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Question: 1

The interaction between UiPath Studio and the UiPath Robot Service performs which of the following functions?

- A. Process version control (git SVN etc.)
- B. Sends the heartbeat and logs
- C. Executes or debugs a process
- D. triggers unattended processes

Answer: C

Explanation:

The interaction between UiPath Studio and the UiPath Robot Service performs the function of executing or debugging a process. UiPath Studio is the design tool that allows users to create, edit, and test automation workflows. UiPath Robot Service is the component that runs the automation workflows on the machine. It communicates through an inter-process communication channel with Studio, the UiPath Assistant, and Robot Command Line Interface to receive and process information, and then to provide the necessary instructions to the Robot Executor. When a user wants to execute or debug a process from Studio, the Robot Service receives the command and launches the Robot Executor in the appropriate mode and session. The Robot Executor then performs the actions defined in the workflow and sends back the status and logs to the Robot Service, which in turn relays them to Studio. Reference:

[Robot - Robot Service - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)
[Studio - Debugging - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)
[Robot - Executing Processes - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

Question: 2

Which of the following models are available in UiPath AI Center for UiPath Automation Suite?

- A. Models built by independent freelance developers
- B. Models built by third-party integration platforms from UiPath Marketplace
- C. Models built by in-house data scientists
- D. Models built by non-tech industry professionals

Answer: B

Explanation:

UiPath AI Center is a service that allows users to deploy, manage, and consume machine learning models within RPA workflows in Studio. Users can bring their own models, use the pre-built models provided by UiPath, or select third-party models from the UiPath Marketplace. The UiPath Marketplace is a platform where users can find and install ready-made components, such as activities, workflows, connectors, dashboards, and machine learning models, that are integrated with UiPath products. The Marketplace offers models from various third-party integration platforms, such as AWS, Azure, Google Cloud, IBM Watson, and more. Reference: [RPA & AI Integration with AI Center](#), [AI Center - About AI Center](#), [UiPath Marketplace](#)

Question: 3

Which are the 2 types of accounts available in UiPath Automation Cloud?

- A. Person Robot
- B. Named user. User
- C. User Group
- D. User Robot

Answer: B D

Explanation:

Named user accounts are used to identify a person who can access UiPath products and services, and can be assigned roles, licenses, and groups. [User Robot accounts are used to run unattended processes that do not require human interaction, and can also be assigned permissions and groups](#)¹. Reference: [About accounts and groups](#)

Question: 4

What is the purpose of using a standard business process model and notations when creating a high-level solution design?

- A. To show the sequence of steps in the solution without focusing on details
- B. To ensure consistency and understanding across different process diagrams
- C. To reduce the time spent on designing the solution by using obvious symbols
- D. To make the diagrams visually appealing and engaging for stakeholders

Answer: B

Explanation:

A standard business process model and notation (BPMN) is a graphical representation of the business processes and workflows in a solution. It helps to communicate the logic, flow, and interactions of the activities and actors involved in the solution. By using a standard BPMN, the solution architect can ensure that the solution design is consistent, clear, and understandable across different process diagrams, regardless of the level of detail or complexity. [A standard BPMN also facilitates the alignment and integration of the solution with other systems and platforms, as well as the validation](#)

[and verification of the solution requirements and functionality](#). Reference: [UiPath Automation Solution Architect Learning Plan, Module 4: High-Level Solution Design](#)¹; [UiPath Automation Suite - Deployment Architecture](#)²; [UiPath Academy - Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting](#)³.

Question: 5

Invoices from various clients require processing Why would the "Unique Key" properly be used in the Orchestrator Queue configuration?

- A. To uniquely identify the queue in Orchestrator
- B. To display processed invoices in a report
- C. To ensure that each invoice is only processed once and to avoid duplication
- D. To prioritize the processing of specific queue items over others

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Unique Key property in the Orchestrator Queue configuration allows you to specify whether the queue items should have

unique references or not. A reference is a string value that can be used to identify a queue item. If the Unique Key property is set to Yes, then Orchestrator checks if the reference of the new queue item already exists in the queue, and rejects the item if it does. This way, you can prevent adding duplicate items to the queue and ensure that each invoice is processed only once. If the Unique Key property is set to No, then Orchestrator does not perform this check and allows adding items with the same reference to the queue. This option can be useful if you want to process the same invoice multiple times for different purposes or scenarios.

Reference: [Managing Queues in Orchestrator - UiPath Documentation Portal](#), [Managing Queues in Orchestrator - UiPath Documentation Portal](#), [Orchestrator Queue - "unique reference" is enforced - Help - UiPath Community Forum](#)

Question: 6

What is the purpose of the "Resumed" process status in UiPath Action Center?

- A. It signals the completion of an intermediary process or the addition of Human input
- B. It represents a paused process awaiting further instructions
- C. It signals that the process is successfully completed
- D. It indicates the process is terminated

Answer: A

Explanation:

UiPath Action Center is a feature that enables human intervention in long-running unattended workflows. The "Resumed" process status indicates that the workflow execution has been resumed after a human input was provided through a task in Action Center. For example, a document understanding process may require a human to validate the extracted data from a document and then resume the automation. The "Resumed" status shows that the human validation action has

been completed and the workflow is continuing with the next steps. Reference:

[Action Center - Introduction](#)
[Action Center - Wait for Document Validation Action and Resume](#)

Question: 7

What type of applications can be built using UiPath Apps?

- A. Application focused on Integrating and managing UiPath RPA automations
- B. Applications primarily targeting data analyse and machine learning
- C. Simple applications with base user interaction and limited functionality
- D. Custom business applications for data access and complex business log*:

Answer: D

Explanation:

UiPath Apps is a low-code platform for developing user interfaces for RPA projects built with UiPath. It allows you to create apps using a web browser, a rich library of drag-and-drop controls, and automations from the UiPath Platform. UiPath Apps supports APIs, legacy applications, and data sources that are not easily programmable. You can build custom business applications that connect to data in any underlying cloud or on-premises system using the power of automation. You can also design apps that run in multiple form factors, such as a full-page console, a sidebar, or any other size for either desktop or mobile devices. You can use UiPath Apps to create simple or complex applications with base user interaction and advanced functionality, such as conditional logic, data validation, and error handling. You can also integrate and manage UiPath RPA automations within your apps, using attended or unattended robots to interact with back-end systems. UiPath Apps is not primarily focused on data analysis and

machine learning, although you can use UiPath activities and integrations to perform such tasks within your automations.

Reference:

[Apps - Introduction - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)
[Introducing UiPath Apps: A Robot-Powered Low-Code Platform UiPath Apps](#)

Question: 8

Which of the following is listed under the use cases of AI Center for handling unstructured data?

- A. Image Classification
- B. Inventory Forecasts
- C. Language Translation
- D. Loan Defaults

Answer: A

Explanation:

Image classification is one of the use cases of AI Center for handling unstructured data, as it allows robots to identify and categorize images based on their content and features. For example, image classification can be used to automate tasks such as sorting documents, detecting defects, or

recognizing faces. AI Center provides pre-built models for image classification, as well as the option to upload custom models or use third-party models. Image classification can be integrated into RPA workflows using the ML Skill activity in UiPath Studio.

Reference: [RPA & AI Integration with AI Center | UiPath, AI Center - Using AI Center - UiPath Documentation Portal](#), [Image Classification :: AI Center].

Question: 9

Which of the Mowing can be achieved by using Automaton Ops?

- A. Define the licensing availability and strategy
- B. Perform remote installations of UPath products (Such as Studio Assistant)
- C. Configure connection between different products inside the UiPath ecosystem
- D. Configure and deploy governance policies

Answer: D

Explanation:

[According to the UiPath documentation1](#), Automation Ops is a component of the UiPath platform meant for creating, deploying, and managing Robotic Process Automation (RPA) governance policies in UiPath Studio, UiPath StudioX, and UiPath Assistant. You can use a single, simple web portal to manage and implement governance rules based on user profiles, such as defining the acceptable feeds, packages, widgets, and activities, restricting the applications and URLs that can be automated, and assigning roles and responsibilities for reviewing and approving the automation projects.

Automation Ops also integrates with Git repositories and CI/CD pipelines to provide source control and automation delivery capabilities. Therefore, the correct answer is D. [Configure and deploy governance policies, as this is one of the main functionalities of Automation Ops. Reference: 1: Automation Ops - UiPath Documentation](#)

Question: 10

Which UiPath Task Mining integrator allows for documented tasks to be exported as automation ideas?

- A. Integration with UiPath Orchestrator
- B. integration with UiPath Assistant
- C. Integration with UiPaTh Automation Hub
- D. Integration with UiPath Process Mining

Answer: C

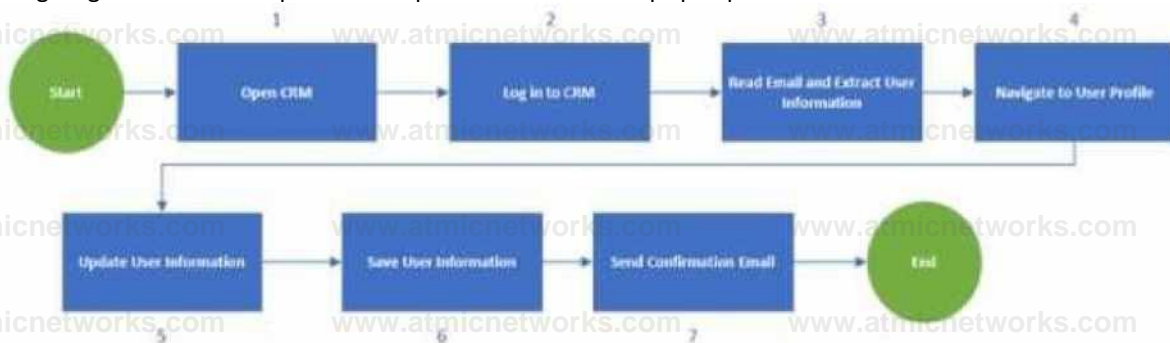
Explanation:

UiPath Automation Hub is a centralized platform that enables users to capture, prioritize, and track automation ideas throughout their lifecycle. It also integrates with UiPath Task Mining, which is a tool that analyzes employees' desktop activities to discover repetitive and automatable tasks. By integrating Task Mining with Automation Hub, users can export the documented tasks as automation ideas and manage them in a unified pipeline. This way, users can leverage the data-driven insights

from Task Mining to build a high-ROI automation portfolio. Reference: [Task Mining Integration with Automation Hub, Automation Hub Overview](#)

Question: 11

Given the blowing diagram how on the process be optimized from the steps perspective?



- A. Read the email as a first step and open CRM and tog in only if there's an email.
- B. Do not send a confirmation email as part of this process
- C. Navigate to the User Profile directly after the login
- D. Log out from CRM before login so the environment is ready lot automation

Answer: A

Explanation:

The process shown in the diagram can be optimized by reading the email as the first step and opening CRM and logging in only if there's an email. This way, the process can avoid unnecessary steps and save time and resources. If there is no email, the process can end without opening CRM. If there is an email, the process can extract the user information from the email and use it to log in to CRM and navigate to the user profile. This can also reduce the risk of errors and exceptions due to invalid or missing user information. Reading the email as the first step can also help the process to prioritize the emails based on their importance or urgency and handle them accordingly. Reference: [UiPath Process Mining: Use process monitoring and optimization to propel RPA Optimizing Processes with UiPath Process Mining Optimization maximum utilisation - UiPath Community Forum](#)

Question: 12

What argument types can be used for a workflow that is invoked with the Isolated" option?

