UiPath Automation Suite is the recommended deployment model. This suite provides a comprehensive set of tools and services for enterprise automation, supporting complex and scalable RPA initiatives under the organization's control.

Reference: UiPath Academy and official UiPath documentation.

Question: 50

What is the goal of deploying automation in RPA?

- A. To train employees on how to use UiPath software
- B. To test UiPath software for performance and reliability
- C. To install and configure UiPath software on a computer
- D. To make the automated process available for production use

Answer: D

Explanation:

The primary goal of deploying automation in RPA is to make the automated process available for production use. This involves automating tasks and workflows to increase efficiency, reduce errors, and free up human workers for more strategic tasks, thereby enhancing productivity and operational effectiveness across the organization.

Reference: UiPath Academy and learning materials.

Question: 51

Which of the following statements would define the UAT planning phase in RPA?

- A. It is a phase during which a plan is developed for user acceptance testing of UiPath robots
- B. It is a phase during which UiPath software is tested for performance and reliability
- C. It is a phase during which UiPath software is installed and configured
- D. It is a phase during which employees are trained on how to use UiPath software

Answer: A

Explanation:

The UAT (User Acceptance Testing) planning phase in RPA defines a crucial stage where a plan is developed for testing UiPath robots by end-users to ensure they meet the business requirements and perform as expected. This phase is essential for validating the functionality and reliability of the automation before it goes live.

Reference: UiPath training materials from the UiPath Academy.

Question: 52

Can an attended user run multiple processes in parallel in Assistant?

- A. Yes, but only multiple background processes
- B. Yes, but only one foreground process and multiple background processes
- C. Yes, multiple foreground and background processes
- D. No, only one process can run in Assistant at a time

Answer: B

Explanation:

In UiPath Assistant, an attended user can run multiple processes in parallel, but only one foreground process and multiple background processes at the same time. This setup allows users to interact with a single process actively while other processes operate in the background, optimizing productivity without compromising user experience.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on UiPath Assistant at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 53

How can you allocate licenses in the Automation Cloud?

- A. Only direct allocation to user, having the option to group the users in the tenant
- B. Pair allocation only, the license is assigned to the user and bound to a selected group
- C. Only group allocation, the user have to assign the license to themselves afterwards
- D. Direct assignment to user, Group allocation

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the Automation Cloud, licenses can be allocated either by direct assignment to a user or by group allocation. This flexibility allows administrators to efficiently manage and distribute licenses based on organizational needs and user roles, ensuring that resources are optimized across the tenant.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on License Management in Automation Cloud at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 54

In UiPath Studio ReFramework, what can be the output from the Process Transaction state?

- A. Success, Fail. Paused
- B. Success, Business Exception. System Exception
- C. Success, Error
- D. Success, Waiting for input, Business Exception

Answer: B

Explanation:

In UiPath Studio's ReFramework, the outputs from the Process Transaction state can be Success, Business Exception, or System Exception. This classification helps in handling different outcomes of transaction processing effectively—Success for transactions completed without issues, Business Exception for errors related to the business logic, and System Exception for errors related to the system or application.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on ReFramework at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 55

UiPath Process Mining offers the feature of simulating automation potential. Which of the following three elements you can find in the Automation Potential dashboard?

- A. Automation Rate, Manual Processing Time, FTE
- B. Automation Rate, Manual Processing Time, Number of cases
- C. Automation Rate, Avg number of events, FTE
- D. Automation Rate, Total case value, FTE

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the UiPath Process Mining's Automation Potential dashboard, the elements you can find include

Automation Rate, Manual Processing Time, and FTE (Full-Time Equivalent). These metrics provide insights into the efficiency of the processes, potential time savings through automation, and the impact on workforce requirements, aiding in strategic decision-making for automation investments. Reference: UiPath Documentation on Process Mining at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 56

What does the Business Benefit of Flexibility refer to?

- A. Automation leading to customer satisfaction (Example: contact center automation, resolving customer inquiries at a faster pace)
- B. Robots run as configured with a 0% error rate
- C. If there is an unexpected spike in volume, robots enable you to scale up or down as required
- D. Enabling businesses to act at a faster pace than before

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Business Benefit of Flexibility refers to the ability of robots to enable scaling up or down as required when there is an unexpected spike in volume. This flexibility in robotic process automation (RPA) allows businesses to respond dynamically to varying workload demands without the need for proportional increases in human resources or infrastructure.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Business Benefits of Automation at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 57

Select the statement that best describes an UiPath process.

- A. An action performed by a human
- B. A set of interrelated or interacting activities that transforms inputs into outputs
- C. A process is a sequence of instructions that a computer follows to perform a specific task
- D. A group of related processes that share common goals and objectives

Answer: B

Explanation:

An UiPath process best describes a set of interrelated or interacting activities that transforms inputs into outputs. This definition captures the essence of business processes in RPA, where a sequence of tasks is automated to achieve a specific outcome, enhancing efficiency and consistency.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Understanding Processes at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 58

Which of the below are deployment models that UiPath offers?

- A. UiPath Automation Cloud, UiPath Automation Suite, Standalone
- B. UiPath Automation Cloud, UiPath Modern Cloud, Standalone
- C. UiPath Automation Platform, UiPath Automation Suite, Standalone
- D. UiPath Automation Cloud, UiPath Automation Suite, Individual

Answer: A

Explanation:

The deployment models that UiPath offers include UiPath Automation Cloud, UiPath Automation Suite, and Standalone. These options provide flexibility in deployment based on organizational needs, whether cloud-based, on-premises, or a standalone solution.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Deployment Models at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 59

What are the current technical limitations of Task Mining that the Business Analyst has to consider prior to the implementation?

- A. a. Avoid applications written with legacy or out-of-support software.
b. Avoid mobile applications
c. Avoid applications with user interfaces in English
- B. a. Avoid Citrix environments
b. Avoid processes involving heavily mainframe-type applications (green screen)
c. Avoid applications with user interfaces in other languages than English
- C. a. Avoid real-time applications
b. Avoid applications with heavy scripting transparent to the user
c. Avoid applications with user interfaces in other languages than English
- D. a. Avoid web applications
b. Avoid processes involving heavily mainframe-type applications (green screen)

- c. Avoid applications with user interfaces in other languages than English

Answer: B

Explanation:

The current technical limitations of Task Mining that the Business Analyst must consider prior to implementation include: avoiding Citrix environments, avoiding processes involving heavily mainframe-type applications (green screen), and avoiding applications with user interfaces in languages other than English.

These factors can significantly impact the effectiveness and applicability of Task Mining technologies.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on Task Mining at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 60

Which of the below options best applies to the role of the Business Analyst?

- A. Assists in solution design and confirms the solution
- B. Understands the business requirements and the problem
- C. Bridges the gap between the stakeholders and the delivery team
- D. Translates the business problem into a technology problem

Answer: C

Explanation:

The role of the Business Analyst best applies to bridging the gap between the stakeholders and the delivery team. This involves understanding and translating business requirements into actionable and understandable tasks for the technical team, ensuring that the automation solutions meet the business needs effectively.

Reference: UiPath Documentation on the Role of Business Analysts at <https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 61

When starting a project with UiPath Process Mining, you can leverage already created applications to shorten the delivery time of a project. What are three out-of-the-box app templates available in UiPath Process Mining repository that you can deploy for a project?

- A. Incident Management for Service Now, TemplateOne-SingleFile for any source system, Mortgage LOANS for Oracle Cloud
- B. Purchase-to-Pay for any source system, Warehouse Management for SAP, Mortgage Loans for Oracle Cloud
- C. Lead Management for Salesforce Pardot, Data Warehouse for SAP, Incident Management for ServiceNow
- D. Purchase-to-Pay for SAP, Order-to-Cash for Oracle JDE, Lead-to-Order for Salesforce

Answer: D

Explanation:

UiPath Process Mining provides a variety of out-of-the-box app templates that can be used as a starting point for creating process applications. These templates are designed to work with specific source systems and can be customized to fit business needs. The templates include a set of dashboards and KPIs to enable business users to monitor and analyze the processes in detail. The correct options from the given choices are:

- Purchase-to-Pay for SAP: This app template is designed for the SAP source system and can be extracted using Theobald Xtract Universal1.
- Order-to-Cash for Oracle JDE: This template is suitable for the Oracle JDE source system and uses CData Sync for data extraction1.
- Lead-to-Order for Salesforce: This app template is tailored for the Salesforce source system and also relies on CData Sync for data extraction1.

These templates are part of the process-specific app templates for specific source systems available in the UiPath Process Mining repository.

Reference: The information is verified as per the UiPath Process Mining documentation on app templates available at the UiPath Documentation Portal1.

Question: 62

In the context of UiPath selectors, what is an anchor?

- An image in the application window that identifies the element, for example an icon or a button
- An XML fragment that stores the attributes of an element and its parent elements, including the target application
- An anchor is a nearby element that helps to uniquely identify the target element.
- A selector that takes into account possible changes in the attributes of an element, identifying them based on a pattern, rather than on an exact match

Answer: C

Explanation:

In UiPath, an anchor is used in conjunction with selectors to improve the accuracy of identifying UI elements within an application. When a selector is not reliable due to dynamic content or changing layouts, an anchor—a stable element nearby the target—can be used to pinpoint the target element with greater precision. The anchor serves as a point of reference, and the relative position of the target element to this anchor is used to identify it during automation tasks1.

Reference: The explanation is based on the UiPath Documentation Portal's definition of anchors in the

context of selectors²¹.

Question: 63

What does Test data represent?

- A. Input and output of the UAT phase
- B. Output of the process
- C. Input and output of the process
- D. Input for the process

Answer: D

Explanation:

Test data in the context of UiPath represents the data that is used to feed into a process to test its functionality. It is the input that is provided to the process to verify that the process works correctly and produces the expected output. Test data can be generated for an existing workflow in your Studio project, whereby data is generated based on arguments, i.e., to test multiple process instances in various If decision trees¹. This data is crucial during the testing phase to ensure that the process handles the input correctly and that the automation behaves as expected.

Reference: The explanation is based on the UiPath Documentation Portal's information on test data generation and usage within the UiPath ecosystem²³¹⁴.

Question: 64

What is the difference between training an ML model using a CPU versus using a GPU in UiPath Cloud Platform?

- A. You can train multiple models on the same GPU at the same time
- B. Training a model using a GPU is around five times slower than using a CPU
- C. Training a model using a GPU provides more accurate results
- D. Training a model using a GPU is around five times faster than using a CPU

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the context of UiPath Cloud Platform, training a machine learning (ML) model using a GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) is significantly faster than using a CPU (Central Processing Unit). This is because GPUs are designed to handle parallel processing, which is highly beneficial for the matrix and vector computations required in ML model training. GPUs can perform more calculations simultaneously compared to CPUs, leading to faster training times, especially with large and complex datasets¹.

The UiPath documentation specifically recommends using GPU training for large and production datasets, as CPU training is much slower and should be used sparingly, for small datasets for demo or testing purposes¹.

This aligns with the general understanding that for deep learning training, GPUs should be used due to their significant speed advantage over CPUs²³.

Reference: The information is verified as per the UiPath Documentation Portal and other reliable sources that discuss the advantages of using GPUs over CPUs for ML model training¹²³.

Question: 65

What is the purpose of using the Test Cases template to create test case scenarios?

- A. To automate the execution of test cases
- B. To provide a standardized format for documenting and organizing test cases
- C. To develop a clear and concise test plan
- D. To identify potential defects in the system being tested

Answer: B

Explanation:

The purpose of using the Test Cases template in UiPath is to provide a standardized format for documenting and organizing test cases. These templates serve as base models for test cases and can include data variations to be reused in different tests. They are particularly useful in Test Automation projects, where they can help ensure consistency and efficiency in the creation and execution of test cases. The templates can include other file types such as Global Exception Handler, and they are specific to the project type and the language used to create them¹.

Reference: The explanation is based on the UiPath Documentation Portal's information on the use of test case templates in Studio and Test Automation projects¹.

Question: 66

What is the purpose of an AS-IS diagram?