- A. Simple types
- B. Reference types
- C. Serializable types
- D. Class types

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Isolated option for the Invoke Workflow File activity allows the invoked workflow to run in a separate Windows process, which can help with isolating a faulty workflow from the main workflow. However, this option requires that the arguments passed to the invoked workflow are serializable, meaning that they can be converted into a binary format that can be transferred across processes. Simple types, such as integers, strings, booleans, etc., are serializable by default. Reference types, such as arrays, lists, dictionaries, etc., are serializable if they implement the ISerializable interface or have the [Serializable] attribute. Class types are serializable if they meet the same criteria as reference types. Data Row is an example of a non-serializable type that cannot be used as an argument for an isolated workflow. Reference: [Invoke Workflow File, Using Arguments, What is the the use of "isolated" property of invoke workflow, How to pass arguments to Isolated Workflow.](#)

Question: 13

What are two key indicators in estimating the development time for process development?

- A. Number of items to be processed and experience of developers
- B. Number of users who will use the process and number of applications to be automated
- C. Correctness of documentation and triggers scheduling strategy
- D. Number of actions to be automated and complexity of architecture

Answer: D

Explanation:

The development time for process development depends on various factors, such as the scope, requirements, design, testing, deployment, and maintenance of the automation solution. However, two of the most important factors are the number of actions to be automated and the complexity of the architecture. The number of actions to be automated refers to the number of steps, activities, or tasks that the automation solution has to perform to achieve the desired outcome. The complexity of the architecture refers to the level of difficulty, integration, and customization involved in designing and implementing the automation solution. [Both of these factors affect the amount of effort, resources, and skills required for the process development.](#)

Reference: [Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting, Become an Automation Solution Architect](#)

Question: 14

Deal guidance is a machine learning application of which industry?

- A. Financial services
- B. Healthcare

- C. Professional services
- D. Retail

Answer: A

Explanation:

Deal guidance is a machine learning application that helps financial services firms to optimize their

deal pricing, terms, and risk assessment. It uses historical data, market trends, and customer preferences to generate insights and recommendations for the best deal outcomes. [Deal guidance can also automate the deal approval process and generate reports and dashboards for performance monitoring and compliance. Reference: UiPath Automation Solution Architect Learning Plan, Module 6: Machine Learning and AI1; UiPath Automation Suite - Deal Guidance2; UiPath Academy - Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting3.](#)

Question: 15

What is a requirement to access Automation Cloud?

- A. Need a dedicated infrastructure
- B. Need a compatible browser
- C. Need to install on-premises
- D. Need an offline access

Answer: B

Explanation:

To access Automation Cloud, you do not need a dedicated infrastructure, an on-premises installation, or an offline access. You only need an internet connection with TLS and a compatible web browser. Automation Cloud is a cloud-based platform that delivers the full UiPath Platform, including SaaS robots and self-hosted robots, in under a minute, from any of six regions around the world. You can access it from any supported browser, such as Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge Chromium, Mozilla Firefox, or Apple Safari. Other browsers that are not listed, older versions of the listed ones, or mobile browsers are not supported and may cause errors or malfunctions. Reference: [Automation Cloud - Software requirements - UiPath Documentation Portal](#), [Complete cloud-based enterprise automation solution | UiPath](#)

Question: 16

What is the recommended UiPath Studio template to be used for long-running workflows?

- A. Robotic Enterprise Framework (ReFramework).
- B. Attended Automation Framework
- C. No framework is needed
- D. Orchestration Process Template

Answer: D

Explanation:

Long-running workflows are processes that require logical fragmentation or human intervention (validations, approvals, exception handling) such as invoice processing and performance reviews. UiPath provides a dedicated project template in Studio called

Orchestration Process, which enables the use of a set of activities to handle these scenarios. The Orchestration Process template allows the workflow to be suspended and resumed based on certain conditions, such as the completion of a job, a queue item, a form task, or an external task. The template also integrates with UiPath Action

Center, which is a feature that enables human intervention in long-running unattended workflows. The Orchestration Process template is the recommended option for designing and developing long-running workflows in UiPath Studio. Reference:

[Orchestrator - Working With Long-running Workflows](#)

[New Component - Long Running Workflow Template with UiPath Tasks](#)

[Long Running Workflow Template for Task Creation - UiPath Marketplace](#)

Question: 17

What is a layer that is redundant for a Solution Architect to take into account when designing the Reusable Components for a project?

- A. Logic layer
- B. Persistence layer (saving data)
- C. Process steps that are not part of the User Interface interaction layer or the Logic layer or the Persistence layer
- D. User interface interaction layer (interact with applications)

Answer: C

Explanation:

A reusable component is a workflow that can be compiled and packaged as an activity and reused in multiple processes. A reusable component should be designed with a clear purpose, input and output parameters, and error handling. A reusable component should also follow the best practices of modularity, reusability, maintainability, and scalability. A reusable component can be categorized into three layers: User Interface interaction layer, Logic layer, and Persistence layer. The User Interface interaction layer is responsible for interacting with applications, such as clicking, typing, or scraping data. The Logic layer is responsible for implementing the business logic, such as calculations, validations, or decision making. The Persistence layer is responsible for saving or retrieving data, such as using databases, files, or queues. These three layers are essential for designing reusable components, as they represent the common functionalities that can be shared across different processes. However, process steps that are not part of these three layers are redundant for a Solution Architect to take into account when designing the reusable components for a project. Process steps that are not part of these three layers are specific to a particular process or scenario, and they may not be applicable or compatible with other processes. For example, a process step that involves sending an email notification to a specific recipient or group may not be relevant or suitable for another process that uses the same reusable component. Therefore, such process steps should be avoided or separated from the reusable components, and instead be implemented in the main workflow of the process that requires them. Reference:

[.3 - Library \(Reusable components\) - UiPath Community Forum](#)

[How to make useful Libraries \(Reusable components\) - UiPath Community Forum](#)

Reusable Components - UiPath Documentation Portal

Question: 18

How does scalability impact the design of a UiPath automaton flowchart and what strategies can ensure it handles increased process volume?

- A. Scalability primarily focuses on reducing the number of steps in the flowchart to make it more efficient for smaller-scale processes
- B. To achieve salacity flowchart design should be rigid and not allow for changes or adaptations to the process response lo evolving business needs.
- C. Scalability is crucial in high-level flowchart design to handle larger volumes efficiently involving design adjustments and resource optimization if needed
- D. Scalability is irrelevant in high-level flowchart design, as it is solely a concern for the deployment phase

Answer: C

Explanation:

Scalability is the ability of a system or a process to handle growing amounts of work or demand in a graceful manner. Scalability impacts the design of a UiPath automation flowchart because it determines how well the automation can cope with increased process volume, complexity, or variability. A scalable flowchart design should consider the following strategies:

Modularization: Breaking down the process into smaller, reusable, and maintainable components that can be easily modified or replaced if needed. Modularization also facilitates testing, debugging, and error handling.

Parameterization: Using variables, arguments, configuration files, assets, or queues to store and pass data that can change depending on the process execution. Parameterization allows for flexibility and adaptability of the automation to different scenarios or environments.

Optimization: Reducing unnecessary or redundant steps, activities, or data in the flowchart to improve the performance, efficiency, and reliability of the automation. Optimization also involves choosing the best methods or techniques to achieve the desired outcome, such as using selectors, data scraping, or computer vision.

Orchestration: Managing the resources, schedules, triggers, and dependencies of the automation to ensure that it runs smoothly and effectively. Orchestration also involves monitoring, logging, and reporting the status and results of the automation, as well as handling exceptions and alerts.

Reference: [Enhancing UiPath Solutions' Design Scalability, Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting, Studio - Flowcharts.](#)

Question: 19

Which feature of UiPath Apps allows a user to create forms and components for user interfaces in applications?

- A. UiPath Studio
- B. UiPath Orchestrator
- C. Data Service
- D. App Builder

Answer: D

Explanation:

[According to the UiPath documentation1](#), App Builder is a feature of UiPath Apps that allows a user to create forms and components for user interfaces in applications. App Builder is a low-code app development tool that enables users to design and publish custom apps using drag-and-drop controls, data bindings, conditional logic, and automation workflows. App Builder also provides a preview mode to test the app functionality and appearance before publishing. Users can create apps for various form factors and devices, such as desktop, mobile, web, or sidebar. [App Builder also integrates with UiPath Studio, UiPath Orchestrator, and Data Service to leverage the power of automation and data management in the apps. Reference: 1: App Builder - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

Question: 20

What is the main difference between the deployment models for UiPath products?

- A. How the product is managed from an IT infrastructure point of view.
- B. The level of infrastructure integration between UiPath products.
- C. The types of processes that can be automated using the products.
- D. How each product is licensed and billed

Answer: A

Explanation:

The deployment models for UiPath products refer to the different ways of installing, configuring, and running the UiPath components on various IT environments. The main difference between the deployment models is how the product is managed from an IT infrastructure point of view, such as the hardware, software, network, and security requirements, the scalability and availability options, the backup and recovery strategies, and the maintenance and support procedures. UiPath offers several deployment models to suit different customer needs and preferences, such as: Standalone deployment: This is the simplest and most common deployment model, where each UiPath component is installed on a single machine or server, and communicates directly with other components without any intermediaries. This model is suitable for small-scale automation scenarios, where the number of robots, processes, and users is low, and the IT infrastructure is simple and stable. However, this model has some limitations in terms of performance, reliability, security, and flexibility, as it depends on the availability and capacity of the single machine or server hosting the component.

High-availability deployment: This is a more advanced and robust deployment model, where each UiPath component is installed on multiple machines or servers, and communicates with other components through a load balancer or a cluster manager. This model is suitable for large-scale automation scenarios, where the number of robots, processes, and users is high, and the IT infrastructure is complex and dynamic. This model offers several benefits in terms of performance, reliability, security, and flexibility, as it allows for load balancing, failover, scaling, and redundancy of the components.

Cloud deployment: This is a modern and flexible deployment model, where some or all of the UiPath components are hosted on a cloud platform, such as Microsoft Azure, Amazon Web Services, or Google Cloud Platform, and communicate with other components through the internet. This model is suitable for hybrid or distributed automation scenarios, where the number of robots, processes, and users is variable, and the IT infrastructure is elastic and scalable. This model offers several advantages in terms of cost, convenience, accessibility, and innovation, as it reduces the need for hardware, software, network, and security maintenance, and enables faster and easier deployment,

configuration, and updates of the components.

Reference: [About Deployment - Standalone](#), [Automation Suite - Deployment architecture](#), [UiPath Cloud Platform](#)

Question: 21

When statement below accurately identifies the correct option regarding the various types of deployment?