- A. Maps how the process should look after being automated
- B. Maps how the process should look after standardization
- C. Maps out all the processes that must be automated
- D. Maps out the current state of a business process

Answer: D

Explanation:

An AS-IS diagram is a visual representation that maps out the current state of a business process. It is used to document the existing process as it is currently performed, step by step, screen by screen, usually by a human operator. The AS-IS diagram is crucial for understanding the current workflow, identifying inefficiencies, bottlenecks, and areas for improvement. It serves as the baseline for any process automation or optimization efforts, including those undertaken with UiPath's Robotic Process Automation (RPA) tools¹².

Reference: The explanation is based on the UiPath Community Forum discussions and the UiPath Documentation Portal's information on AS-IS and TO-BE processes in RPA implementation¹².

Question: 67

What is an example of a feasibility-based prioritization criterion?

- A. Each step in the business process has a different stakeholder
- B. All the inputs are standardized and digital
- C. There is a high number of qualified candidates for the development team
- D. There is a high number of stakeholders who are interested in the business process or requirement

Answer: B

Explanation:

A feasibility-based prioritization criterion refers to factors that make a process more suitable for automation.

Having all inputs standardized and digital is an example of such a criterion because it indicates that the process is likely to be more straightforward to automate. Standardized, digital inputs reduce the complexity of the automation task and increase the likelihood of successful implementation. This is in contrast to processes with non-standardized or non-digital inputs, which may require additional steps such as digitization or standardization before they can be automated effectively¹.

Reference: The explanation is based on the UiPath Community Forum discussions and the UiPath Documentation Portal's information on feasibility and complexity in process assessment for RPA implementation¹.

Question: 68

What is the final step the business analyst must take to complete the Process Design Document?

- A. Describe the As Is and the To Be
- B. Get sign-off from the process owner
- C. Create the test case scenarios
- D. Validate the document with both the business owner and the development team

Answer: B

Explanation:

The final step a business analyst must take to complete the Process Design Document (PDD) is to get sign-off from the process owner. This step is crucial as it signifies that the process owner has reviewed the PDD, agrees with the contents, and authorizes the project to move forward. The sign-off typically indicates approval of the documented process, the proposed automation, and any other relevant details included in the PDD. It serves as formal acceptance and is often required before the development phase can begin¹.

Reference: The explanation is based on the UiPath Documentation Portal's guidelines on completing a PDD and the importance of obtaining sign-off from the process owner¹.

Question: 69

How can attended process execution be scheduled?

- A. Only from Orchestrator
- B. Only from Assistant
- C. They cannot be scheduled but users can set reminders
- D. Both from Assistant and Orchestrator

Answer: C

Explanation:

Attended process execution in UiPath cannot be scheduled in the same way as unattended processes. However, users can set reminders using the UiPath Assistant. While the Assistant allows for reminders to be set, it does not schedule the process to run automatically. The user must manually start the process after being reminded. This is in contrast to unattended processes, which

can be scheduled to run automatically at specified times through the Orchestrator¹².

Reference: The explanation is based on the UiPath Community Forum discussions and the UiPath Documentation Portal's information on scheduling processes¹².

Question: 70

DRAG DROP

What are the stages of the RPA Journey in their correct order?

Instructions: Drag and Drop the items on the left to the boxes on the right in a correct order.

Solution Design	Prepare RPA	1st Stage	i
Build RPA	Constant Improvement	2nd Stage	i
Test RPA	Stabilize RPA	3rd Stage	i

Answer Area

4th Stage i

5th Stage I

6th Stage i

Answer:

Explanation:

The stages of the RPA Journey in their correct order are:

Solution Design

Prepare RPA

Build RPA

Test RPA

Stabilize RPA

Constant Improvement

The RPA Journey typically follows a structured path from conception to continuous improvement.

Here's a brief overview of each stage:

Solution Design: This is the initial phase where the scope and objectives of the RPA initiative are defined.

Prepare RPA: In this stage, the groundwork for RPA is laid out, including the selection of tools and the preparation of the environment.

Build RPA: This involves the actual development of the RPA bots.

Test RPA: Testing is conducted to ensure the bots perform as expected.

Stabilize RPA: Any issues found during testing are resolved, and the bots are stabilized.

Constant Improvement: Post-deployment, the process is continuously monitored and improved for efficiency.

Reference: The stages are aligned with best practices for implementing RPA, as suggested by various

RPA implementation guides and resources.

Question: 71

What is a process in the context of an automation implementation using UiPath?

- A. A group of related processes that share common goals and objectives
- B. An enumeration of steps that can be grouped into subprocesses and tasks
- C. An action that is performed by a software robot
- D. A high-level representation of the organization's business processes and their relationships

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the context of an automation implementation using UiPath, a process is defined as an enumeration of steps that can be grouped into subprocesses and tasks. This definition aligns with the concept of Robotic Process Automation (RPA), where a process is a sequence of tasks that are performed to achieve a specific outcome. In UiPath, these tasks are automated using software robots that emulate human actions to carry out the defined steps¹.

Reference: The explanation is based on the information provided by UiPath regarding RPA and the automation of business processes¹.

Question: 72

Which of the following is considered a Thin Client?

- A. Terminal Emulator
- B. VDI / Remote Desktops
- C. Desktop Applications
- D. Webpages / Web Applications

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the context of UiPath, a Thin Client refers to an application that is accessed over a network such as a web application or a remote desktop. It is typically a browser-based interface or a virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) like Remote Desktops. Thin clients do not run the application locally; instead, they rely on a server to process the application tasks.

This contrasts with Thick Clients, which are applications installed locally on a machine where UiPath can directly interact with the elements of the application¹.

Reference: The explanation is based on the UiPath Community Forum discussions and the UiPath Documentation Portal's information on thin client automation¹.

Question: 73

When prioritizing the processes to be automated based on the Automation Quadrant, what is a process with LOW complexity & HIGH benefit considered?

- A. Long-term improvement
- B. Low hanging fruit
- C. Quick win
- D. Must-do improvement

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the Automation Quadrant used for prioritizing processes for automation, a process that is characterized by LOW complexity and HIGH benefit is considered a 'Quick win'. This term is used to describe a process that can be automated easily and will deliver significant benefits quickly.

Question: 74

What is the order of steps in the Document Understanding processing flow for a generic document?

- A. Digitize, data extraction, classify, data export
- B. Classify, data export, data extraction
- C. Classify, data extraction, data export
- D. Digitize, classify, data extraction, data export

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct order of steps in the Document Understanding processing flow for a generic document is as follows:

1. Digitize: The first step involves digitizing the document to turn it into machine-readable content.
2. Classify: Next, the document is classified to determine the types of documents found within the digitized file.
3. Data Extraction: After classification, the relevant data is extracted from the document.
4. Data Export: Finally, the extracted data is exported for consumption¹.

This sequence ensures that the document is first made readable for the system, then categorized, followed by data extraction, and concluding with the export of the data.

Reference: The steps are verified according to the UiPath Documentation Portal's guide on Document Understanding¹.

Question: 75

Which of the following factors most influences the complexity of a process proposed for automation?

- A. The level of automation
- B. The number of steps involved
- C. The speed of the process
- D. The number of people involved

Answer: B

Explanation:

The complexity of a process proposed for automation is most influenced by the number of steps involved. A higher number of steps typically indicates a more complex process, as it may involve multiple decision points, variations, and interactions with different systems or applications. Complexity can be defined by factors such as the number of applications/systems, the frequency of human intervention, or the number of steps required to execute the task¹. Processes with fewer steps are generally easier to automate because they are simpler and have fewer variables to manage during the automation.

Reference: The explanation is based on the UiPath blog post discussing factors that influence the complexity of processes for automation¹.

Question: 76

Where can you find details about business rules exceptions and how to be handled?

- A. In the Detailed As-Is Process Steps
- B. In the PDD, in the As-Is Process Description
- C. In the PDD, in the To-Be Process Description

D. In the Traceability Matrix

Answer: C

Explanation:

Details about business rules exceptions and how they are to be handled can typically be found in the Process Design Document (PDD), specifically in the To-Be Process Description section. This section of the PDD outlines the future state of the process after automation, including how exceptions and business rules are managed. It provides a clear guide on how the automated process should handle different scenarios, including exceptions that may arise due to business rules¹.

Reference: The explanation is based on the UiPath Documentation Portal's guidelines on PDD creation and the handling of exceptions within the automation process¹.

Question: 77

Which option from the Task Mining interface allows the business analyst to change the order of the identified steps within a trace?

- A. Export trace
- B. Most frequent path
- C. Edit step
- D. Recompute

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the UiPath Task Mining interface, the option that allows a business analyst to change the order of the identified steps within a trace is 'Edit step'. This feature enables the analyst to modify the sequence of actions or steps captured during the task mining process. By selecting 'Edit step', the analyst can rearrange the steps to reflect the correct order of the process as it should be executed¹. Reference: The explanation is based on the UiPath Documentation Portal's guide on Task Mining, which details the steps and actions, including editing and rearranging steps within a trace¹.

Question: 78

Within UiPath Process Mining, UiPath Automation Hub is used to turn ideas for automation that are discovered from UiPath Process Mining into real automated implementations. What is a best use case to send ideas for process automation from UiPath Process Mining to UiPath Automation Hub?

- A. When you have identified an efficient activity that takes a short-time to be executed and you want to send the idea to UiPath Automation Hub
- B. When you have identified a manual activity that takes a long-time to be executed and you want to send the idea to UiPath Automation Hub
- C. When you have identified an activity that takes a short-time to no time to be executed and you want to send the idea to UiPath Automation Hub
- D. When you have identified a case ID with high automation rate (>80%) and you want to send the idea to UiPath Automation Hub

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best use case for sending ideas for process automation from UiPath Process Mining to UiPath Automation Hub is when a manual activity has been identified that takes a significant amount of time to execute. This is because automating such activities can lead to considerable improvements in efficiency and productivity. UiPath Process Mining helps in identifying bottlenecks in processes, and when such a time-consuming manual activity is found, it is a prime candidate for automation. By sending this idea to the Automation Hub, it can be investigated and processed further to develop a real automated implementation¹.

Reference: The explanation is based on the UiPath Documentation Portal's guide on sending automation ideas to UiPath Automation Hub¹.

Question: 79

What are the 2 ways to document processes in UiPath Task Capture?

- A. a. Import diagram from Task Mining
b. Use the UiPath Studio recorder to record the step-by-step actions in the process
- B. a. Build diagram from scratch
b. Use the UiPath Studio recorder to record the step-by-step actions in the process
- C. a. Import diagram from Process Mining
b. Use the Task Capture recorder to record the step-by-step actions in the process
- D. a. Build diagram from scratch
b. Use the Task Capture recorder to record the step-by-step actions in the process

Answer: D

Explanation:

UiPath Task Capture provides two primary methods for documenting processes:

1. Build diagram from scratch: This method allows you to manually create a workflow diagram that outlines all the necessary actions in the process.
2. Use the Task Capture recorder to record the step-by-step actions in the process: With this method, you run through the process while Task Capture automatically captures your actions, takes screenshots with each mouse click, and builds a workflow diagram based on the collected data¹. These methods enable the creation of detailed process documentation that can be used for further analysis and automation development.

Reference: The explanation is based on the UiPath Documentation Portal's guide on documenting the process using Task Capture¹.

Question: 80

Which one represents a characteristic of long-running workflows?

- A. Allows the robot to have real time communication with the user and receive various inputs or decisions
- B. It provides for the user a way to interact with the robot throughout the entire automation lifecycle
- C. It facilitates asynchronous interactions between human users and robots
- D. It can process unstructured, digitally converted documents like scanned invoices

Answer: C

Explanation:

Long-running workflows in UiPath are designed to handle processes that require logical fragmentation or human intervention, such as validations, approvals, and exception handling. These workflows facilitate asynchronous interactions between human users and robots, allowing for efficient collaboration. For example, a workflow can be paused until a human completes a necessary task or makes a decision, after which the workflow resumes¹². This characteristic is essential for processes that cannot be fully automated and require human input at certain stages.

Reference: The explanation is based on the UiPath Documentation Portal's information on designing and working with long-running workflows¹².