- A. Single-node deployment option is recommended for evaluation and demo scenarios
- B. In a single-node deployment High Availability (HA) is enabled by default
- C. A single-node deployment involves 3 or more server nodes behind a load balancer
- D. Single-node deployment option is recommended for production use

Answer:A

The single-node deployment option is recommended for evaluation and demo scenarios because it is simpler and faster to set up and requires less resources. It involves installing the Automation Suite on a single server node, which hosts both the cluster management services and the UiPath products and shared components. This option is not suitable for production use, as it does not provide high availability, scalability, or fault tolerance. It also does not support special workloads that require GPU capabilities, such as Task Mining analysis and Document Understanding pipelines. Reference: [Automation Suite - Deployment architecture - UiPath](#)

[Automation Suite - Supported use cases for single-node and multi-node installations - UiPath](#)

Question: 22

What are the two main delivery options for the UiPath Platform?

- A. UiPath Automaton Studio and UiPath Automation Hub
- B. UiPath Automaton Web and UiPath Automaton Desktop
- C. UiPath Automaton Cloud and UiPath Automaton Suite
- D. UiPath Automaton Enterprise and UiPath Automaton Express

Answer: C

Explanation:

UiPath offers two main delivery options for the UiPath Platform, which are designed to provide customers with flexibility and choice on how to deploy and manage their automation solutions. These options are:

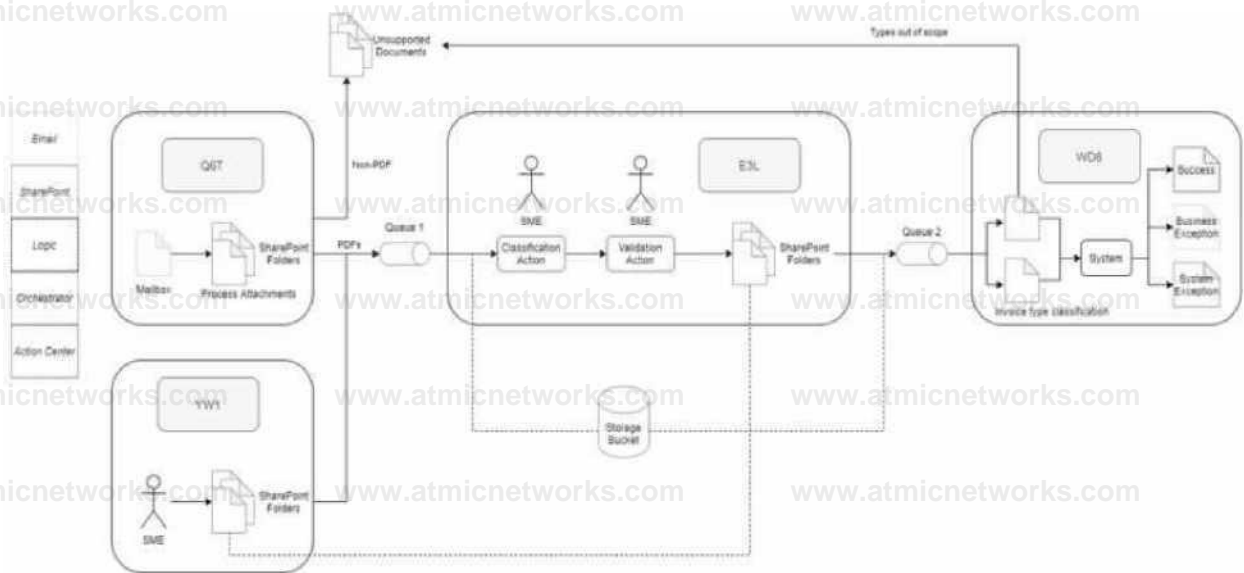
UiPath Automation Cloud: This is a cloud-based service that provides the complete UiPath Platform as a software as a service (SaaS) offering. Customers can access all the UiPath products and services from a single web portal, without having to worry about infrastructure, maintenance, or updates. UiPath Automation Cloud is scalable, secure, and compliant with various standards and regulations. **UiPath Automation Suite:** This is a self-hosted solution that delivers the same cloud-native platform architecture and functionality as UiPath Automation Cloud, but on-premises or in a public cloud of the customer's choice. Customers can install and configure UiPath Automation Suite on Linux-based

hardware or virtual machines, and benefit from the containerized and microservices-based design, the unified user experience, and the platform services. UiPath Automation Suite also includes tools for managing and monitoring the Kubernetes and Linux infrastructure, as well as periodic updates for the entire package.

Reference: [Overview - Product Differences - UiPath](#), [Delivering Cloud Native Infrastructure OnPremises | UiPath](#), [Overview - Platform Guidelines for Partners - UiPath](#).

Question: 23

What is the role of 'E3L'?



- A. Unattended Dispatcher
- B. Manually triggered Dispatcher
- C. Human in the Loop Performer
- D. Process Performer

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the image, 'E3L' is a component that connects the Storage Bucket and the SME Validation Action. This implies that 'E3L' is responsible for retrieving the documents from the storage and sending them to the SMEs for validation. This is an example of a Human in the Loop (HITL) scenario, where human intervention is required to complete the automation process. [Therefore, 'E3L' can be considered as a Human in the Loop Performer, which is a role that enables human interaction with the automation solution1.](#)

Reference: [Human in the Loop](#)

Question: 24

Consider the following business scenario which has to be automated:

Invoices arrive in various mailboxes and their information must be extracted and entered into SAP Which architectural approach is best for this?

- A. Design an architecture using UiPath Email activities to monitor emails and delegate the extraction and SAP input tasks to a third-party service that requires manual Input
- B. Design an architecture where each individual mailbox has its dedicated robot to download invoices use Document Understanding to extract required information and use SAP BAPI to input the extracted data into SAP
- C. Manually monitor and forward all the emails containing invoices to a centralized mailbox and then use a rule-based method to input the data into SAP.
- D. Design an architecture utilizing the UiPath Email activities to monitor and retrieve invoices from multiple mailboxes use Document Understanding to extract required information and employ the UiPath SAP activities to input the extracted data into SAP

Answer: D

Explanation:

This architectural approach is best for this scenario because it leverages the UiPath Platform capabilities to automate the end-to-end process of invoice processing. It uses the UiPath Email activities to connect to various mailboxes and retrieve the invoices as attachments. It then uses the UiPath Document Understanding framework to classify, extract, and validate the relevant information from the invoices, such as invoice number, date, amount, vendor, etc. It also uses the UiPath SAP activities to connect to the SAP system and input the extracted data into the appropriate fields and transactions. [This approach is scalable, reliable, and efficient, as it does not require any manual intervention or third-party service. Reference: UiPath Automation Solution Architect Learning Plan, Module 4: High-Level Solution Design1; UiPath Automation Suite - Invoice Processing2; UiPath Academy - Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting3.](#)

Question: 25

In a long-running context what is the status of a job waiting for human valuation?

- A. Stopping
- B. Suspended
- C. Running
- D. Stopped

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a long-running context, a job can be suspended when it is waiting for human validation or intervention. This means that the job is paused until a human user performs an action, such as approving or rejecting a document, providing some input, or resolving an exception. A suspended job can be resumed by the user or by the orchestrator, depending on the configuration of the process. A suspended job is different from a stopping or stopped job, which means that the job is being terminated or has been terminated by the user or by the orchestrator. A suspended job is also different from a running job, which means that the job is executing normally without any interruption or delay. Reference: [Long-Running Workflows - UiPath Documentation Portal](#), [Managing Jobs - UiPath Documentation Portal](#), [Long Running Workflow - UiPath Activities](#)

Question: 26

A Solutions Architect is creating the Solution Design diagram for a transactional process.

The transactions represent invoice Numbers that should be processed sequentially by two applications and they are received and formatted as a table in a CSV file.

A transaction should only be processed once in each application. E.g. If a System Exception occurs after invoice ABC was processed in Application 1 when retrying the transaction invoice ABC should only be processed in Application 2

The following metrics are known:

-Average Transaction Handling Time = 30 seconds

-Average Volume per day = 3500 transactions

Which of the following approaches is the most suitable for the process described above?

A)

Use two REF workflow projects and Dispatcher Performer mode* with the following activities used in the Performer

- Got transaction item
- Set Transaction Progress
- Set Transaction Status

Set the Queue Retry - True

B)

Use two RE Framework projects and Dispatcher Performer model with the following activities used in the Performer

- Get Transaction Item
- Set Transaction Status

Set the Queue Retry - True

C)

Use a single RE Framework project with TransactionItem set as DataRow and TransactionData as DataTable

Use an internal RE Framework retry mechanism and a Boolean variable to determine if a specific transaction was already processed in Application 1

D)

Use a single RE Framework project with TransactionItem set as DataRow and TransactionData as DataTable. Set the Queue Retry - True

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option B is the most suitable approach for the process described above, as it uses the Robotic Enterprise Framework (ReFramework) template with TransactionItem set as DataRow and TransactionData as DataTable. This template provides a robust and scalable structure for transactional processes, with built-in mechanisms for exception handling, logging, retrying, and reporting. By setting the TransactionItem as DataRow and the TransactionData as DataTable, the process can read the invoice numbers from the CSV file and process them one by one in a loop. The template also allows the use of queues to store the transaction data and status, which enables the process to resume from the last successful transaction in case of a system exception. This way, the process can ensure that each invoice number is processed only once in each application, and avoid duplicate or skipped transactions. The template also integrates with UiPath Orchestrator, which provides centralized management, monitoring, and scheduling of the process. The template also supports the use of long-running workflows, which can handle human intervention scenarios using UiPath Action Center. The template also complies with the UiPath Automation Solution Architect best practices and standards, such as naming conventions, modularity, reusability, and maintainability. Reference:

[UiPath Studio - Robotic Enterprise Framework Template](#)

[UiPath Studio - Working with Queues in the ReFramework](#)

[UiPath Studio - Long Running Workflow Template with UiPath Tasks](#)

[UiPath Automation Solution Architect - Course Overview]

[UiPath Automation Solution Architect - Best Practices and Standards]

Question: 27

How can UiPath Communications Mining and Document Understanding be combined to optimize data extraction and analysis in an automated business process?

- A. Communications Mining can extract insights from unstructured messages and Document Understanding can obtain key information from attached files
- B. Communications Mining can access confidential messages and files and feed the data collected to Document Understanding for analysis
- C. Communications Mining can be linked directly to the output from Document Understanding to generate summaries of every communication

D. Communications Mining should be used to reanalyze data extracted by Document Understanding as if it were unstructured messages for creating analytics

Answer: A

Explanation:

UiPath Communications Mining is a platform that uses AI to monitor and automate business communications across different channels, such as email, chat, calls, and tickets. It can extract insights from unstructured messages, such as the reasons for contact, the data fields, and the sentiment. UiPath Document Understanding is a framework that uses AI to process and analyze documents of various formats, such as PDF, Word, Excel, and images. It can obtain key information from attached files, such as the document type, the fields, and the values. By combining Communications Mining and Document Understanding, businesses can optimize data extraction and analysis in an automated business process. For example, a customer service process that involves reading both messages and documents to complete a request can be automated by using Communications Mining to understand the customer's intent and data from the message, and Document Understanding to extract the relevant information from the document. This way, the process can be faster, more accurate, and more scalable. Reference:

[Communications Mining - Overview - UiPath Documentation Portal](#) [Document Understanding - Overview - UiPath Documentation Portal] [How and where Communications Mining can be deployed](#)

Question: 28

What can be stated as factual when it comes to Multi-node HA-ready production deployment?