Question: 81

When will a Transaction Item be in status Retried?

- A. The item failed with a business exception and was retried
- B. The item failed with an application exception and was retried

- C. The item has been manually selected from the Transactions page and marked as Retried
- D. The item was sent to a Set Transaction Status activity, which changed its status to Retried

Answer: B

Explanation:

In UiPath Orchestrator, a Transaction Item will be in status 'Retried' when it fails due to an application exception and the system automatically retries it. This is part of the queue's transaction handling, where items that encounter application exceptions can be set to retry based on the retry policy defined in Orchestrator1. The 'Retried' status indicates that the item has been attempted again after the initial failure.

Reference: The explanation is based on the UiPath Community Forum discussions and the UiPath Documentation Portal's information on queue item statuses and retry mechanisms1.

Question: 82

What is the relationship between UiPath AI Center and UiPath Document Understanding?

- A. UiPath AI Center and UiPath Document Understanding are two different names for the same product
- B. UiPath AI Center and UiPath Document Understanding are not related
- C. UiPath AI Center is the infrastructure on top of which UiPath Document Understanding machine learning models run
- D. UiPath AI Center is a tool for managing and tracking the performance of AI models, while UiPath Document Understanding is a standalone product for automating document processing tasks

Answer: C

Explanation:

UiPath AI Center serves as the foundational infrastructure for the deployment and operation of machine learning models used in UiPath Document Understanding. These models can be deployed or instantiated for retraining with just a few clicks. AI Center allows for the management and continuous improvement of these machine learning models, which are integral to the Document Understanding process. This relationship enables the utilization of AI Center's capabilities to enhance the functionality and efficiency of Document Understanding tasks1.

Reference: The information is verified and detailed explanations are provided in the UiPath Documentation Portal, specifically in the section "AI Center Relation to Document Understanding" found at <https://docs.uipath.com/document-understanding/standalone/2021.10/user-guide/ai-center-relation-to-du1>.

Question: 83

Which of the following statements best describes "human in the loop" automation?

- A. A system where a human operator provides input and feedback at specific points in the process, and resumes the process once their input has been provided.
- B. A system where a human operator provides input and feedback at specific points in the process, but does not resume the process once their input has been provided.
- C. A system where a human operator is not involved in the execution of tasks, but can intervene if necessary.
- D. A system where a human operator is present at all times to execute tasks and supervise the robot.

Answer: A

Explanation:

"Human in the loop" automation refers to a collaborative process where humans and robots work together. In this setup, the human operator is involved at certain decision points within an automated workflow. The human provides necessary input or feedback, and once this is done, the

automated process is resumed. This approach combines the efficiency of automation with the critical thinking and decision-making capabilities of humans, ensuring that complex tasks that require human judgment can be integrated into broader automated processes¹.

Reference: The concept of "human in the loop" automation is discussed in detail in UiPath's community blog and documentation, which outlines how UiPath integrates human decision-making within automated workflows, particularly using UiPath Action Center¹.

Question: 84

Which of the following is a relevant process metric during the requirements gathering stage?

- A. Process time dependencies
- B. Expected increase in transaction volume
- C. Average Handling Time
- D. Number of applications used

Answer: D

Explanation:

During the requirements gathering stage, one of the relevant process metrics is the Number of applications used. This

metric is important because it provides insight into the complexity of the process and the potential integration points required for automation. Understanding the number of applications involved in a process can help in assessing the scope of the automation project, the variety of interfaces that need to be worked with, and the level of effort required to automate the process¹.

Reference: The relevance of this metric is supported by UiPath's documentation on process metrics, which emphasizes the importance of identifying the number of applications used during the process discovery phase to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the process landscape¹.

Question: 85

What feature can an end-user use on Process Mining Cloud to see potential savings for manual activities in their process?

- A. Root cause analysis
- B. Extracting and loading data
- C. Send automation ideas to Automation Hub
- D. Simulating automations

Answer: D

Explanation:

The feature that enables an end-user to see potential savings for manual activities in their process on Process Mining Cloud is Simulating automations. This feature is part of the Automation potential dashboard, which allows users to calculate the impact of automating an activity, especially if it's identified as a bottleneck in the process graph. By simulating various "What-if" scenarios, users can determine which activities are most costly and estimate the time or money that could be saved by automating one or more activities¹.

Reference: The UiPath Documentation Portal provides detailed information on this feature in the section "Simulating automation potential" found at <https://docs.uipath.com/process-mining/automation-suite/2022.10/user-guide/simulating-automation-potential>¹.

Question: 86

What is the purpose of the Test Scenarios Document'?

- A. For thorough testing of each workflow specifications
- B. When using Agile methodology
- C. For regression testing
- D. When applications are very complicated

Answer: A

Explanation:

The purpose of the 'Test Scenarios Document' is to provide a structured approach for thorough testing of each workflow specification. It outlines various use case scenarios that guide users through creating and executing test cases, particularly in complex integrations such as with SAP Solution Manager. This document ensures that all aspects of a workflow are tested comprehensively, covering different parameters and variants, to validate that the software performs as expected and meets the requirements¹.

Reference: The use and importance of the Test Scenarios Document are detailed in the UiPath Documentation Portal, specifically in the section "Use Case Scenarios" under the Test Suite documentation¹.

Question: 87

What is the main goal of conducting a feasibility study during the business analysis phase for RPA?

- A. To understand the current state of the business process
- B. To identify potential cost savings and revenue opportunities
- C. To design the automation solution
- D. To evaluate the technical feasibility of the automation solution

Answer: D

Explanation:

The main goal of conducting a feasibility study during the business analysis phase for RPA is to evaluate the technical feasibility of the automation solution. This involves assessing whether the processes in question can be automated using RPA technology, and if so, how effectively. It includes examining the nature of each step and activity performed by the operation user, validating whether the process is rule-based or requires additional decisions or analysis, and determining the complexity, volume of transactions, technology landscape, development efforts, data size, and information flow. The feasibility study ensures that the process is suitable for automation and helps in identifying any manual interventions that might be needed during the process¹.

Reference: The importance of a feasibility study in RPA is discussed in various resources, including the V-Soft Consulting blog, which provides insights into the process examination and technical feasibility as key components of the RPA automation framework¹.

Question: 88

Who is responsible for preparing the test data?

- A. The SME with the Business Analyst
- B. The SME with the development team
- C. The process owner with the IT team or system owners
- D. The process owner with the Business Analyst

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the context of RPA (Robotic Process Automation), preparing the test data is a collaborative effort that typically

involves the Subject Matter Expert (SME) and the Business Analyst. The SME provides the domain knowledge and understanding of the process, while the Business Analyst has the technical know-how and understanding of the RPA tools and capabilities. Together, they ensure that the test data is representative of the actual data that the RPA solution will handle, which is crucial for effective testing and validation of the automated workflows¹.

Reference: The role of the SME and Business Analyst in preparing test data is outlined in the UiPath Documentation Portal, specifically in the section "Data-Driven Testing" found at <https://docs.uipath.com/studio/standalone/2023.10/user-guide/data-driven-testing1>.

Question: 89

According to best practices, what is the approach a Business Analyst should take when encountering low-quality process documentation?

- A. Make sure the scope of the project is clearly defined and documented
- B. Start documenting the process at a high level and then go into details
- C. Communicate the impact to the stakeholders and get their approval to move forward
- D. Fill in the gaps and recommend a version of the process to the stakeholders

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to best practices, when a Business Analyst encounters low-quality process documentation, the recommended approach is to start by documenting the process at a high level and then delve into the details. This method allows the Business Analyst to establish a clear overview of the process, which can then be refined and expanded upon to ensure all aspects are thoroughly documented. It is essential to capture the core elements of the process first, which provides a framework for identifying and filling in the gaps with more detailed information¹.

Reference: This approach is supported by discussions in the UiPath Community Forum, where it is advised to begin with high-level documentation and progressively add detail to ensure comprehensive coverage of the process¹.

Question: 90

DRAG DROP

When deciding the priority of processes from a pipeline, what is the order in which the development should be done¹?

Instructions: Drag and Drop the items on the left to the boxes on the right in a correct order



Answer Area

1st	<input type="text"/>
2nd	<input type="text"/>
3rd	<input type="text"/>
4th	<input type="text"/>

Answer:

Explanation:

The correct order for prioritizing processes from a pipeline for development is:

- Quick Wins
- Must-Do Improvements
- Low-Hanging Fruit
- Long-Term Improvements

This prioritization strategy is designed to balance immediate impact with strategic development. Quick Wins are prioritized first because they typically require minimal effort and provide immediate benefits. Must-Do Improvements follow, as these are necessary changes that may require more effort but are essential for the process Low-Hanging Fruit are tasks that are relatively easy to implement and provide value, while Long-Term Improvements are placed last as they often involve significant changes that yield benefits over a longer period¹²³.

Reference: The prioritization logic is based on common project management practices and is supported by discussions in the UiPath Community Forum, where similar strategies are recommended for process development and automation¹²³.

Question: 91

For your trigger you want to set some non-working days restrictions based on a Calendar Where should you define such a calendar?

- A. At Host level
- B. Directly at trigger level, when creating the Trigger
- C. At Tenant level
- D. At Folder level

Answer: C

Explanation:

Non-working days restrictions based on a calendar should be defined at the Tenant level in UiPath Orchestrator. This allows for the management of non-working days across multiple processes and departments within the same tenant.

Once defined, these calendars can be applied to triggers to ensure that automation jobs respect the non-working days

settings1.

Reference: The process for managing non-working days and applying them to triggers is detailed in the UiPath Documentation Portal, specifically in the section “Managing Non-Working Days” found at <https://docs.uipath.com/orchestrator/automation-cloud/latest/user-guide/managing-non-working-days1>.

Question: 92

What is the difference between a business exception and an application exception in UiPath Orchestrator?

- A. A business exception is used to stop and restart a job while an application exception is used to terminate a job
- B. A business exception is an expected and planned part of the process, while an application exception is an unexpected error or failure
- C. business exception is handled by the robot, while an application exception is handled by the Orchestrator
- D. A business exception is raised by the automation workflow while an application exception is raised

by the underlying application being automated

Answer: D

Explanation:

Questions no: 56

In UiPath Orchestrator, a business exception refers to an error that arises due to the business logic or process rules not being met. It is an exception that is expected and can be planned for within the workflow. On the other hand, an application exception describes an error that is rooted in a technical issue, such as an application not responding or a system failure. This type of exception is unexpected and is related to the applications or systems that the robot interacts with1.

Reference: The distinction between business exceptions and application exceptions is outlined in the UiPath Documentation Portal, specifically in the section “Business Exception Vs Application Exception” found at <https://docs.uipath.com/orchestrator/standalone/2023.10/user-guide/business-exception-vs-application-exception1>.

Question: 93

For what kind of documents is the ML approach recommended'?

- A. Unstructured or fixed-form documents in which layouts of different documents vary greatly
- B. Unstructured or semi-structured documents in which layouts of different documents vary greatly
- C. Unstructured or fixed-form documents in which layouts of different documents are exactly the same
- D. Structured or semi-structured documents in which layouts of different documents are exactly the same

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Machine Learning (ML) approach in UiPath Document Understanding is particularly recommended for dealing with unstructured or semi-structured documents where the layouts vary significantly between different document providers. The ML models are designed to learn and infer values for targeted fields, even from documents with layouts they have not encountered before. This makes the ML approach suitable for scenarios where documents do not follow a consistent text or layout pattern¹.

Reference: The recommendation for using the ML approach with unstructured or semi-structured documents is detailed in UiPath's official documentation on the Machine Learning Extractor¹.

Question: 94

What would be the most cost effective way to extract an email address from a structured document?

- A. Using the RegEx extractor
- B. Using the Form Extractor
- C. Using FormsAI
- D. Using the ML Extractor in combination with an ML model

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most cost-effective way to extract an email address from a structured document is by using the RegEx extractor. This method is efficient because regular expressions can be tailored to match the specific pattern of email addresses without the need for more complex and resource-intensive tools. The RegEx extractor is particularly suitable for structured documents where the format is predictable and consistent, making it easy to identify and extract email addresses based on their common patterns¹.