- A. A multi node HA ready production deployment involves one server node behind a load balancer
- B. A multi-node HA-ready production deployment involves a single-server node
- C. A multi-node HA-ready production deployment involves 3 or more server nodes behind a load balancer
- D. A multi-node HA-ready production deployment has a knitted number of agent nodes

Answer: C

Explanation:

A multi-node HA-ready production deployment is the only configuration supported for production use by UiPath Automation Suite. It ensures that the cluster can handle increased workloads and demand, as well as provide resilience and availability in case of node failures or disasters. A multi-node HA-ready production deployment requires at least 3 server nodes behind a load balancer, which distributes the incoming requests among the nodes and manages the cluster state. The number of agent nodes, which run the UiPath products and shared components, is optional and depends on the actual usage and capacity. A specialized agent node with GPU support is recommended for running special tasks like Task Mining analysis and Document Understanding pipelines, which require high computational power. Reference: [Automation Suite - Deployment architecture - UiPath](#), [Automation Suite - Manual: Multi-node HA-ready production profile requirements and installation - UiPath](#).

Question: 29

What is the difference between 'Add Transaction Item' activity and 'Add Queue Item' activity?

- A. The status of the queue item added with 'Add Transaction Item' is "New" The status of the queue item added with 'Add Queue Item' is "InProgress"
- B. 'Add Transaction Item' activity stores the item locally not in Orchestrator 'Add Queue Item' activity adds the queue item to the Orchestrator Queue
- C. The status of the queue item added with 'Add Transaction Item' is "InProgress" The status of the queue item added with

'Add Queue Item' is "New"

D. There is no difference between the two activities

Answer: C

Explanation:

[According to the UiPath documentation1](#), the Add Transaction Item activity adds a new item in the queue and starts a transaction. The status of the item is set to InProgress. This means that the item is locked for processing by the current robot and cannot be retrieved by other robots until the transaction is completed or abandoned. The Add Transaction Item activity also returns the item as a QueueItem variable, which can be used to access its properties and data. The Add Queue Item activity adds a new item in an Orchestrator queue. The status of the item will be New. This means that the item is available for processing by any robot that uses the Get Transaction Item activity. The Add Queue Item activity does not return the item as a variable, but it allows setting its priority, reference, and deadline. Therefore, the correct answer is C. [The status of the queue item added with 'Add Transaction Item' is "InProgress"](#) The status of the queue item added with 'Add Queue Item' is

E. [ew'](#). Reference: 1: [Queues and Transactions - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

Question: 30

How can a user effectively store and query data using Entity Records in UiPath Data Service for RPA projects?

- A. Store data in fixed Entity Records and leverage cloud storage services to manage queries and data manipulation.
- B. Utilize pre-defined entities and fields to store new data, while relying on queries for data retrieval
- C. Create new Entity Records to store data while using suitable queries to retrieve and manipulate existing records as needed.
- D. Employ a single query for all operations including storage and retrieval to avoid complexity in handling Entity Records

Answer: C

Explanation:

UiPath Data Service is a cloud-based data platform that enables users to store and manage structured and relational data for their RPA projects. Entity Records are the basic units of data in Data Service, which consist of fields and values that represent a specific object or concept. Users can create custom Entity Records to store data that is relevant to their automation scenarios, such as customer information, order details, invoice data, etc. Users can also use suitable queries to retrieve and manipulate existing Entity Records as needed, such as filtering, sorting, aggregating, updating, or deleting data. Users can also leverage the relationships between Entity Records to access related data across different entities, such as joining, expanding, or embedding data. Reference: [Data Service - Entities - UiPath](#), [Data Service - Queries - UiPath](#), [Data Service - Relationships - UiPath](#)

Question: 31

What are the differences between rule based and model based extractions?

- A. The rule-based extraction uses methods like regex extractor and form extractor on semi-structured documents while the model based extraction uses the form AI and machine learning on documents with fixed format
- B. The model-based extraction is used for documents with a fixed format, relies on regular expressions and templates and ensures high accuracy for already known documents The rule-based extraction is used for semi-structured documents and relies on pre-trained models as well as on custom models
- C. The rule-based extraction is used for documents with a fixed format relies on rules (like regular expressions) and templates and ensures high accuracy for already known documents The model based extraction is used for semi-structured documents and relies

on pre-trained models (like invoices receipts purchase orders etc) as well as on custom models

D. The rule-based extraction uses methods like regex extractor and forms AI. on documents with a fixed format, while the model-based extraction uses the machine learning extractor on semi structured documents

Answer: C

Explanation:

The rule-based extraction and the model-based extraction are two different methods of data extraction that target different types of documents. The rule-based extraction is suitable for structured documents that have a fixed format and layout, such as forms, tax returns, or certificates. This method relies on rules (such as regular expressions) and templates (such as position or occurrence patterns) to identify and extract the data of interest from the document. The rule-based extraction ensures high accuracy and speed for already known documents, but it requires manual configuration and maintenance of the rules and templates, and it cannot handle variations or changes in the document format. The model-based extraction is suitable for semi-structured documents that have varying formats and layouts, but contain similar types of information, such as invoices, receipts, or purchase orders. This method relies on pre-trained models (such as machine learning or artificial intelligence models) or custom models (such as user-defined models) to analyze and extract the data of interest from the document. The model-based extraction can handle variations and changes in the document format, and it can learn from feedback and improve over time, but it requires training data and validation, and it may not achieve the same level of accuracy and speed as the rule-based extraction for some documents. Reference: [Data Extraction Overview - UiPath Document Understanding Document Processing with Improved Data Extraction | UiPath Document Understanding - Machine Learning Extractor - UiPath](#)

Question: 32

Which of the following phases are part of the UiPath Automation Hub lifecycle?

- A. Idea Qualification Assessment
- B. Analysis Solution Design Tasks Documentation
- C. Qualification, Development Process Map
- D. Assessment Data Gathering Testing

Answer: A

Explanation:

UiPath Automation Hub is a cloud-based platform that helps organizations manage their automation pipeline, from ideation to deployment and maintenance. Automation Hub enables users to submit, evaluate, prioritize, and track automation ideas, as well as collaborate with other stakeholders and developers. The UiPath Automation Hub lifecycle consists of the following phases:

Idea: This is the initial phase where users can submit their automation ideas, either by filling out a form or by using the Task Capture tool to record their manual tasks. Users can also browse and vote for existing ideas, or provide feedback and comments.

Qualification: This is the phase where the automation ideas are assessed and validated by the automation experts, such as business analysts, solution architects, or automation sponsors. The qualification criteria include the feasibility, complexity, impact, and alignment of the automation idea with the business goals and strategy. The qualified ideas are then approved and moved to the next phase.

Assessment: This is the phase where the automation experts perform a detailed analysis of the

automation idea, such as defining the scope, requirements, inputs, outputs, exceptions, risks, and dependencies. The assessment also involves estimating the effort, cost, and benefits of the automation, as well as creating a high-level solution design and a process map. The assessed ideas are then prioritized and assigned to the development team.

Development: This is the phase where the developers use UiPath Studio and other tools to build, test, and debug the automation solution, following the best practices and standards. The development also involves creating the documentation, such as the technical specification document, the test cases, and the user guide. The developed automation is then deployed to the testing environment and moved to the next phase.

Testing: This is the phase where the automation solution is tested and validated by the quality assurance team, the business users, and the automation experts, using UiPath Test Suite and other tools. The testing involves verifying the functionality, performance, security, and compliance of the automation, as well as identifying and resolving any defects or issues. The tested automation is then deployed to the production environment and moved to the next phase.

Maintenance: This is the final phase where the automation solution is monitored and maintained by the operations team, using UiPath Orchestrator and other tools. The maintenance involves ensuring the availability, reliability, and scalability of the automation, as well as performing any updates, enhancements, or fixes as needed. The maintenance also involves measuring and reporting the outcomes and benefits of the automation, as well as collecting feedback and suggestions for improvement.

Reference: [Automation Hub - Automation Pipeline Management | UiPath, Overview - Product Lifecycle - UiPath, Studio - Automation Lifecycle - UiPath.](#)

Question: 33

A user is designing a solution for a business process that uses the following Personal Identifiable

Information (PII):

Employee Name and Employee Date of Birth

Taking into consideration that PII should not be accessible to Database Administrators how should the details be stored in UiPath Orchestrator Queues?

- A. Store Employee Name and Date of Birth as Transaction item Reference and set "Store in encrypted format as True"
- B. Store Employee Name and Date of Birth in Transaction item Specific Content and set "Store in encrypted format" as True
- C. Store the Employee Name and Date of Birth in Transaction Item Specific Content
- D. Store Employee Name and Date of Birth as Transaction item Reference so the business users can search by name

Answer: B

Explanation:

[Personal Identifiable Information \(PII\) is any data that potentially identifies a specific individual, allows for distinctions to be made between individuals, or could be used to de-anonymize anonymous data](#)¹. PII should be handled with care and protected from unauthorized access or disclosure. UiPath Orchestrator Queues are a way to store and process data items for automation projects. Queues have two types of data: Reference and Specific Content. [Reference is a unique identifier for the data item, while Specific Content is a collection of key-value pairs that store the actual data](#)². To store PII in UiPath Orchestrator Queues, the best option is to use Specific Content and enable the "Store in encrypted format" option. This option encrypts the data using AES-256 encryption and prevents anyone, including database administrators, from viewing the data in plain text. [Only the robots that have access to the queue can decrypt and process the data](#)³. This ensures the security and privacy of the PII data.

Reference: [About Queues and Transactions, Managing Queues in Studio, UiPath for Compliance, a GDPR Automation Solution](#)

Question: 34

How can a process be scheduled to start every 15 minutes between 07:00 AM and 06:59 PM from Monday To Friday?

A)

Using the "Advanced" option

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Q Monthly
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Timezone *
(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

B)

Using me "Monthly" option

Timezone *
(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

- Minutes
- Hourly
- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Advanced

Every 1 (months)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monday | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tuesday |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wednesday | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thursday |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Friday | <input type="checkbox"/> Saturday |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sunday | |

At 0 hours and 15 minutes

The process will be scheduled in (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time and automatically adjusted for daylight saving time.

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A. Option A B. Option B C. Option C D. Option D

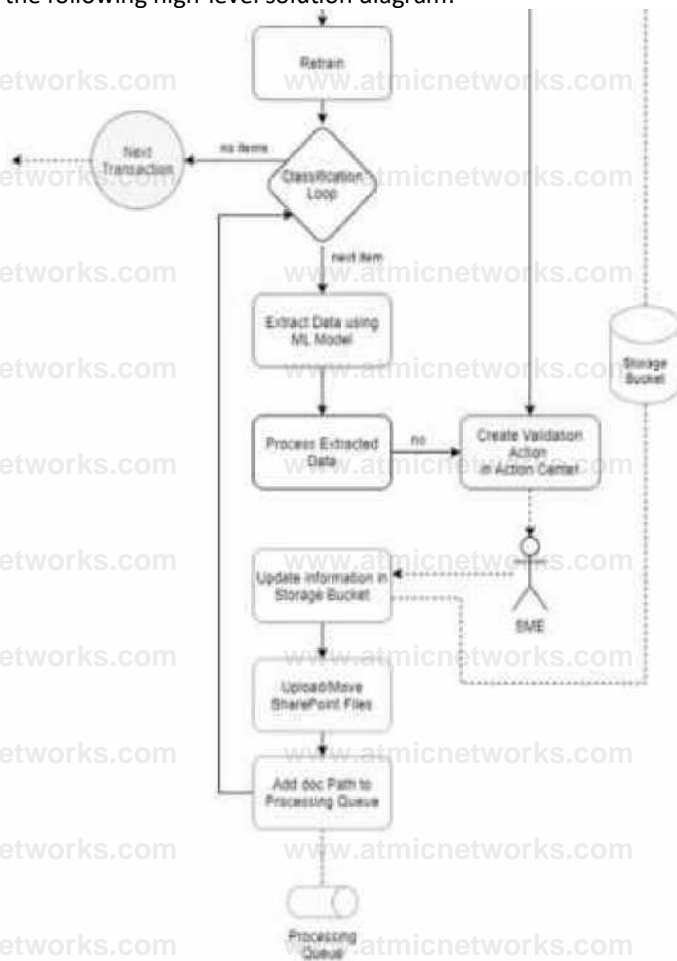
Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer because it shows the scheduling option using the "Advanced" option. This option allows the user to specify a cron expression that defines the exact time and frequency of the process execution. The cron expression for this scenario is `0 0/15 7-18 ? * MON-FRI *`, which means the process will run every 15 minutes starting at 0 minutes past the hour, from 7 AM to 6 PM, on every weekday. The other options are incorrect because they do not match the required schedule. Option A uses the "Hourly" option, which will run the process every hour at 15 minutes past the hour, not every 15 minutes. Option B uses the "Daily" option, which will run the process once a day at 15 minutes past 7 AM, not every 15 minutes. [Option C uses the "Weekly" option, which will run the process once a week on Monday at 15 minutes past 7 AM, not every 15 minutes. Reference: UiPath Automation Solution Architect Learning Plan, Module 5: Operationalization1; UiPath Automation Suite - Scheduling Processes2; UiPath Academy - Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting3.](#)

Question: 35

Consider the following high-level solution diagram:



What activity should be used for implementing the Classification Loop according to UiPath Best Practices?

- A. Which activity
- B. Do While activity
- C. For Each activity
- D. Parallel For Each activity

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to UiPath Best Practices, the For Each activity should be used for implementing the Classification Loop in the high-level solution diagram. The For Each activity enables you to iterate through a collection of items and perform an action for each item. In this case, the collection of items would be the invoices from various clients that require processing. The action for each item would be to extract data using the ML model, process the extracted data, update the information in the storage bucket, upload or move the SharePoint files, and add the document path to the processing queue. Alternatively, if the extracted data is not processed, the action would be to create a validation in the Action Center and wait for the SME to review it. The For Each activity is suitable for this scenario because it allows you to process each invoice sequentially and handle any exceptions or

validations that may occur. The For Each activity also has a Body property where you can add other activities or invoke workflows that are relevant to the Classification Loop logic. Reference: [For Each - UiPath Activities](#), [Design](#)

Question: 36

Which scope activity is needed in order to use any document classification algorithm in UiPath Studio?

- A. Train Extractors Scope
- B. Classify Document Scope
- C. Train Classifiers Scope
- D. Data Extraction Scope

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option B is the most suitable approach for the process described above, as it uses the Robotic Enterprise Framework (ReFramework) template with TransactionItem set as DataRow and TransactionData as DataTable. This template provides a robust and scalable structure for transactional processes, with built-in mechanisms for exception handling, logging, retrying, and reporting. By setting the TransactionItem as DataRow and the TransactionData as DataTable, the process can read the invoice numbers from the CSV file and process them one by one in a loop. The template also allows the use of queues to store the transaction data and status, which enables the process to resume from the last successful transaction in case of a system exception. This way, the process can ensure that each invoice number is processed only once in each application, and avoid duplicate or skipped transactions. The template also integrates with UiPath Orchestrator, which provides centralized management, monitoring, and scheduling of the process. The template also supports the use of long-running workflows, which can handle human intervention scenarios using UiPath Action Center. The template also complies with the UiPath Automation Solution Architect best practices and standards, such as naming conventions, modularity, reusability, and maintainability. Reference:

[UiPath Studio - Robotic Enterprise Framework Template](#)

[UiPath Studio - Working with Queues in the ReFramework](#)

[UiPath Studio - Long Running Workflow Template with UiPath Tasks](#) [UiPath Automation Solution Architect - Course Overview]

[UiPath Automation Solution Architect - Best Practices and Standards]

Question: 37

Which of the following are Services available within UiPath Automation Cloud?

- A. Process Mining Robot Accounts, Test Manager, Document Understanding
- B. Orchestrator Testing Document Understanding Insights
- C. Orchestrator Test Manager Document Understand, Actions
- D. Orchestrator Document Understanding DefaultTenant Test Manager

Answer: B

Explanation:

UiPath Automation Cloud is a cloud-based enterprise automation solution that provides a unified platform for managing all your automation work and resources in one place. It enables you to deploy, operate, and scale your robotic factory in just a few seconds. UiPath Automation Cloud offers various services that you can provision and use within your organization and tenants. Some of the services available within UiPath Automation Cloud

are:

Orchestrator: The core service that enables you to monitor, manage, and control your robots, processes, queues, assets, and environments. Orchestrator also provides APIs, webhooks, and integrations for connecting your automation workflows with other systems and applications. **Testing:** A service that allows you to create, execute, and analyze automated tests for your applications and processes. Testing also integrates with Test Manager, a web application that helps you manage your testing projects, test cases, test data, and test results.

Document Understanding: A service that enables you to process and analyze documents of various formats and extract key information from them. Document Understanding also integrates with Actions, a web application that allows you to review, validate, and correct the data extracted by the robots.

Insights: A service that provides analytics and dashboards for measuring and improving the performance and impact of your automation projects. Insights also integrates with Orchestrator and allows you to customize and share your reports and visualizations.

Other services that are available within UiPath Automation Cloud include:

Automation Hub: A service that helps you discover, prioritize, and manage your automation ideas and projects. Automation Hub also integrates with Task Capture, a desktop application that allows you to record and document your business processes.

Apps: A service that enables you to create and run custom business applications that connect to your data and automations. Apps also integrates with Data Service, a cloud database that allows you to store and access your data across your apps and processes.

Process Mining: A service that helps you discover, monitor, and improve your business processes based on data from your systems and applications. Process Mining also integrates with Task Mining, a desktop application that allows you to capture and analyze user activities and behaviors.

Reference:

[Automation Cloud - About Automation Cloud - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

[Automation Cloud - Managing services - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

[Complete cloud-based enterprise automation solution | UiPath](#)

Question: 38

What are the Solutions Architects responsibilities in avoiding access delays?

- A. Create an Application Tracker document and ask the Project Manager to document the accesses needed
- B. Request access for themselves the developers and the robots in the UAT phase
- C. Identify and document the accesses needed for themselves, the developers and the robots
- D. Request access for themselves the developers and the robots in the Development phase

Answer: C

Explanation:

One of the responsibilities of a Solution Architect is to identify and document the accesses needed for themselves, the developers and the robots to perform the automation tasks. This includes the applications, systems, databases, APIs, credentials, permissions, roles, and security policies that are required for the automation solution. By identifying and documenting the accesses needed, the Solution Architect can avoid access delays that may impact the development, testing, and deployment of the automation solution. The Solution Architect should also communicate and coordinate with the Project Manager, the IT team, and the business stakeholders to ensure that the access requests are approved and granted in a timely manner. Reference: [Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting, Automation Suite - Deployment architecture](#), [UiPath Automation Solution

Architect Learning Plan].

Learn more

Question: 39

What is the functionality of the Jobs History widget in the Automation Cloud UI?

- A. Promotes relevant content as per your persona type
- B. Pulls in a real-time feed of the most popular components
- C. Shows the executions you initiated and their status
- D. Provides quick-access cards to your tenants

Answer: C

Explanation:

[According to the UiPath documentation1](#), the Jobs History widget is a component of the Automation Cloud UI that shows the executions you initiated and their status. You can use this widget to monitor the progress and outcome of your automation jobs, such as successful, failed, stopped, or pending. You can also filter the jobs by date range, status, or process name. [The Jobs History widget also provides a link to the Orchestrator service where you can view more details and manage your jobs.](#) Reference: 1: [Jobs History Widget - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

Question: 40

What is the main purpose of UiPath Apps?

- A. An IDE for creating custom robotic process automation workflows.
- B. To develop and share custom applications using low-code for automation
- C. A platform to access and control data in cloud-based systems
- D. To manage and store content in digital file systems

Answer: B

Explanation:

UiPath Apps is a platform that enables users to build and share enterprise-grade custom applications that connect to data in any underlying cloud or on-premises system using the power of automation. Users can create apps using a web browser, a rich library of drag-and-drop controls, and automations from the UiPath Platform. UiPath Apps supports APIs, legacy applications, and data sources that are not easily programmable. Users can also run their apps on any device, and integrate them with other UiPath products such as UiPath Assistant, UiPath Automation Hub, and UiPath Process Mining. Reference: [Apps - Introduction - UiPath](#), [Introducing UiPath Apps: A Robot-Powered Low-Code Platform](#)

Question: 41

DRAG DROP

What is the correct flow from a high level design standpoint in UiPath Test Manager?

Instructions: Drag me Description found on the left and drop on Via correct Step Sequence found on the right.



Step3

Stop 4

Answer:

Explanation:

The correct flow from a high level design standpoint in UiPath Test Manager1 is:

Step 1 = Create Project Step 2 = Create Requirement Step 3 = Create TestCase Step 4 = Create TestSet

[According to the UiPath documentation and the Test Manager Overview Demo1](#), the high level design flow in UiPath Test Manager1 involves the following steps:

Create Project: A project is a container for all the testing artifacts related to a specific application or process. You can create a project in Test Manager by giving it a name, a description, and a type (RPA or Application). [You can also import a project from another source, such as Jira or Azure DevOps 2](#). Create Requirement: A requirement is a statement of what the application or process should do or achieve. You can create a requirement in Test Manager by giving it a name, a description, and a custom attribute. [You can also import a requirement from another source, such as Jira or Azure DevOps 2](#).

Create TestCase: A test case is a set of steps or actions that verify a specific requirement. You can create a test case in Test Manager by giving it a name, a description, a type (manual or automated), and a custom attribute. [You can also import a test case from another source, such as Studio or Task Capture 2](#).