Reference: The use of RegEx for extracting information from structured documents is a common practice in RPA and is supported by discussions in the UiPath Community Forum, where similar methods are recommended for data extraction tasks¹.

Question: 95

When doing the Complexity Assessment of a process, which of the following is a key parameter?

- A. Type and number of applications involved
- B. RPA Implementation Plan
- C. Opportunity Assessment Questionnaire
- D. Free text requirement

Answer: A

Explanation:

When conducting a Complexity Assessment of a process, a key parameter to consider is the type and number of applications involved. This factor is crucial because it directly impacts the complexity of the automation. Processes involving multiple applications or complex systems are generally more challenging to automate due to the need for integration and coordination between different software components. The complexity assessment helps in determining the effort and resources required for successful automation¹.

Reference: The importance of considering the type and number of applications in a Complexity Assessment is discussed in the UiPath Community Forum, where it is highlighted as a significant factor in evaluating the feasibility and complexity of a process¹.

Question: 96

What is the aim of the performance assessment in the post-production phase of an RPA implementation?

- A. To identify and train employees who will be responsible for maintaining and managing the automation process
- B. To conduct user acceptance testing to ensure that the automation process meets the requirements of the business
- C. To update the automation process with the latest features and enhancements released by UiPath
- D. Monitor the performance of the process and compare it to the baseline which was established at the beginning of the project

Answer: D

Explanation:

The aim of the performance assessment in the post-production phase of an RPA implementation is to monitor the performance of the automated process and compare it with the baseline metrics established at the beginning of the project. This assessment helps in understanding whether the automation is delivering the expected benefits, such as improved efficiency, reduced errors, and cost savings. It also provides insights into areas that may require optimization or further improvement¹. Reference: The purpose of performance assessment in RPA is outlined in resources such as the UiPath Community Forum, which discusses the importance of continuous improvement and performance monitoring in the lifecycle of RPA implementation¹.

Question: 97

What are the common Communications Mining analytics use cases?

- A. Auto-triage, Case automation, Query automation.
- B. Communications Mining, Voice of the customer, Communications Monitoring.
- C. Voice of the customer, Query automation, Sentiment Analysis.
- D. Communications Monitoring, Voice of the customer, Auto-triage.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Communications Mining analytics is a key component of UiPath's Communications Mining solution, which uses Natural Language Processing (NLP) to understand unstructured communications data and transform it into actionable insights. Common use cases include:

Communications Monitoring: Tracking communication flows for operational inefficiencies and anomalies.

Voice of the Customer (VOC): Extracting customer sentiments and feedback to improve business processes and customer service.

Auto-triage: Automating the classification and prioritization of incoming communications to enable faster responses.

These use cases focus on leveraging data insights to automate decision-making, identify process improvement areas, and enhance customer satisfaction. This aligns with UiPath's goal to enable end-to-end process automation by mining communication channels like emails, tickets, and surveys.

Question: 98

Is it possible to use a third-party ML model with AI Center?

- A. Yes, but only if AI Center is deployed on-premise.
- B. No, you can only use the ML models available within AI Center.
- C. Yes, by creating a custom package that uses the third-party model.
- D. Yes, but it cannot use a GPU in that case.

Answer: C

Explanation:

UiPath AI Center provides flexibility for integrating third-party ML models into its framework. Here's how:

Third-Party Model Integration: Users can create a custom package for AI Center that incorporates a third-party model.

This involves exporting the model in a compatible format (e.g., ONNX or TensorFlow SavedModel) and wrapping it into a package deployable in AI Center.

Scenarios for Usage: This is especially useful when businesses already have proprietary models developed externally or sourced from other vendors. These can be fine-tuned and deployed alongside UiPath's RPA workflows.

Infrastructure Consideration: While deploying on-premises provides better control over model usage and performance, AI Center supports GPU acceleration and third-party model integration across different deployment modes, ensuring scalability and processing efficiency.

This approach allows businesses to maintain the versatility of their ML pipelines and integrate advanced analytics with minimal disruption to their existing automation setup.

Question: 99

How are changes usually categorized in terms of implementation effort, which is calculated in days, in the Change Control Process of an automation project?

- A. Low, Medium, or High and it's typically up to the company to decide on the number of days for each category.
- B. Easy, Moderate, or Complex and the company usually defines the timeframe for each of these categories.
- C. Changes are usually quantified in terms of the manpower needed rather than the number of days it takes to implement.
- D. Minor, Major, or Critical and it's usually the responsibility of the Project Manager to decide on the duration for these categories.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the context of UiPath's Change Control Process:

Categorization: Changes are categorized as Low, Medium, or High based on the time and resources required for implementation.

Low: Typically involves minor adjustments with minimal impact, requiring fewer resources and less time.

Medium: Changes that involve moderate effort, such as adjustments to existing automations.

High: Significant changes that require a longer duration, extensive testing, and resource involvement. Effort Calculation:

The company decides the duration for each category, e.g., Low (<2 days), Medium (2–5 days), High (>5 days).

Alignment with Change Management Principles: These categories ensure clear communication, effective planning, and prioritization during the change request and implementation stages.

Question: 100

Which is the most effective way for a Business Analyst to document business exception handling for an automation process?

- A. By recording the business users while handling the exceptions.
- B. By checking the application logs and creating an exception-handling scenario based on them.
- C. By creating a diagram showcasing the steps involved in handling each type of exception.
- D. By writing a detailed description of each business exception and the action that should be taken.

Answer: D

Explanation:

For documenting business exception handling effectively:

Detailed Description: Writing a detailed description is the most effective way as it ensures clarity and comprehensiveness for the development team. It includes:

A clear definition of the exception type.

The conditions under which it occurs.

The steps or actions to resolve the exception.

Standardized Format: Business Analysts often use the Process Definition Document (PDD) to document exceptions. This ensures alignment with other process documentation and facilitates smooth handover to developers.

Supporting Evidence: While diagrams (option C) and application logs (option B) may provide supplementary information, they are not sufficient on their own to convey the full handling strategy. A descriptive approach ensures every stakeholder understands the handling steps.

Question: 101

What is a key feature of Orchestrator?

- A. Monitoring and managing UiPath Robots.
- B. Monitoring and managing documents used for labeling.
- C. Monitoring and managing UiPath automation workflows.
- D. Monitoring and managing attended automation processes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The UiPath Orchestrator is a central component in the UiPath platform with the following key features:

Robot Management: Orchestrator is primarily designed to monitor, manage, and control UiPath

Robots in both attended and unattended modes. This includes:

Deployment and scheduling of automation processes.

Monitoring robot performance and health.

Centralized logging and auditing of robot activities.

Workflow Integration: While it interacts with workflows, its primary focus is managing the robots that execute those workflows (not managing workflows directly).

Enterprise Capabilities: It offers advanced features like queue management, process tracking, and analytics to ensure efficient operations of RPA implementations.

Question: 102

What constitutes the test data in the User Acceptance Testing phase of Automation Implementation?

- A. Expected outcomes for each test case, which the Business Analyst must define in advance in collaboration with stakeholders.
- B. All the information in the Runbook document template, which the Business Analyst must verify for accuracy.
- C. Outputs from each test case, including successful and unsuccessful results, which the Business Analyst must keep track of and report.
- D. Process inputs, potentially including transaction lists, documents, and emails. The Business Analyst must ensure that all inputs are properly mapped to the use cases.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Test Data in UAT: In the User Acceptance Testing (UAT) phase, test data refers to the inputs required to simulate real-world scenarios for validating the automation's functionality and performance.

Examples include transaction lists, business documents, and emails.

This data ensures the automation handles variations effectively and aligns with business needs.

Role of Business Analyst: The Business Analyst ensures that test data is accurately mapped to use cases and validates that it reflects actual business processes.

Stakeholder Collaboration: While expected outcomes and results are important, they are derived from inputs (test data).

Proper mapping of test data is critical to achieve realistic and reliable UAT results.

Question: 103

In UiPath Insights, what does the Processes template display?

- A. An overview of the number of transactions and their final states, as well as a detailed look into exceptions.

- B. The amount of time and money saved by Processes that use queues.
- C. An overview of status and execution details of automations executed through Orchestrator and Assistant.
- D. The amount of time and money saved by Processes that do not use queues.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Processes Template in UiPath Insights: This template provides a detailed overview of automation performance by presenting metrics like:

Number of transactions.

Final states of transactions (success, failure, or exceptions).

A detailed breakdown of exceptions to help identify bottlenecks or errors.

Purpose: This functionality enables stakeholders to monitor the effectiveness of automation, track anomalies, and make data-driven decisions to optimize processes.

Distinction: Other templates in Insights, such as the ROI dashboard, focus on time and cost savings, but the Processes template is specifically designed for operational insights.

Question: 104

How do Storage Buckets function in UiPath Orchestrator?

- A. Storage buckets are the containers where live automation data is temporarily stored.
- B. Storage buckets provide a per-folder storage solution for automation projects.
- C. Storage buckets function as servers to host the UiPath Orchestrator platform.
- D. Storage buckets are used only for storing robot logs and debugging information.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Function of Storage Buckets: Storage buckets in UiPath Orchestrator are used to store and manage data required by automation projects on a per-folder basis.

Examples include shared assets, configurations, or data files that robots or workflows need during execution.

Scope: They enable multi-folder data isolation, ensuring that projects have dedicated storage areas

and reducing the risk of cross-project conflicts.

Distinction: Unlike logs or debugging information (option D), storage buckets are versatile and support various data types necessary for automation processes. They do not act as servers (option C) or merely temporary storage (option A).

Question: 105

What are the features of Test Manager Hub?

- A. Test Manager Hub provides comprehensive test case management, including the ability to create, execute, and track both manual and automated tests, but lacks integration capabilities with external ALM tools or bug tracking

systems.

B. Test Manager Hub functions as a centralized repository for all UiPath test assets, providing version control and collaboration features for test scripts, but does not offer capabilities for assigning test cases to requirements or creating bug reports in external systems.

C. Test Manager Hub integrates UiPath Test Suite with third-party ALM tools, allowing users to assign test cases to requirements or user stories, and create bug reports in external tracking systems with log information and screenshots from test executions.

D. Test Manager Hub is primarily a reporting tool that aggregates test results from various UiPath testing components, generating detailed analytics and dashboards, while also offering limited integration with only UiPath-specific ALM tools.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Integration Features: Test Manager Hub is a critical component in the UiPath Test Suite. It enables seamless integration with third-party Application Lifecycle Management (ALM) tools such as JIRA or Azure DevOps.

Assigning Test Cases: Users can link test cases to requirements or user stories in external ALM tools to track the validation process effectively.

Bug Reporting: It simplifies bug tracking by allowing the creation of detailed bug reports, including screenshots and logs from test executions. This ensures efficient communication between QA teams and developers.

Collaboration and Tracking: It provides tools for team collaboration and tracking test executions across the automation lifecycle, aligning with enterprise QA workflows.

This integration and feature set make Test Manager Hub a powerful tool for managing test automation projects effectively.

Question: 106

Which feature on Process Mining Cloud allows an end-user to view potential savings for manual activities in their process?

A. Extracting and loading data

B. Root cause analysis

C. Send automation ideas to Automation Hub

D. Simulating automations

Answer: D

Explanation:

Simulation of Automations: The simulation feature in Process Mining Cloud allows users to model and predict the impact of automation on manual activities.

Savings Insights: This simulation provides insights into potential time and cost savings by automating specific tasks within a process.

Value Prediction: By visualizing and quantifying these savings, businesses can prioritize automation efforts effectively.

Alignment with Business Goals: It helps organizations estimate ROI and align their automation roadmap with strategic objectives.

This feature empowers stakeholders to make data-driven decisions on which processes to automate.

Question: 107

What are some business scenarios in which I will use transaction processing?

- A. You need to create a formal proposal for a new project initiative for your company.
- B. You need to develop a company-wide newsletter with different articles and fonts.
- C. You want to create an informative infographic to illustrate annual sales data.
- D. You need to read data from several invoices that are in a folder, and input that data into another system.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Definition of Transaction Processing: It involves handling individual transactions, such as reading data from inputs and processing them through a series of actions.