Create TestSet: A test set is a collection of test cases that are executed together as part of a testing cycle. You can create a test set in Test Manager by giving it a name, a description, a type (manual or automated), and a custom attribute. [You can also import a test set from another source, such as Orchestrator 2](#).

Reference:

[2: UiPath Test Manager - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

[3: Task Capture - UiPath Test Manager - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

[1: Test Manager Overview Demo - Test Automation Case | UiPath](#)

Question: 42

What is the purpose of the UiPath Automation Hub within the UiPath ecosystem?

- A. Digitization data integration and management for automations.
- B. Opportunity identification and pipeline management for automations
- C. Construct process maps and accelerate the adoption of automations
- D. Streamline communications between teams and orchestration of automations

Answer: B

Explanation:

UiPath Automation Hub is a collaborative tool that helps users discover and manage automation opportunities and process improvements, prioritized by impact and ROI. It also facilitates collaboration across SMEs, developers, and the CoE, and provides a central repository for process documentation and reusable components.

Reference:

[Automation Hub - Automation Pipeline Management | UiPath](#)

[Automation Hub - Introduction](#)

[UiPath Automation Hub Overview | UiPath Academy](#)

Question: 43

When elements of UiPath Automaton Platform are best suited for managing long-running activities in RPA projects?

- A. Queues tasks jobs
- B. Libraries assets triggers
- C. Tenants packages webhooks
- D. Folders, entities permissions

Answer: D

Explanation:

Folders, entities and permissions are the elements of UiPath Automation Platform that are best suited for managing long-running activities in RPA projects. Folders enable the organization and isolation of data, processes, queues, and other resources within a tenant. Entities are custom data structures that can store information related to long-running workflows, such as invoices, orders, or contracts. Permissions control the access and actions that users and robots can perform on folders, entities, and other resources.

Reference:

[Folders](#)

[Entities](#)

[Permissions](#)

Question: 44

What is the role of the Solution Architect in the creation of the "The Automation Runbook" document?

- A. Uninvolved - there is no Solution Architect involvement in this task
- B. Accountable - ensures the document is approved and delivered
- C. Responsible - creates the document
- D. Constant –ensures the document is aligned with the PDD and SDD

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the UiPath Automation Solution Architect Learning Plan, the Solution Architect is responsible for creating the Automation Runbook document, which is a detailed guide for the deployment and maintenance of the automation solution. The Automation Runbook document contains information such as the automation objectives, scope, dependencies, risks, roles and responsibilities, deployment steps, testing scenarios, troubleshooting tips, and support contacts. The Automation Runbook document is created after the Solution Design Document (SDD) and before the deployment of the automation solution.

Reference:

[UiPath Automation Solution Architect Learning Plan Automation Suite - Alert Runbooks](#)

[Activities - Start Runbook](#)

Question: 45

Given the blowing Diagram, what is the biggest issue from the perspective of the stops?



- A. Steps 5 and 6 should be merged.
- B. There are no decision points and no explanations on how to handle each situation
- C. Start and End should not be part of the diagram
- D. Step 7 should not be captured in the high-level Diagram

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the UiPath Automation Solution Architect Learning Plan, a good flowchart should have consistent design elements, clear logic, and appropriate symbols for each step. The flowchart in the question lacks decision points, which are usually represented by diamond shapes, and does not explain how to handle different scenarios or exceptions. For example, what happens if the email is invalid, the CRM login fails, or the user information is incorrect? Without decision points and explanations, the flowchart is incomplete and ambiguous.

Reference:

[RPA Solution Architect Learning Plan](#)

[Importance of Solution Architecture](#)

[Flowchart Tips - Five Tips for Better Flowcharts](#)

[Keep it simple & follow these flowchart rules for better diagrams](#)

[Ultimate Flowchart Tutorial](#)

Question: 46

What is the difference between rule-based and model-based data extraction methodologies?

- A. Rule-based extraction is more computationally intensive whereas model based systems are simpler and require fewer computational resources
- B. Rule-based extraction requires manual data labeling while model-based extraction does not need any label or tracing data
- C. Rule-based extraction relies on predefined rules and patterns, while model-based extraction utilizes machine learning algorithms to automatically identify and extract data
- D. Model-based extraction is only effective for structured data sources whereas rule-based extraction can handle both structured and unstructured data sources seamlessly

Answer: C

Explanation:

Rule-based extraction is a technique that applies a set of predefined rules and patterns to extract data from a

document. For example, you can use document templates, data position, occurrence patterns, or regular expressions to define the rules. Rule-based extraction is suitable for structured documents, such as forms, that have a fixed format and layout. However, rule-based extraction can be limited by the complexity and variability of the rules, and it may not be able to handle semistructured or unstructured documents, such as invoices, contracts, or emails, that have different formats, layouts, or data types.

Model-based extraction is a technique that uses machine learning algorithms to automatically learn and extract data from a document. For example, you can use classification, clustering, or regression algorithms to train a model based on a set of labeled or unlabeled data. Model-based extraction is effective for semi-structured or unstructured documents, such as invoices, contracts, or emails, that have similar types of information but different formats, layouts, or data types. However, model-based extraction can require more computational resources and data preparation, and it may not be as accurate or consistent as rule-based extraction.

Reference:

[Document Processing with Improved Data Extraction | UiPath](#)

[Data Extraction Types & Techniques: A Complete Guide](#)

[NLP Methods' Information Extraction for Textual Data: An Analytical ...](#)

Question: 47

How can automated Test Sets be executed?

- A. From both Orchestrator and Test Manager
- B. Only from Orchestrator
- C. From both Studio and Test Manager
- D. Only from Test Manager

Answer: A

Explanation:

Automated Test Sets can be executed from both Orchestrator and Test Manager, depending on the source and type of the test cases. Test Sets that have been linked from Orchestrator can be executed automatically or manually, if they have manual steps defined. [Test Sets that have been created in Test Manager can also be executed automatically or manually, if they have test cases linked from Studio or manual steps12.](#)

Reference:

[Test Suite - Test Sets](#)

[Test Suite - Executing Tests](#)

Question: 48

When of the following options can be a handoff point between a Robot and a user, that can be managed through UiPath Action Center?

- A. Create new tasks for Robots.
- B. Start or pause Robot process execution.
- C. Handle business process exceptions
- D. Add breakpoints on certain activities

Answer: C

Explanation:

UiPath Action Center is a platform that enables human-robot collaboration for unattended automation. It allows users to provide inputs to robots, handle business process exceptions, and initiate unattended processes through form-based input and file upload. Action Center also offers a central portal where users can track and monitor complex workflows across business units, tasks, people, and robots.

Reference:

[Action Center - Introduction](#)

[Human Robot Collaboration - Unattended Automation](#)

[Action Center - UiPath](#)

Question: 49

What is the UiPath Document Understanding (DU) Process template purpose role?

- A. To allow deploying a new Document Understanding process as an Unattended implementation already tailored to your business use case Further development is optional and only required when the business presents additional requirements. The testing debugging and scaling are easy and the template is bum with the community's best practices in mmd.
- B. To allow one generic implementation to address all business needs without further development testing and debugging The DU template can be deployed immediately used as is without any performance concerns and following the best practices pertaining to RPA Document Understanding Orchestration Processes and Long-running workflows.
- C. To allow deploying a new Document Understanding process as an Attended implementation already tailored to your business use case making the lasting debugging and scaling easy and following the community best practices It also makes development optional the template being ready for production deployment out of the box (needed only when the business comes with extraordinary requirements)
- D. To allow a seamless start for any new Document Understanding process that is suitable for all use cases, production-ready has a common architecture tor both Attended and Unattended implementations makes development lasting deployment debugging, and scaling easy and follows the best practices pertaining to RPA Document Understanding Orchestration Processes and Long- running workflows

Answer: D

Explanation:

The UiPath Document Understanding Process template is a fully functional UiPath Studio project template based on a document processing flowchart. Its aim is to offer a Document Understanding tool at hand that is easy to use and easy to execute for any developer who wants to start working either on a simple demo or on large-scale implementation. The process provides logging, exception handling, retry mechanisms, and all the methods that should be used in a Document Understanding workflow, out of the box. The process is preconfigured with a series of basic document types in a taxonomy, a classifier configured to distinguish between these classes, and extractors to showcase how to use the Data Extraction capabilities of the framework. It is meant to be used as a best practice example that can be adapted to your needs while displaying how to configure each of its components. The workflow has an architecture decoupled from other connected automations: it does not matter where the files to be processed are coming from or what triggers the execution, this is the responsibility of an upstream process; it does not matter where the extracted information should be used, this is the responsibility of a downstream process. The architecture is common for both attended robots and unattended robots running Document Understanding and having human- in-the-loop validation via Action Center. Items are not processed in bulk. Instead, there is one job for each input file. Indeed, a dispatcher is required every time but this flexible approach makes it simpler to get started, to develop, debug, and scale Document Understanding processes. The process

supports Visual Basic flavored projects. The default dependencies in a Document Understanding Process are: UiPath.DocumentUnderstanding.ML.Activities, UiPath.Excel.Activities, UiPath.IntelligentOCR.Activities, UiPath.PDF.Activities, UiPath.System.Activities, and UiPath.UIAutomation.Activities. (123)

Reference:

- 1: Document Understanding Process: Studio Template - UiPath
- 2: Document Understanding Process: Studio Template
- 3: Activities - About Document Understanding Process: Studio Template - UiPath

Question: 50

What is the primary function of "Field" in Data Service Entities?

- A. Running automaton scripts.
- B. Defining entity metadata.
- C. Optimizing data access and query performance
- D. Enabling relationships between entries

Answer: B

Explanation:

The fields of an entity are used to define the attributes and relationships of the entity, such as the name, type, format, and validation rules of each field. The fields can be of different types, such as text, number, date-time, relationship, auto-number, choice set, and file. The fields can also be customized and modified according to the business needs.

Reference: [Data Service - Entity Field Types](#), [Data Service - Customizing an Entity](#)

Question: 51

How can a user connect a process to an ML Skill that is deployed on a different tenant?

- A. Download, deploy and run the ML Package locally on the machines where the process will run
- B. Use the "Link to other Tenants" option inside the AI Center
- C. Make the skill public and use the generated API Key and URL to connect
- D. It is not possible

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, making an ML Skill public allows it to be accessible via an endpoint from outside of UiPath environment. [This means that you can call it without the need to go through a robot connected to the specific tenant1](#). To do that, you need to select Modify current deployment in the ML Skill Details page > Update skill window, and enable the Public skill option. [This will generate an API Key and URL that you can use to connect to the ML Skill from a different tenant1](#).

Reference:

- [AI Center - Managing ML Skills](#)
[What are the steps in moving a ML Skill to a new Tenant?](#)
[AI Center ML Skill export question UiPath tenant move for AI Center](#)

Question: 52

What is the main purpose of Workflow Analyzer in UiPath Studio?