Example Scenario: Processing invoices stored in a folder and inputting them into another system is a classic transaction-based activity. Each invoice represents a transaction that requires specific operations.

Relevance in Automation: UiPath facilitates such tasks by using workflows and queue management to streamline and automate transaction processing, reducing manual effort and error.

Non-Applicability of Other Options: The other options (A, B, C) involve creative or strategic tasks, which are not suited for transactional processing.

Question: 108

By default, what is the key role of a Performer or Consumer process?

- A. Generates exception reports.
- B. Processes transactions from a queue.
- C. Handles Exceptions.
- D. Adds transactions to a queue.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Performer Role: In UiPath's ReFramework or transactional workflows, the performer process is responsible for consuming transactions from a queue and processing them.

Queue System: It retrieves data from the orchestrator queue and executes the steps defined in the workflow to complete the task.

Complementary to Dispatcher: The dispatcher adds transactions to the queue, while the performer processes them, ensuring a smooth workflow.

Use Cases: Common applications include order processing, invoice handling, and claims management, where a structured

input-output sequence is required.

This differentiation is a fundamental concept in UiPath's RPA design principles.

Question: 109

What stages are involved in the Automation Change Control Process in an automation project?

- A. Change Request, Change Analysis, Change Approval Prioritization.
- B. Change Request, Change Evaluation, Change Approval, Prioritization, Implementation.
- C. Change Request, Change Evaluation, Change Agreement, Prioritization, Implementation.
- D. Change Request, Change Approval, Prioritization, Implementation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Automation Change Control Process involves the following stages:

Change Request: Initiation of the change by documenting the details, scope, and reason for the change.

Change Evaluation: The requested change is assessed for feasibility, risk, impact, and cost. **Change Approval:** The stakeholders review and formally approve the changes based on the evaluation results.

Prioritization: Changes are ranked based on their urgency, importance, and business impact. **Implementation:** Approved changes are executed, tested, and integrated into the existing process. This structured approach ensures smooth transition and proper documentation, maintaining alignment with the original automation goals.

Question: 110

In UiPath Orchestrator, what minimum permission does a business analyst need on Logs in the folder context to access logs in that folder?

- A. Create
- B. Edit
- C. Delete
- D. View

Answer: D

Explanation:

Logs in UiPath Orchestrator: Logs provide insights into the execution details of automation processes, including exceptions, transaction statuses, and performance metrics.

Minimum Permission Required: To access logs in a folder context, the Business Analyst must have at least **View** permissions.

This permission enables the analyst to read log data without altering or deleting it.

Other Permissions:

Create: Adds new log entries (not applicable to reading logs).

Edit: Modifies existing log entries.

Delete: Removes log entries from the folder.

The View permission ensures secure access to logs while maintaining data integrity.

Question: 111

You are a Business Analyst tasked to analyze the feasibility of automating a process that takes as input a few hundred invoices per day. The invoices are received from a few dozen vendors. What is the best data extraction method for this process, keeping in mind the robustness of the process?

ACME Corporation

Beep freep/ Outsmart the competition
123 Road Runner Lane Desert City. AZ 85001 Phone: (800) 555-1234

TO:

Wile E Coyote
456 Canyon Chase Desert City. AZ 85002

INVOICE

INVOICE #20240731-001 DATE: 2024-07-31 DUE DATE: 2024-08-15

SHIP TO:

Wile E Coyote 456 Canyon Chase
Desert City, AZ 85002

QUANTITY DESCRIPTION UNIT PRICE TOTAL

2	ACME Rocket Skates	\$125	\$250	
1	ACME Giant Rubber Band (for tripping Road Runners)	\$45		\$45
3	ACME Dynamite Kit	\$35	\$105	
1	ACME Anvil \$75	\$75		
5	ACME Bird Seed	\$5	\$25	
SUBTOTAL SALES TAX (8 6%) SHIPPING & HANDLING TOTAL DUE				\$500
		\$43		
		\$10		
		\$553		

Make all checks payable to ACME Corporation

If you have any questions concerning this invoice, contact Road Runner THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS!

- A. Form-based extractor
- B. Model-based extractor
- C. Rule-based extractor
- D. RegEx-based extractor

Answer: B

Explanation:

Understanding the Scenario:

The process involves handling a few hundred invoices per day from several dozen vendors.

Each vendor likely uses different invoice templates, formats, and layouts, leading to high variability in input data.

The goal is to implement a robust and scalable data extraction method.

Why Model-Based Extractor is the Best Choice:

Model-based extractors leverage machine learning models trained on various document templates, making them

ideal for diverse and semi-structured data like invoices.

The machine learning model can adapt to multiple formats and intelligently extract required data fields (e.g., invoice numbers, dates, line items, totals).

It ensures scalability as new vendor templates are introduced—additional training allows the model to learn new patterns effectively.

Comparison with Other Options:

Form-Based Extractor (Option A): Effective for extracting data from fixed, structured forms with minimal layout changes. It is not suitable for invoices with varying designs.

Rule-Based Extractor (Option C): Relies on static rules for data extraction. This approach fails to handle complex layouts or adapt to variations across dozens of vendor templates.

Regex-Based Extractor (Option D): Uses regular expressions for specific patterns but is labor-intensive and error-prone for datasets with multiple formats and inconsistent structures.

Additional Benefits of Model-Based Extractor:

Can detect and extract data from images and scanned PDFs using OCR (Optical Character Recognition).

Reduces the time and effort required for manual intervention and template-specific configuration.

Relevance in UiPath Ecosystem:

UiPath's Document Understanding Framework includes AI-powered model-based extractors, designed to efficiently process a wide range of document types like invoices, purchase orders, and receipts.

By utilizing a model-based extractor, you ensure that the solution is robust, scalable, and capable of handling the high volume and variability of invoices effectively.

Question: 112

Which of the following are structured documents that can be processed with Document Understanding?

- A. Contracts, emails, and health records.
- B. Forms, passports, and ID cards.
- C. Forms, passports, ID cards, contracts, and emails.
- D. Passports, invoices, purchase orders, utility bills.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Definition of Structured Documents:

Structured documents are those with a clear and consistent format, such as invoices, purchase orders, and utility bills, making them suitable for automated processing using Document Understanding.

Options Analysis:

Contracts and Emails (Option A): These are unstructured or semi-structured documents with variable layouts.

Forms, Passports, and ID Cards (Option B): While forms are structured, passports and ID cards are semi-structured, with less consistent formats.

Combination (Option C): Including contracts and emails makes this option incorrect since they do not qualify as structured documents.

Correct Option (D): Invoices, purchase orders, and utility bills have standardized layouts, making them ideal for processing.

Use in UiPath: Document Understanding extracts data from structured documents using OCR and predefined templates, ensuring accuracy in automation.

Question: 113

How are Roles and Permissions managed in UiPath Orchestrator?

- A. Roles in UiPath Orchestrator are assigned randomly to any user who logs in.
- B. Each robot in UiPath Orchestrator individually manages roles and permissions.
- C. Roles are groups of permissions assigned to users, determining their actions and access within Orchestrator.
- D. In UiPath Orchestrator, roles and permissions can only be assigned by a Folder Administrator.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Role Management in Orchestrator:

Roles are pre-defined groups of permissions that determine what actions users can perform and the data they can access within UiPath Orchestrator.

Permissions include creating, editing, viewing, or deleting entities like robots, jobs, and assets.

Option Analysis:

Option A: Roles are never randomly assigned. They are carefully allocated based on user responsibilities.

Option B: Robots do not manage roles; they are entities controlled within Orchestrator.

Option D: While Folder Administrators manage folder-specific permissions, roles can be assigned by other authorized users based on organizational needs.

Correct Option (C): This captures the accurate role of permissions management in Orchestrator.

Use Case: This role-based system enhances security and workflow efficiency by limiting access based on user requirements.

Question: 114

What is the difference between the roles of attended and unattended robots as managed by the Orchestrator?

- A. Attended Robots are triggered to execute processes on user machines via UiPath Assistant, while Unattended Robots work without direct human intervention and their jobs are managed by the Orchestrator.
- B. Unattended Robots are triggered by UiPath Assistant and Attended Robots are managed by the Orchestrator.
- C. Attended Robots and Unattended Robots both require human intervention to execute processes.
- D. Both Attended and Unattended Robots are managed by the Orchestrator without any involvement of human users.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Attended Robots:

Designed to assist users with manual tasks.

Triggered via UiPath Assistant on user machines.

Requires human interaction to start and guide execution.

Unattended Robots:

Operates autonomously, without human intervention.

Managed entirely through UiPath Orchestrator, which schedules and executes their tasks.

Option Analysis:

Option B: Incorrect as unattended robots are not triggered via Assistant.

Option C: Only attended robots require human intervention.

Option D: Human involvement is required for attended robots, making this option incorrect.

Correct Option (A): Accurately describes the roles of attended and unattended robots.

Relevance in Automation: This differentiation ensures tasks are handled effectively based on their complexity and need for human oversight.

Question: 115

Which of the following are templates in UiPath Insights?

A. Business ROI, Processes, Queues, Robots.

B. Business ROI, Processes, Licenses, Robots.

C. Business ROI, Licenses, Queues, Robots.

D. Business ROI, Processes, Queues, Licenses.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Templates in UiPath Insights:

Insights includes pre-built dashboards/templates to monitor and analyze automation performance.

Key templates:

Business ROI: Measures return on investment.

Processes: Tracks execution details, transactions, and exceptions.

Queues: Monitors queue performance and usage.

Robots: Provides insights into robot activity and status.

Option Analysis:

Option B: Incorrect as Licenses is not a template.

Option C: Excludes Processes, which is a core template.

Option D: Licenses is not available as a template in Insights.

Correct Option (A): Accurately lists the available templates.

Use in Decision-Making: These templates provide actionable insights for optimizing automation workflows and tracking KPIs.

Question: 116

From a Document Understanding perspective, what kind of document is the one below?

Invoice Content:

ACME Corporation

Beep peep/ Outsmart the competition

123 Road Runner Lane

Desert City, AZ 85001

Phone: (800) 555-1234

TO:

Wile E. Coyote
456 Canyon Chase
Desert City, AZ 85002
INVOICE
INVOICE #: 20240731-001
DATE: 2024-07-31
DUE DATE: 2024-08-15

SHIP TO:

Wile E. Coyote
456 Canyon Chase
Desert City, AZ 85002

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
2	ACME Rocket Skates	\$125	\$250
1	ACME Giant Rubber Band (fortripping Road Runners)	\$45	\$45
3	ACME Dynamite Kit	\$35	\$105
1	ACME Anvil	\$75	\$75
5	ACME Bird Seed	\$5	\$25

- A. Semi-structured
- B. Structured
- C. Fixed structured format
- D. Semi-unstructured

Answer: A

Explanation:

Understanding Semi-Structured Documents:

Semi-structured documents, such as invoices, contain a mix of fixed fields (e.g., "Invoice #", "Date", "Total Due") and variable content (e.g., line items or descriptions).

The layout is consistent, but the number of items or specific details can vary between documents.

Analysis of the Provided Example:

The invoice contains a structured header with fields like "Invoice #", "Date", and "Due Date".

The line items section varies depending on the products and quantities.

Option Analysis:

Structured (B): Incorrect, as fully structured documents have fixed layouts with no variability.

Fixed structured format (C): Incorrect, as the variability in line items disqualifies this.

Semi-unstructured (D): Incorrect, as this refers to documents with highly variable layouts like freeform emails.

Correct Option (A): Invoices are classic examples of semi-structured documents.

Question: 117

Which UiPath Communications Mining page displays Clusters of messages that share similar intents or concepts?

- A. Reports
- B. Validation
- C. Discover
- D. Explore

Answer: C

Explanation:

Discover Page in Communications Mining:

The Discover page groups messages into clusters based on shared intents, themes, or concepts.

These clusters help users identify repetitive processes, requests, and opportunities for automation. **Functionality:**

Provides insights into the commonalities across unstructured communication data, enabling the creation of automation opportunities.