- A. Downloading external packages and resolving dependencies for a project
- B. Creating a visual flowchart that represents the logs of the workflow for easy understanding
- C. Debugging and executing the workflow step-by-step to track any errors
- D. Evaluating best-practices usage in the process identifying design errors and areas for improvement

Answer: D

Explanation:

Workflow Analyzer is a static code analyzer that ensures your project meets high quality and reliability standards. A static code analyzer checks for inconsistencies without actually executing the project, as opposed to dynamic analyzers which step in during execution. Workflow Analyzer uses a set of rules to check for various inconsistencies unrelated to project execution. The rules are based on Automation Best Practices and take into consideration variable and argument naming, empty sequences or workflows, package restrictions, and so on. The analyzer does not identify errors in execution or compilation. It is available in the Design ribbon tab, the Analyze File and Analyze Project buttons. The first performs an analysis on the file currently focused in the Designer panel, while the second analyzes all files in the automation project.

Reference:

[About Workflow Analyzer - Standalone 2023.10](#)

[Workflow Analyzer in Studio](#)

[About Workflow Analyzer - StudioX](#)

[Workflow Analyzer in Studio \(v2020.10\)](#)

Question: 53

For implementing an unattended transactional process what pre-build UiPath Template is the best fit?

- A. Generic Framework
- B. Orchestration Process
- C. Robotic Enterprise Framework
- D. Background Process

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Robotic Enterprise Framework is a pre-built template that follows the best practices for implementing an unattended transactional process. It is designed to handle exceptions, application errors, transactions, logging, and reporting. It also uses queues and orchestrator assets to manage the data and configuration of the process. The Robotic Enterprise Framework is suitable for complex and long-running processes that require high reliability and scalability.

Reference:

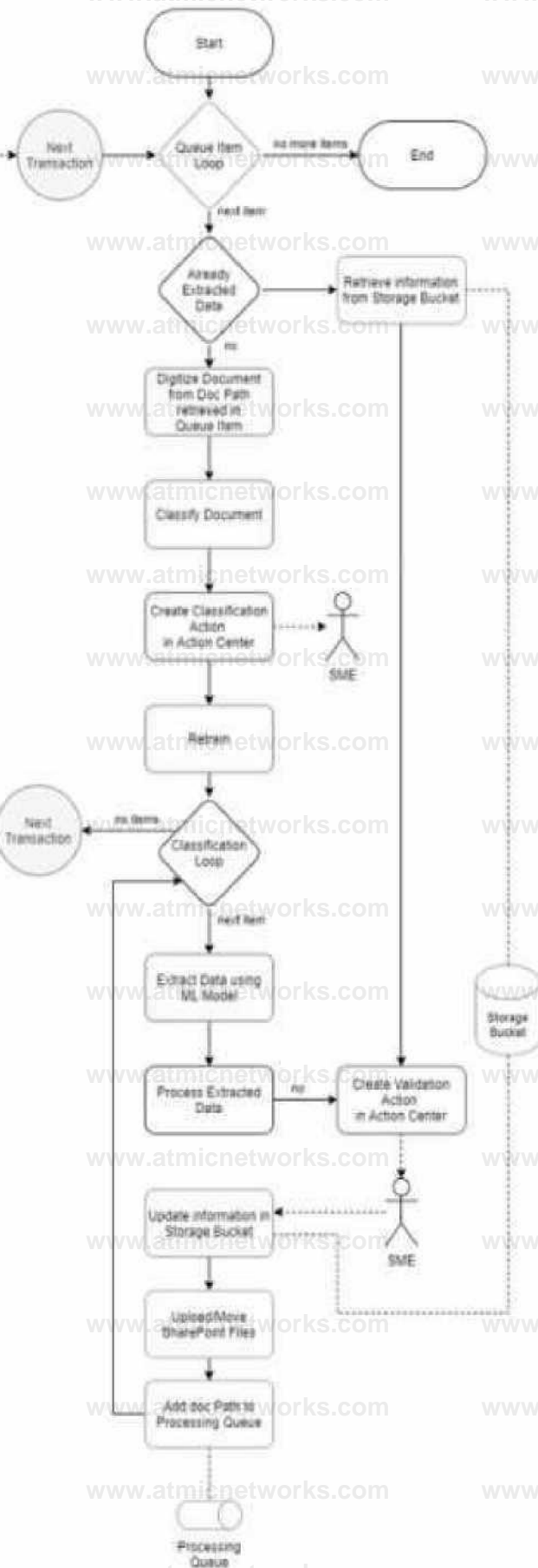
Robotic Enterprise Framework

[RPA Solution Architect Learning Plans](#)

Question: 54

What is Storage Bucket used for in the following diagram?

- Document Understanding
- Email
- SharePoint
- Logic
- Orchestrator
- API
- Action Center



- A. Update of the classification data
- B. Storage of files for audit only

- C. Optimization of AI unit consumption
- D. Read only access to files

Answer: A

Explanation:

[Storage buckets provide a per-folder storage solution for RPA developers to leverage in creating automation projects1.](#) In the diagram, the Storage Bucket is used for updating information and uploading/moving unprocessed files. This is related to the classification data that is created and validated in the Action Center by the SME (Subject Matter Expert). [The classification data is used to train the machine learning model that extracts data from the documents2.](#)

Reference:

[About Storage Buckets](#)

[UiPath Apps \(Storage Bucket\). Introduction](#)

Question: 55

What is the recommended course of action when dealing with the choice of using a template for the Solution Design Document (SOD)?

- A. Utilize any template available without considering customer preference
- B. Always use the default UiPath SOD Template without exceptions
- C. Never use any templates to ensure flexibility in documentation
- D. Use the customer's template if it is requested by their CoE

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Solution Design Document (SDD) is a document that describes the technical design and implementation details of an automation solution. It is based on the Process Design Document (PDD) that defines the business requirements and process flow. The SDD should follow a standard template that ensures consistency and quality across different automation projects. However, some customers may have their own template or preferences for the SDD, especially if they have a Center of Excellence (CoE) that oversees the automation governance and best practices. In such cases, the UiPath Automation Solution Architect should use the customer's template or adapt the default UiPath SDD template to meet the customer's expectations and standards.

Reference:

[Become an Automation Solution Architect | UiPath Academy](#)

[Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting - UiPath](#)

[Template of PDD and SDD - UiPath Community Forum](#)

Question: 56

What is the involvement of an RPA Solution Architect throughout the stages of an RPA project?

- A. Acting as technical lead during the full RPA project Lifecycle from planning through implementation and hypercare
- B. Offering consultations during the initial planning stage then withdrawing from the project before development begins

- C. Performing post-deployment code reviews and inspecting the final RPA solution without engaging in earlier stages
- D. Response for giving presentations and training sessions on RPA products without involvement in protect planning

Answer: A

Explanation:

[According to the UiPath Automation Solution Architect course1](#), the role of an RPA Solution Architect is to design, develop, and deliver end-to-end automation solutions for various business processes. The RPA Solution Architect is involved in all the stages of an RPA project, from the initial analysis and planning, to the development and testing, to the deployment and maintenance. The RPA Solution Architect also acts as a technical lead and mentor for the RPA developers, ensuring that the best practices and standards are followed. The RPA Solution Architect also collaborates with the business analysts, process owners, and other stakeholders to ensure that the automation solutions meet the business requirements and expectations.

[Reference: 1](#): UiPath Automation Solution Architect Course

Question: 57

What is U-Path Process Mining?

- A. A solution converting IT systems data into interactive dashboards revealing value drops bottlenecks discrepancies and root causes
- B. A solution building process diagrams tor known processes revealing differences between executions of processes by afferent users
- C. A solution building dashboards and detailed reports based on date imported from UiPath Orchestrator logs and assets
- D. A solution converting actions recorded from a user's workstation into a process diagram and a PDD containing the detailed sequence of steps

Answer: A

Explanation:

UiPath Process Mining is a technique to analyze, improve, and track processes. It uses the data already stored in systems and applications to automatically show how processes are really executed. It also uses AI-powered process modeling techniques and flexible dashboarding experience to reveal process bottlenecks and optimization opportunities. [It can be used in any industry and any functional area, and it can be deployed in various options12](#)

Reference:

[Process Mining Tool - Business Process Mining | UiPath](#)

[What is Process Mining - RPA and Process Mining | UiPath](#)

Question: 58

What are the slaps to get started with a UiPath Solution Accelerator?

- A. Review the Documentation & Deployment Guide import al dependencies directly start working on the project,

and handle assets & queues libraries and protects at the end of the development B. Start by setting up lie Orchestrator process folder dependencies, assets & queues. libraries and projects then review the Documentation & Deployment Guide and make adjustments as needed C. Familiarize with the projects) set up the Orchestrator process folder. assets & queues libraries and protects without reviewing the Documentation & Deployment Guide and then make adjustments as you progress through development E. Review the Documentation & Deployment Guide familiarize yourself with the project(s) set up and adjust the Orchestrator process folder dependencies assets & queues libraries and protects

Answer: D

Explanation:

UiPath Solution Accelerators are automation frameworks that are custom-built for specific use cases. [They use best practices and pre-built components that can be modified, expanded, and customized based on the needs of each specific use case and customer](#)². To get started with a UiPath Solution Accelerator, the recommended steps are:

Review the Documentation & Deployment Guide: This guide provides an overview of the solution accelerator, its architecture, dependencies, and configuration. [It also explains how to deploy the solution accelerator to your environment and test it](#)¹.

Familiarize yourself with the project(s): Each solution accelerator consists of one or more UiPath projects that implement the automation logic. [You can open these projects in UiPath Studio and explore their workflows, activities, variables, and arguments](#)¹.

Set up and adjust the Orchestrator process folder, dependencies, assets & queues, libraries and projects: To run the solution accelerator, you need to set up a process folder in UiPath Orchestrator and configure its dependencies, assets, and queues. [You also need to publish the libraries and projects from UiPath Studio to Orchestrator and assign them to the process folder](#)¹.

Make adjustments as needed: Depending on your specific use case and customer requirements, you may need to customize the solution accelerator by adding, removing, or modifying its components. [For example, you may need to change the input or output data formats, integrate with different applications, or enhance the exception handling logic](#)¹.

Reference:

[1](#): Download and Deploy a Solution Accelerator - academy.uipath.com

[2](#): How Solution Accelerators fast-track AI initiatives | UiPath

Question: 59

Why we stability and standardization crucial factors when assessing the technical feasibility of process automaton?

- A. To improve the user interface of the automaton protect
- B. To evaluate the accuracy of process documentation
- C. To facilitate easier development and maintenance of the automation solution
- D. To assess the level of collaboration required within the learn

Answer: C

Explanation:

Stability and standardization are important factors to consider when assessing the technical feasibility of process automation, because they affect how easy or difficult it is to develop and maintain the automation solution. A

stable and standardized process has fewer exceptions, variations, and changes, which means it can be automated more reliably and efficiently. A process that is unstable or non-standardized may require more complex logic, exception handling, and frequent updates, which can increase the development time and cost, as well as the maintenance effort and risk. Therefore, stability and standardization are indicators of how suitable a process is for automation and how likely it is to deliver the expected benefits.

(<https://docs.uipath.com/automation-hub/docs/technical-feasibility>) Reference:

UiPath Automation Hub - Technical Feasibility

[UiPath Academy - RPA Solution Architecture Fundamentals](#)

[UiPath Certified Professional Automation Solution Architect](#)

Question: 60

What are the two primary stages in checking license utilization in UiPath projects?