Option Analysis:

Reports (A): Focuses on analytics and metrics, not clustering.

Validation (B): Deals with model performance and training, not message grouping.

Explore (D): Allows detailed review of individual predictions and labels, not clusters.

Correct Option (C): The Discover page is specifically designed for clustering intents.

Question: 118

Which is the module that allows checking the status of the ideas or automations shared within the UiPath Automation Hub?

- A. Admin Console
- B. Dashboard
- C. Workspace
- D. Explore

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dashboard in Automation Hub:

The Dashboard module displays the status and progress of automation ideas and implementations.

It provides visibility into metrics like ROI, process readiness, and stage completion.

Option Analysis:

Admin Console (A): Used for administrative tasks like user and permissions management, not tracking ideas.

Workspace (C): This is a collaboration area, not a status-checking module.

Explore (D): In Communications Mining, not Automation Hub.

Correct Option (B): The Dashboard is the module designed for monitoring the status of automation ideas.

Question: 119

Which of the following statements is true considering Attended vs Unattended Automation?

- A. When using Attended Automation, you always have to ask for human input.
- B. Unattended Automation can work with UI elements.
- C. Unattended Automations using UI need to be converted to Attended Automations.
- D. Attended Automation works with UI elements but always expects the user to input the passwords.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Unattended Automation and UI Elements:

Unattended robots can work with UI elements by simulating user interactions, such as clicks and data entry. They can operate autonomously without requiring human intervention, provided access and permissions are configured.

Option Analysis:

Option A: Attended Automation may involve human input but does not always require it.

Option C: UI-based unattended automations do not need conversion to attended automations.

Option D: Attended automations can work with UI elements but do not inherently require manual password input.

Correct Option (B): Accurately describes that Unattended Automation supports working with UI elements without manual involvement.

Relevance: Understanding this distinction helps align robot types with process requirements in RPA design.

Question: 120

Regarding the maintenance of the PDD during the User Acceptance Testing phase of Automation Implementation, which is the critical aspect when new changes are requested and implemented?

- A. The critical aspect is to update the PDD to include the requested changes along with a detailed, step-by-step description for each implemented change.
- B. The primary aspect is to provide the PDD with performance metrics and statistics of how the changes have enhanced the automation solution overall.
- C. The vital aspect is to maintain the issue logs about the changes implemented, highlighting any bugs or errors found during the implementation of the new requirements.
- D. The essential thing is to update the PDD with the roll-back plan in case the changes do not meet the expected outcomes or cause any other issues.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Role of PDD in UAT:

The Process Definition Document (PDD) serves as a blueprint of the automation process, ensuring that any changes made during UAT are clearly documented.

Critical Aspects During Changes:

Updates to the PDD should include:

A detailed description of each implemented change.

A step-by-step explanation to ensure alignment with the revised requirements.

Necessary validations to confirm that the changes meet business needs.

Option Analysis:

Option A (Correct): Keeping the PDD updated with step-by-step details ensures traceability and knowledge transfer to stakeholders and developers.

Option B: Performance metrics and statistics are useful but are not part of the critical PDD updates during UAT.

Option C: Issue logs are maintained separately; they are not typically part of the PDD.

Option D: Rollback plans may be referenced in risk documentation but are not the critical aspect of PDD maintenance during UAT.

Question: 121

In the context of the Robotic Enterprise Framework, what do we call a transaction?

- A. The minimum (atomic) amount of data and the necessary steps required to process the data.
- B. An activity used in the Studio project to interact with a UI Element in the target application.
- C. A single step in the to-be business process that needs to be automated.
- D. A single workflow in the automation project.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Definition of a Transaction:

In the Robotic Enterprise Framework (REFramework), a transaction refers to the smallest unit of data or activity processed as part of a larger workflow.

Example: An invoice, a customer order, or a line item in a document.

Option Analysis:

Option A (Correct): A transaction is the atomic data unit (e.g., an invoice entry) along with the steps required to process it.

Option B: Refers to activities interacting with UI elements, which is not the definition of a transaction.

Option C: A single step in the process does not encapsulate the full transaction processing context.

Option D: A workflow can process multiple transactions, not just one.

Relevance in REFramework:

The REFramework uses queues in UiPath Orchestrator to manage and process transactions efficiently.

Question: 122

What is a key benefit that can be derived from using the UiPath Automation Hub?

- A. Organizations can monitor the execution of processes from a centralized place.
- B. Users can interact with each other and discuss their automation workflows.
- C. Users can upload automation workflows for review.
- D. Organizations can source ideas and develop automation directly from employees.

Answer: D

Explanation:

UiPath Automation Hub:

A platform designed to crowdsource automation ideas directly from employees.

Enables organizations to prioritize and manage these ideas to maximize ROI and align with strategic goals.

Key Benefits:

Employees can contribute automation opportunities, democratizing the identification process.

Automation Hub helps bridge the gap between business needs and technical execution.

Option Analysis:

Option A: Monitoring execution happens in Orchestrator, not Automation Hub.

Option B: While collaboration exists, the primary goal is sourcing ideas.

Option C: Automation workflows are not directly uploaded for review.

Correct Option (D): Highlights the crowdsourcing capability, a core feature of Automation Hub.

Question: 123

Which of the following would you use to extract data from a tax form?

- A. UiPath Screen Scraping Tool, which is used for data extraction from various screens.
- B. Model-based extraction because tax forms have fixed formats.
- C. Rule-based extraction because tax forms have fixed formats.
- D. Model-based extraction because tax forms vary a lot and have different lengths.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Characteristics of Tax Forms:

Tax forms are structured documents with consistent layouts and predefined fields (e.g., Name, Tax ID, Income).

Extraction Method:

Rule-Based Extraction: Ideal for structured documents like tax forms. Rules are defined based on the location and format of fields, ensuring high accuracy.

Example: Extracting "Total Tax Due" based on its known position on the form.

Option Analysis:

Option A: Screen Scraping is not recommended for structured documents; it's better for unstructured or semi-structured data.

Option B: Model-based extraction is better for variable formats, but tax forms are typically fixed.

Option D: Tax forms do not vary significantly, making this option incorrect.

Correct Option (C): Rule-based extraction is efficient and appropriate for structured formats.

Question: 124

Which feature in UiPath Process Mining allows for the adaptation of data used in a process app according to custom data understanding, as well as the creation of new KPIs?

- A. App Manager

- B. Process Manager
- C. Chart Manager
- D. Data Manager

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data Manager in UiPath Process Mining:

The Data Manager feature is designed to adapt, clean, and transform data imported into Process Mining.

It allows users to:

Define custom logic for data interpretation.

Create new KPIs based on process insights.

Tailor data to fit specific business requirements and use cases.

Option Analysis:

App Manager (A): Used to manage process apps, but not for data adaptation or KPI creation.

Process Manager (B): Oversees process modeling, not data handling.

Chart Manager (C): Focuses on creating and managing visual representations, not transforming data. Correct Option (D):

Data Manager is specifically designed for handling and adapting process data to enhance insights and custom KPI creation.

Question: 125

During the User Acceptance Testing phase of Automation Implementation, if there are deviations from the expected outcomes, who is primarily responsible for logging those and working towards resolving those issues?

- A. The Developer, who runs the bot in the pre-production environment, is responsible for logging the deviations and working with the Solution Architect to solve them.
- B. The Solution Architect is responsible for logging all deviations and working with the Business Analyst to rectify them.
- C. The Business Analyst would log these deviations and work with the Automation Implementation Team to resolve the issues.
- D. The Operations Team, who would receive details on the Runbook, is responsible for logging any deviations and working with the Developer to fix these issues.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Role of the Business Analyst in UAT:

During the User Acceptance Testing (UAT) phase, the Business Analyst plays a key role in ensuring that the automation aligns with business requirements.

They are responsible for:

Logging deviations from expected outcomes.

Coordinating with the Automation Implementation Team to resolve issues.

Option Analysis:

Option A: Developers primarily address technical fixes but do not oversee logging during UAT.

Option B: Solution Architects focus on system design and may assist in technical adjustments but are not responsible for logging deviations.

Option D: The Operations Team handles the post-deployment phase and runbook management, not UAT testing.

Correct Option (C): The Business Analyst ensures deviations are identified, logged, and resolved in collaboration with the implementation team.

Question: 126

How does the Document Understanding Framework enhance automation capabilities within the UiPath suite?

- A. It is an encryption tool that securely stores and protects automation workflows and scripts designed in UiPath.
- B. It provides a learning platform for beginners to gain enhanced knowledge about RPA and automation.
- C. It is capable of extracting, interpreting, and processing both unstructured and semi-structured documents, thereby enhancing automation capabilities.
- D. It allows for the development and deployment of RPA bots to automate repetitive tasks, which is not directly related to document understanding.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Document Understanding Framework:

A UiPath feature that combines OCR, machine learning models, and rule-based extractors to process documents.

Handles structured, semi-structured, and unstructured documents, enabling data extraction from invoices, purchase orders, tax forms, etc.

Capabilities:

Extracts and processes critical data for automation workflows.

Enables integration with other UiPath tools to automate document-driven processes.

Option Analysis:

Option A: Document Understanding is not an encryption tool.

Option B: It is not a learning platform.

Option D: While RPA bots can process tasks, Document Understanding specifically focuses on document-related automation.

Correct Option (C): Accurately describes the framework's role in enhancing automation capabilities.

Question: 127

When executing test cases during the User Acceptance Testing phase of Automation Implementation and an unexpected scenario arises that was not covered in the initial plan, what should the Business Analyst do?

- A. The Business Analyst must handle this new situation independently, make necessary changes, and ensure that the automation performs as expected in this new scenario.
- B. The Business Analyst should log the new scenario as a deviation, communicate it to the automation implementation team, and together they should decide on how to handle this new situation.
- C. The Business Analyst should escalate the new scenario to the project manager or the testing manager to get a

solution instead of working with the automation development team.

D. The Business Analyst should ignore the new scenario as it was not initially included in the UAT plan and focus on the scenarios that were agreed upon.

Answer: B

Explanation:

During the User Acceptance Testing (UAT) phase, unforeseen scenarios are not uncommon. The Business Analyst (BA) plays a crucial role in ensuring that these scenarios are managed effectively to **maintain the integrity and functionality of the automation.**

Understand the Role of UAT:

UAT is designed to ensure that the developed automation aligns with the agreed-upon business requirements. It involves validating both happy path and exception scenarios. Any new scenario not documented in the UAT plan **needs to be addressed systematically.**

Why Option B is Correct:

Logging the scenario as a deviation ensures transparency and accountability.

Collaborating with the implementation team allows the BA to leverage their technical expertise for a **resolution.**

This approach ensures that the scenario is evaluated, documented, and potentially included in future testing cycles.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: Handling the situation independently disregards team collaboration, potentially leading to **gaps in understanding or misaligned fixes.**

Option C: Escalating the issue to the project manager without involving the development team delays resolution and **bypasses the experts directly responsible for the automation.**

Option D: Ignoring the scenario undermines the purpose of UAT, risking the deployment of **incomplete or non-functional automation.**

Reference to UiPath Practices:

The PDD and UAT plans emphasize logging deviations and continuously updating documentation **during UAT.**

Change management principles highlight the importance of documenting new requirements and **involving the relevant teams.**

By logging and addressing deviations collaboratively, the BA ensures the automation solution is **robust, efficient, and aligned with business needs.**

Question: 128

What are the main stages of an Assisted Task Mining project?

- A. Collect data, analyze with AI, visualize results, export results
- B. Extract permissions, analyze with AI, manage projects, export machine model
- C. Record all applications, analyze with AI, identify processes, export processes with ROI
- D. Collect data, analyze permissions, export actions, generate dashboard

Answer: A

Explanation:

Understanding Assisted Task Mining (ATM):

Assisted Task Mining empowers the Business Analyst to collaborate with Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) and capture known tasks for automation. This involves collecting data from real-time actions, analyzing it with AI, visualizing the results, and exporting insights for process optimization.

Why Option A is Correct:

Collect Data: This involves capturing real-time actions such as clicks, keystrokes, and screens during task execution.

Analyze with AI: The collected data is processed using AI to identify patterns and variations within the task.

Visualize Results: Results are presented as task maps or workflows to understand processes holistically.

Export Results: The insights can be exported to create a Process Definition Document (PDD) or automation skeleton in UiPath Studio.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option B: Extracting permissions and managing projects are not core stages in ATM.

Option C: Recording all applications and ROI focus are more aligned with Unassisted Task Mining.

Option D: Exporting actions and generating dashboards are not typical ATM stages.

Question: 129

Which of the following are one of the three features offered by UiPath Process Mining within the Automation Potential dashboard?

- A. Automation Rate, Manual Processing Time, FTE
- B. Automation Rate, Avg. number of events, FTE
- C. Automation Rate, Total case value, FTE
- D. Automation Rate, Manual Processing Time, Number of cases

Answer: A

Explanation:

Understanding UiPath Process Mining:

UiPath Process Mining analyzes data from IT systems to generate insights about automation opportunities. The Automation Potential dashboard provides metrics like Automation Rate, Manual Processing Time, and FTE savings to help identify and prioritize processes for automation.

Why Option A is Correct:

Automation Rate: Indicates the proportion of tasks that can be automated.

Manual Processing Time: Reflects the time spent on tasks manually, highlighting potential savings. **FTE (Full-Time Equivalent):** Measures the labor effort involved, showing the potential for resource optimization.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option B: Average number of events is not a specific feature of the Automation Potential dashboard.

Option C: Total case value is unrelated to Process Mining features.

Option D: Number of cases is not a metric in the Automation Potential dashboard.

By focusing on these key features, UiPath Process Mining provides actionable insights into process efficiency and automation readiness.

Question: 130

Can you define custom variables in Insights for calculating specific KPIs?

- A. No, we cannot use custom variables.
- B. Yes, they are extracted from trigger parameters.
- C. Yes, they are extracted from robot logs and queues.
- D. No, as Insights is not customizable besides the generic templates.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding Custom Variables in UiPath Insights:

UiPath Insights allows users to define and utilize custom variables for calculating unique KPIs tailored to their business needs. These variables are primarily extracted from logs generated by robots and queues, providing insights into process performance.

Why Option C is Correct:

Custom variables in Insights are derived from data sources like robot logs and queues, enabling businesses to track and measure KPIs aligned with their automation goals.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: Insights does support custom variables, making this incorrect.

Option B: Trigger parameters are not the primary source for extracting custom variables.

Option D: Insights offers customization beyond generic templates, allowing for tailored KPI calculations.

Question: 131

Which of the following processes should be considered first for automation when building the automation pipeline?

- A. A process with medium complexity and low benefits.
- B. A process with high complexity and low/medium benefits.
- C. A process with low complexity and low benefits.
- D. A process with high complexity and high benefits.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Selecting Processes for Automation:

Processes with high complexity and high benefits yield the greatest return on investment and should be prioritized in the automation pipeline. These processes provide substantial operational improvements despite requiring more effort to automate.

Why Option D is Correct:

High-complexity, high-benefit processes deliver maximum ROI and address critical business inefficiencies, making them essential for early focus.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: Medium complexity with low benefits does not justify the automation effort.

Option B: High complexity with low/medium benefits may be challenging to automate without significant returns.

Option C: Low complexity and low benefits processes are neither impactful nor efficient to automate early.

Question: 132

In which phase of the automation lifecycle does Task Mining belong?

- A. Test
- B. Discovery
- C. Operate
- D. Build

Answer: B

Explanation:

Task Mining and the Automation Lifecycle:

Task Mining is part of the Discovery phase in the automation lifecycle. It is used to identify potential automation opportunities by analyzing user actions and interactions within processes.

Why Option B is Correct:

Task Mining enables process discovery by collecting data on workflows, analyzing user activities, and visualizing patterns to identify automation candidates.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: The Test phase focuses on validating the automation, not identifying processes.

Option C: The Operate phase involves managing live automations.

Option D: The Build phase centers on developing the automation, which occurs after discovery.

Task Mining serves as a foundational tool in the Discovery phase, helping organizations pinpoint and prioritize automation opportunities effectively.

Question: 133

What are the main functionalities provided by Assisted Task Mining to enhance task understanding and analysis?

- A. It allows you to capture variations of tasks, merge these variations for a comprehensive understanding, edit the task graph, and accelerate actionability by generating essential assets.
- B. It captures the actions performed by the mouse clicks and system logs.
- C. It only focuses on generating PDD and XAML files, ignoring the variations or illustration of tasks.
- D. It disregards the task graph and focuses only on the annotation of actions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Understanding Assisted Task Mining (ATM):

Assisted Task Mining focuses on enhancing the understanding of known tasks by capturing user actions, analyzing variations, and generating actionable outputs like PDDs and automation skeletons. **Why Option A is Correct:**

Capturing task variations and merging them into a comprehensive map ensures end-to-end task analysis.

Editing task graphs and annotating actions facilitates deeper analysis and provides clear insights for automation.

Essential outputs like PDDs and XAML files accelerate the implementation process.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option B: Focusing solely on mouse clicks and system logs limits the scope of task analysis.

Option C: ATM does not ignore variations; it integrates them for a better understanding.

Option D: Disregarding the task graph would overlook a critical analysis tool.

Question: 134

Which subfield of Artificial Intelligence does UiPath Communications Mining leverage?

- A. Document Understanding
- B. Speech Processing
- C. Computer Vision
- D. Natural Language Processing

Answer: D

Explanation:

UiPath Communications Mining Overview:

UiPath Communications Mining utilizes Natural Language Processing (NLP) to understand and process unstructured communications data, such as emails and chat logs.

Why Option D is Correct:

NLP helps identify intents, themes, and concepts in text data, enabling structured data extraction for automation.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: Document Understanding focuses on structured or semi-structured document analysis.

Option B: Speech Processing deals with audio data, not text.

Option C: Computer Vision relates to image or visual data analysis.

Question: 135

In which phase of the model training process are the Shuffle, Teach, and Low Confidence training modes used to improve the model performance?

- A. Train
- B. Discover
- C. Explore
- D. Refine

Answer: A

Explanation:

Model Training in UiPath Communications Mining:

The Train phase uses various training modes, such as Shuffle, Teach, and Low Confidence, to improve the model's ability to identify labels, entities, and data patterns.

Why Option A is Correct:

Shuffle mode randomizes data to avoid biases.

Teach mode allows interactive teaching of the model to understand new patterns.

Low Confidence mode focuses on refining predictions that have low confidence scores, improving accuracy.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option B: Discovery pertains to identifying clusters and themes in unstructured data.

Option C: Exploration is not a distinct phase in the training process.

Option D: Refinement happens iteratively but is not the phase explicitly involving training modes. By leveraging these training modes, UiPath ensures the model is continuously optimized for better performance in communication mining.

Question: 136

Which one of the Communications Mining chart pages shows charts of label volumes split by messages metadata category?

- A. Threads
- B. Label Summary
- C. Trends
- D. Segments

Answer: D

Explanation:

Understanding Communications Mining Chart Pages:

The Segments page in UiPath Communications Mining visualizes data by splitting label volumes according to metadata categories such as sender, recipient, or message attributes. This aids in analyzing patterns across specific metadata.

Why Option D is Correct:

Segments are specifically designed to provide insights into how labels are distributed across metadata, enabling detailed analysis.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: Threads focus on conversations grouped together, not metadata categories.

Option B: Label Summary provides an overview of label distribution but does not split it by metadata.

Option C: Trends display temporal changes in label volumes, not metadata-based distributions.

Question: 137

As a Business Analyst, what is a recommended action to take once the team has a comprehensive view of the tasks and work towards process automation in an Assisted Task Mining project?

- A. Perform the task to be recorded again.
- B. Record and upload all the traces.
- C. Request users to record a trace.
- D. Review the merged trace and fill in beneficial details for the larger group.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Next Steps After Gaining Comprehensive Task Insights:

After obtaining a detailed view of tasks, the Business Analyst should focus on refining the merged trace to ensure it accurately represents the task. This includes annotating beneficial details to provide clarity for broader use.

Why Option D is Correct:

Reviewing and annotating the merged trace ensures the process documentation is complete, actionable, and aligned with automation goals.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: Re-performing the task is redundant after data has been captured.

Option B: Uploading all traces is not the primary action once a comprehensive view has been achieved.

Option C: Additional recording is unnecessary if sufficient data has already been collected.

Question: 138

What is the status of an action when it first shows up on the Actions page in UiPath's Action Center?

- A. In Progress
- B. Assigned
- C. Completed
- D. Unassigned

Answer: D

Explanation:

Initial Action Status in Action Center:

When an action first appears in UiPath's Action Center, it is in the Unassigned status. This indicates that no user has taken ownership of the action yet.

Why Option D is Correct:

Actions must be assigned to a specific user before they can move to an "In Progress" status. The initial state is always "Unassigned".

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: "In Progress" occurs only after an action has been assigned and work has started.

Option B: Actions are not assigned by default; they need to be manually allocated or auto-assigned based on rules.

Option C: "Completed" status is achieved only after the action has been resolved and closed. By starting as "Unassigned," the Action Center ensures clear responsibility allocation for task execution.

Question: 139

What is UiPath Automation Hub?

- A. A human resources system for managing employee records and tracking recruitment processes.
- B. A tool for automating data entry tasks and managing the gathered data.
- C. A platform for buying and selling RPA-related software and services.
- D. A platform for managing and tracking RPA processes and automation projects.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Understanding UiPath Automation Hub:

UiPath Automation Hub is a centralized platform for identifying, evaluating, and managing RPA opportunities. It tracks the lifecycle of automation projects from ideation to deployment.

Why Option D is Correct:

It provides tools for collaborative decision-making, pipeline management, and governance of RPA initiatives. This ensures alignment with business objectives and maximizes ROI.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: UiPath Automation Hub is not a human resources tool.

Option B: Data entry automation is a use-case for UiPath Robots, not Automation Hub.

Option C: Automation Hub does not function as a marketplace.

Question: 140

What is a Document Understanding taxonomy?

- A. Defines the metadata information for each document type.
- B. Defines how classification is done.
- C. Defines the document types and the fields targeted for data extraction.
- D. Defines the pieces of information that were extracted.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding Document Understanding Taxonomy:

A taxonomy in UiPath Document Understanding is a framework that specifies the types of documents and the data fields to be extracted. It ensures that the automation solution knows what information to target from each document type.

Why Option C is Correct:

It includes document categories, document types, and their associated fields for extraction, acting as a blueprint for

data extraction workflows.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: Metadata pertains to descriptive information but is not the main focus of taxonomy.

Option B: Classification is a process within Document Understanding but is not defined by the

taxonomy.

Option D: Pieces of extracted information are outputs, not part of the taxonomy definition.

Question: 141

Given the use-case of an application/automation used to easily manage information of multiple products, what combination of UiPath tools can be used to easily develop and publish the solution?

- A. UiPath Apps and UiPath Assistant.
- B. UiPath Apps and UiPath Data Service.
- C. UiPath Assistant and UiPath Insights.
- D. UiPath Data Service and UiPath Insights.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Understanding the Tools:

UiPath Apps: Enables building user interfaces for automations, allowing users to interact with processes easily.

UiPath Data Service: Provides a centralized database for managing and storing structured data within the automation ecosystem.

Why Option B is Correct:

Combining UiPath Apps and UiPath Data Service allows users to build applications with rich interfaces while leveraging a robust backend for managing product information efficiently. Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: UiPath Assistant is a tool for managing and running automations, not for building solutions.

Option C: UiPath Insights is an analytics tool and does not help with solution development.

Option D: While UiPath Data Service provides backend management, Insights is unrelated to solution development. This combination ensures a seamless integration of UI design and data management, making it ideal for managing product information effectively.

Question: 142

Can we configure non-working days in UiPath Orchestrator?

- A. Yes, they can be set up in the Triggers page.
- B. No, they are automatically determined by the system.
- C. No, they are determined based on the individual Robot's schedules.
- D. Yes, they can be configured in the Settings page.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Configuring Non-Working Days in UiPath Orchestrator:

UiPath Orchestrator allows you to define non-working days on the Triggers page. This ensures that triggers for automations are not executed on days marked as non-working, maintaining compliance with scheduling requirements.

Why Option A is Correct:

The Triggers page provides the functionality to set up schedules, including defining specific days when automations should not run.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option B: Non-working days are not determined automatically.

Option C: Individual robot schedules do not dictate global non-working days.

Option D: Non-working days cannot be configured in the Settings page.

Question: 143

As a business analyst, how would you organize the testing effort in UiPath Test Manager?

- A. Create a testing project for each test result in an RPA project.
- B. Create a testing project for each workflow in an RPA project.
- C. Create a testing project for each test case in an RPA project.
- D. Create a testing project for each RPA project.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Organizing Testing Efforts in UiPath Test Manager:

A testing project in UiPath Test Manager is typically created for each RPA project to streamline test management and maintain alignment with the overall automation lifecycle.

Why Option D is Correct:

Grouping tests under a single project for an RPA initiative ensures all test cases, scenarios, and results are organized centrally.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A/B/C: Organizing test efforts by individual test results, workflows, or cases would lead to fragmented and inefficient management.

Question: 144

What is an unattended automation process?

- A. Unattended Automations are automations that are intended for more complex and highly repetitive tasks.
- B. Unattended Automations are automations that are best suited for use with smaller, more fragmented tasks.
- C. Unattended Automations are automations that are intended to run on the same machine as the human uses.
- D. Unattended Automations are automations that run under human supervision.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Understanding Unattended Automation:

Unattended automations are designed to execute without human intervention, making them ideal for handling complex, highly repetitive, and time-consuming tasks.

Why Option A is Correct:

These automations typically run on dedicated machines and handle back-office tasks.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option B: Smaller tasks are more suitable for attended automations.

Option C/D: Unattended automations do not depend on human presence or interaction.

Question: 145

Which of the following statements is true about UiPath Communications Mining?

- A. Communications Mining uses machine learning to mimic human communication while interacting with users.
- B. Communications Mining turns unstructured electronic communications data into structured data to drive action and insights in organizations.
- C. Communications Mining processes unstructured documents to drive action and insights into processes.
- D. Communications Mining is a chatbot solution designed to be an interface between humans and automations.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Understanding Communications Mining:

UiPath Communications Mining uses AI, including Natural Language Processing, to convert unstructured communications like emails and chat logs into structured data, driving automation and actionable insights.

Why Option B is Correct:

It specializes in analyzing electronic communications data, not documents, and transforms it for downstream automation or analysis.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: It does not mimic communication; it processes data.

Option C: Document processing is handled by UiPath Document Understanding.

Option D: It is not a chatbot solution.

Question: 146

What is UiPath AI Center primarily used for?

- A. To exclusively create and manage simple automation scripts without ML integration.
- B. To transform data into real-time, actionable insights, primarily used for creating interactive dashboards and

reports.

C. To manage multiple automations and their execution across different robotic systems.

D. To deploy, manage, and continuously improve Machine Learning models and consume them within RPA workflows in Studio.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Understanding UiPath AI Center:

AI Center is a platform for deploying, managing, and optimizing Machine Learning models. These models can be seamlessly integrated into RPA workflows using UiPath Studio, enhancing automation capabilities with AI.

Why Option D is Correct:

It bridges the gap between AI and RPA by enabling the integration of ML models directly into automations.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: AI Center focuses on ML integration, not simple automation scripts.

Option B: Insights, not AI Center, is used for dashboards and reports.

Option C: Managing automations is a function of Orchestrator, not AI Center.

This capability allows organizations to harness the power of AI for complex automation scenarios.

Question: 147

What type of data is Communications Mining optimized for?

A. Financial data in Excel and any other tabular data

B. Website / Product click data

C. Short-form asynchronous communications data such as: Emails, Tickets, Customer feedback.

D. Real-time call and chat data and also historical calls and chat data.

Answer: C

Question: 148

As an end user in an Assisted Task Mining project, what crucial step should be taken before initiating a task recording?

A. Verify your identity on the recorder and start.

B. Minimize non-supported apps usage and limit task switching.

C. Confirm PII masking is activated.

D. Ensure all visible desktop applications and systems could be recorded.

Answer: B

Question: 149

What is the purpose of human in the loop?

- A. Human in the loop allows the human to pause a running process.
- B. Human in the loop enables human validation in the middle of the process.
- C. Human in the loop enables human execution flows.
- D. Human in the loop allows the human to stop a running process.

Answer: B

Question: 150

What tool is recommended to track the testing effort?

- A. UiPath Test Manager
- B. UiPath Test Service
- C. Excel
- D. UiPath Data Service

Answer: A

Question: 151

What is the result of a Business Rule Exception in the processing transaction state of a UiPath REFramework model?

- A. The exception needs to be analyzed and verified by a person and the transaction isn't retried
- B. The process continues to the next transaction item without any intervention

C. The process stops after three consecutive business rule exceptions D. The transaction item is automatically retried

Answer: A

Question: 152

What is an Asset in UiPath?

- A. A way to store shared variables or credentials that can be used in different automation projects.
- B. A way to store and organize reusable automation components within the platform.
- C. A way to store and manage the source code for custom activities.
- D. A way to store and organize project-related files and folders.

Answer: A

Question: 153

DRAG DROP

Sequence the steps correctly for the creation of a new process app in UiPath Process Mining.

Instruction: Drag the Description found on the left and drop on the correct Step found on the right.

Description

- Create new app
- Select the process model
- Define the app properties
- Finish the app creation
- Select app template.
- Select the data source

Order of Steps

- Step 1
- Step 2
- Step 3
- Step 4
- Step 5
- Step 6

Answer:

Explanation:

Create new app

Select app template

Select the data source

Select the process model

Define the app properties

Question: 154

What tool is recommended for data modeling and analytics?

- A. UiPath Automation Ops
- B. UiPath Insights
- C. UiPath Data Service
- D. UiPath Integration Service

Answer: B

Question: 155

You are a Business Analyst tasked to analyse the feasibility of automating a process that takes as input a few hundred invoices per day. The invoices are received from a few dozen vendors. What is the best data extraction method for this process having in mind the robustness of the process?

ACME Corporation

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		SUBTOTAL	tH4
		SALES TAX It SMI	MI
		SHIPPING* HAMQLH+U	tib
		TOTAL DUE	1551

Make all checks payable to ACME Corporation
 If you have any questions concerning this invoice, contact Road Runner THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS!

- A. Model-based extractor
- B. Form based extractor
- C. RegEx based extractor
- D. Rule-based extractor

Answer: B

Question: 156

From a Document Understanding perspective what kind of document is the one below?

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		TOTAL DUE	155 J

Make all checks payable to ACME Corporation

If you have any questions concerning this invoice, contact Road Runner THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS!

- A. Structured
- B. Semi-structured
- C. Fixed structured format
- D. Semi-unstructured

Answer: C

Question: 157

What is the purpose of prioritization criteria in the business analysis phase?

- A. Prioritization criteria are used to determine, evaluate, and prioritize different business processes OR requirements.
- B. Prioritization criteria are used to decide the best sequence for rolling out various automation features.
- C. Prioritization criteria are used to identify suitably skilled candidates for the development team.
- D. Prioritization criteria are used to establish the most effective algorithms for diverse tasks within the automation.

Answer: A

Question: 158

In which of the following situations would attended automation in UiPath be most appropriate?

- A. Processing large amounts of data.
- B. Automating tasks that require human judgment or decision-making.
- C. Running complex and highly repetitive tasks.
- D. Running scheduled tasks on a server or other unattended machine.

Answer: B

Question: 159

What is the difference between attended robots and unattended robots?

- A. Attended robots are designed to manage multiple tasks simultaneously, whereas unattended robots can only handle one task at a time.

- B. Attended robots can operate autonomously without human supervision, while unattended robots require a human operator to be present to start and supervise the tasks.
- C. Attended robots require a human operator to be present to start and supervise the tasks, while unattended robots can operate autonomously without human supervision.
- D. Unattended robots in UiPath are limited to structured processes but attended robots can only handle unstructured tasks.

Answer: C

Question: 160

What kind of document is a contract?

- A. Structured
- B. Hybrid-structured
- C. Semi-structured
- D. Unstructured

Answer: C

Question: 161

What is contained within the Traceability Matrix in an automation project?

- A. The business requirements without any information regarding the test cases or the Go-Live phase.
- B. The test cases and the Go-Live phase, without encapsulating the business requirements or the end-to-end process.
- C. The end-to-end process and tracks the evolution of all the requirements, from the business ones to the test cases and the Go-Live phase.
- D. The output of each individual deliverable, without keeping track of the evolution of the requirements.

Answer: C

Question: 162

Which types of changes can occur post-implementation in an automation project?

- A. Changes include adding new steps, removing existing steps, modifying existing steps or changing the order

of executing steps.

- B. Changes include requests that result from increasing the percentage of automation, improvements to the existing automation, bug fixing, or gaps in the documentation, discovered after GO-LIVE.
- C. Changes include new reports or dashboards, changes to existing reports and new logs.
- D. Changes include new initiatives, or future changes on the process that have been approved for automation.

Answer: B

Question: 163

What is the primary function of UiPath's Document Understanding extractors?

- A. To extract data from APIs
- B. To extract data from multiple sources and combine it into a single output
- C. To extract data from documents such as PDFs and images
- D. To extract data from databases and other sources

Answer: C

Question: 164

What is UiPath Process Mining?

- A. A tool used for creating user interfaces for software applications to improve your process
- B. UiPath Process Mining is a system that morphs IT data into word documents to enhance process efficiency
- C. A tool that transforms data from IT systems into visual interactive dashboards to improve your process
- D. A tool used for mining data to improve computer algorithms and create user interfaces for software applications to improve your process

Answer: C

Question: 165

Based on the image, when should you choose the Build Trace option?

■ < W Talk Mining

- A. You want to automatically record the task with the recording client.
- B. The task environment can be set up for task completion and recording.

- C. You know the high-level process overview and you want to create the trace graph first and then fill it in with the captured actions.
- D. To capture the actions of the task as you perform it and let Assisted Task Mining create the trace diagram automatically.

Answer: C

Question: 166

What is a business exception in UiPath Orchestrator?

- A. Describes an error rooted in the fact that certain data which the automation project depends on is incomplete or missing
- B. A way to log important information during the execution of a process
- C. A way to stop the execution of a process when a specific condition is met
- D. Describes an error rooted in a technical issue, such as an application that is not responding

Answer: A

Question: 167

What is the role of the UiPath Automation Hub?

- A. Estimates the duration of the development of the automation project.
- B. Manages and tracks the progress of automation projects.
- C. Manages the robots and resources used in the automation project.
- D. Estimates the amount of data needed during the automation lifecycle.

Answer: B

Question: 168

What does the following icon indicate inside a UiPath Communications Mining dataset page?



- A. It indicates that the model needs more messages to be effectively trained.
- B. It indicates that the Communications Mining platform is updating to a new version.
- C. It indicates that the model is retraining and predictions may not be up to date.
- D. It indicates that the dataset is up to date and the predictions from the latest model version have been

applied.

Answer: C

Question: 169

In the context of automation development, what role does Task Mining play in the discovery and analysis phase?

- A. It helps in the automatic execution of all tasks.
- B. It facilitates a quick start with an automation skeleton and minimizes time spent on process documentation.
- C. It provides an objective view of opportunities and engages business teams.
- D. It aids in the automatic generation and dispatch of emails to clients.

Answer: C

Question: 170

When does a queue item get the 'Deleted' status?

- A. When a transaction has been tried again after failure.
- B. When a transaction is initiated from the queue item.
- C. When manually deleted from the Queues page.
- D. When a transaction has failed.

Answer: C

Question: 171

How can UiPath Communications Mining help organizations improve their customer service?

- A. By automating customer service tasks and allowing agents to handle more requests
- B. By securely storing customer data and making it accessible to customer service agents
- C. By providing tools for managing customer relationships and interactions
- D. By analyzing customer interactions and providing insights and recommendations

Answer: D