- A. Statement of Work and Technical Viability Review
- B. Protected Start and Process Development
- C. Solution Architect Review and UAT
- D. Licensing Allocation and Development Testing

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the UiPath Automation Solution Architect course, the two primary stages in checking license utilization in UiPath projects are:

Licensing Allocation: This stage involves planning and allocating the required licenses for the project, such as Studio, Robot, Orchestrator, and Data Service licenses. This stage also involves estimating the cost and return on investment (ROI) of the project based on the license usage.

Development Testing: This stage involves testing the project in different environments, such as development, testing, and production, and monitoring the license consumption and performance of the project. This stage also involves optimizing the license utilization and resolving any issues or errors related to licensing.

Reference:

[UiPath Automation Solution Architect course, Module 4: Project Delivery2](#)

[Data Service - Checking the License Usage - UiPath Documentation Portal1](#)

Question: 61

Considering the following scenario:

We have a customer who has a on-premises installation of the Orchestration and wants to start a new project with Documents Understanding and ML. the project must be deployed into production in 6 weeks, but AI Center and Document Understanding are not available (not installed).

Considering the following

- any cloud solution must undergo an approval process that takes roughly 4 weeks for any production usage and 2 weeks for development lasting
- getting the hardware resources for an on-premise installation will take roughly 5 weeks and the costs are barely fitting the customer budget.
- the Orchestrator installation must remain unchanged

Which deployment option minimizes the risks for the process to reach production in time?

- A. Cloud Mode (Orchestrator, AI Center/Document Understanding in cloud)
- B. On-premise Mode (Orchestrator on-premise AI Center/Document Understanding Automation Suite)

installation)

- C. On-premise Mode (Orchestrator on-premise AI Center Document Understanding stand-alone installation)
- D. Hybrid Mode (Orchestrator on-premise AI Center Document Understanding in cloud)

Answer: D

Explanation:

[According to the UiPath documentation, a hybrid mode deployment allows you to use the existing on-premise Orchestrator installation and connect it to the cloud-based AI Center and Document Understanding services¹. This way, you can leverage the benefits of cloud computing, such as scalability, flexibility, and lower costs, without compromising the security and stability of your Orchestrator¹. Moreover, a hybrid mode deployment can be faster and easier than a full cloud or on-premise mode, as it does not require a lengthy approval process or hardware provisioning²³. Reference:](#)

[AI Center - Hybrid Deployment](#)

[Solutions Management - Deploying a solution](#)

[Enable Phase | Deployment Options | Solution Architect | UiPath ...](#)

Question: 62

What functionality does the Package Explorer offer?

- A. Explorer the graphical representation of only the entry xml file as well as the variables, arguments, and imports that are part of the latest package version.
- B. Explore the graphical representation of only the entry xml file without having access to the variable, arguments, and imports that are part of any package version.
- C. Explore the graphical representation of any .xml file as well as the variables, arguments, and imports that are part of any package version.
- D. Explore the graphical representation of any .xml file without having access to the variables, arguments, and imports that are part of any package version.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Package Explorer is a feature that enables you to view the contents of any package version uploaded to Orchestrator. You can access it from the Packages page, by clicking the Explore button next to the package name. Package Explorer displays a graphical representation of the entry .xml file of the package, as well as the variables, arguments, and imports that are part of it. You can also view the properties of each activity, such as selectors, text, or output variables. Package Explorer can help you troubleshoot errors, compare different versions of a package, or inspect the logic of a package without opening it in Studio.

Reference:

[Package Explorer](#)

[New package Explorer options with 2019.10 Beta](#)

Question: 63

Which of the following is a characteristic of UiPath Automation Cloud?

- A. It requires manual installation and maintenance.
- B. Can have single or multi-node deployment options.

- C. Major updates are provided twice yearly as one install for the entire suite
- D. It scales up easily as your automation needs grow

Answer: D

Explanation:

UiPath Automation Cloud is a cloud-based enterprise automation solution that lets you start and scale your automation from the cloud with SaaS robots and self-hosted robots. It offers security, compliance, governance, and insights for your RPA initiatives. It does not require manual installation and maintenance, as it is delivered as a service. It does not have single or multi-node deployment options, as it is hosted on UiPath's infrastructure. It does not provide major updates twice yearly, as it is updated continuously with new features and improvements.

Reference:

[Complete cloud-based enterprise automation solution | UiPath](#)

[Automation Cloud - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

[Automation Cloud - About Automation Cloud - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

Question: 64

Which UiPath component allows UiPath Apps to connect to entity data sources?

- A. UiPath Data service
- B. UiPath Assistant
- C. UiPath Storage Bucket
- D. UiPath Studio

Answer: A

Explanation:

[UiPath Data Service is a persistent data storage service that brings powerful no-code data modeling and storage capabilities to your Robotic Process Automation \(RPA\) projects1. UiPath Apps can connect and interact with entities from UiPath Data Service to create better, more complex apps2. Entities are data models that define the structure and relationships of the data you want to store and use in your automation projects3. You can reference an entity from Data Service in your app and bind it to various controls such as dropdown lists, tables, and custom lists2.](#)

Reference:

[About Data Service](#)

[Referencing an Entity in Your App](#)

[Creating an Entity](#)

Question: 65

Which are the main elements revolving around UiPath Automation Hub?

- A. Digitization, Capture traces of the tasks and Automations, Reduce the time spend on understanding the process before building automations.
- B. Automation ideas, Reusable components, Automation, Users, Roles, and Collaborator roles.
- C. Identify Automation opportunities, Development of the automation, and Streamline communications access the teams.

D. Collect employee desktop data, Construct process maps, and Orchestrate your processes

Answer: B

Explanation:

UiPath Automation Hub is a cloud-based platform that enables organizations to discover, prioritize, and deliver automation solutions at scale. It provides a centralized place to manage the entire automation lifecycle, from ideation to deployment and maintenance. The main elements revolving around UiPath Automation Hub are: Automation ideas: These are the suggestions for automation opportunities submitted by employees, managers, or the Center of Excellence (CoE). Automation ideas can be created, reviewed, assessed, approved, and tracked in Automation Hub.

Reusable components: These are the building blocks of automation solutions that can be shared and reused across different projects and processes. Reusable components include custom activities, snippets, workflow templates, connectors, dashboards, machine learning models, and solutions. Automation Hub allows users to upload, download, rate, and comment on reusable components. Automation: This is the final output of the automation development process, which consists of a UiPath project that automates a specific process or task. Automation Hub allows users to monitor the status, progress, and performance of automation projects and solutions.

Users: These are the people who use Automation Hub to submit, review, assess, approve, develop, or consume automation ideas and components. Users can have different roles and permissions depending on their function and responsibility in the automation journey.

Roles: These are the predefined sets of permissions that determine what actions users can perform in Automation Hub. Roles include Admin, CoE, Manager, Citizen Developer, RPA Developer, Business Analyst, and Automation User.

Collaborator roles: These are the additional roles that users can have for a specific automation idea or component. Collaborator roles include Idea Owner, Idea Reviewer, Idea Approver, Component Owner, Component Reviewer, Component Approver, Automation Owner, Automation Reviewer, and Automation Approver.

Reference:

[Automation Hub - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

[Automation Hub 2022.4 release - partnerportal.uipath.com](#)

[UiPath Automation Hub Deep Dive - UiPath Academy](#)

[The Lifecycle of an Automation Idea in UiPath Automation Hub - UiPath Academy](#)

Question: 66

What are the two main categories that a development Specification Document (DSD) should focus on?

- A. Input types and output files.
- B. Runtime guide and development details
- C. Process description and project timeline
- D. Infrastructure settings and error handling

Answer: B

Explanation:

A development Specification Document (DSD) is a critical document for a smooth implementation of an RPA project. [It should contain the automated process details and focus on two main categories: runtime guide and development details](#)¹. The runtime guide should provide information about how the robot will run, such as the

input and output files, the configuration settings, the error handling, the logging and reporting, the credential management, and the Orchestrator usage. The development details should provide information about how the robot was built, such as the packages, the environment, the source code repository, the workflow components, the reusable components, the invoke tree, the custom logs, and the background versus foreground automation.

[Reference: 1: Studio - Automation Lifecycle - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

Question: 67

A medium-sized insurance company is struggling with the repetitive, time-consuming task of processing insurance claims. The company management is looking for a low-cost innovative solution to streamline and Automate the claims processing workflow to increase efficiency and save time. Which of the following approaches would you recommend?

- A. Build an RPA solution that extracts insurance claim data, validates the data, and processes the claims automatically, then sends summary to human approver before final submission.
- B. Implement RPA to automatically extract data and validate claims in real time as they are entered by the customers, notifying employees only if discrepancies or manual intervention are required.
- C. Integrate RPA with an AI-powered chatbot capable of intelligently answering claim-related inquiries from customers and processing claims without any human intervention.
- D. Develop an RPA solution that automation only the most time-consuming tasks involved in claims processing, leaving the rest of the process for human intervention.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This approach is recommended because it can reduce the manual effort and errors involved in claims processing, while still maintaining human oversight and control over the final decision. RPA can automate the data extraction, validation, and processing steps, which are often tedious and time-consuming, and improve the accuracy and speed of claims handling. [By sending a summary to a human approver before final submission, the company can ensure compliance and quality standards, and also handle any exceptions or complex cases that may require human judgment](#)¹² Reference:

[How RPA Improves Insurance Claims Processing Efficiency | UiPath Aspire Systems](#)

Question: 68

What is the benefit of assigning folders to be assets sheet in the 'Config.xlsx' of an RPA project?

- A. Ease of deployment to production environment.
- B. Ease of use when you have more than 10 assets
- C. Added security layer of developer mistakes
- D. Maintainability

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Config.xlsx file is a data file that stores the settings, constants, and assets for an RPA project. [It is used to make the project more configurable, reusable, and maintainable](#)². By assigning folders to the assets sheet in the Config.xlsx file, you can easily manage the assets for different environments, such as development, testing, and production. [You can also change the asset values without modifying the code, which reduces the risk of errors and](#)

[increases the efficiency of the development process](#)³. Reference:

- [1:](#) UiPath ReFramework Configuration File (Config.xlsx) Question - YouTube
- [2:](#) How to create Config File and How to Use it in UiPath? - UiPath Community Forum
- [3:](#) UiPath Variables - Get variable's value from a string - UiPath Community Forum

Question: 69

What is the responsibility of the user when deploying UiPath products using Standalone or Automation Suite deployment models?

- A. Hosting, configuring, and maintaining the file servers.
- B. Maintaining and scaling the infrastructures and upgrading to newer versions.
- C. Provisioning scaling, and maintenance of the infrastructure of Kubernetes
- D. Configuring the integration between UiPath products as it's not built-in

Answer: B

Explanation:

When deploying UiPath products using Standalone or Automation Suite deployment models, the user is responsible for maintaining and scaling the infrastructures and upgrading to newer versions. This means that the user has to provide the hardware and software resources required for the installation and operation of the UiPath products, as well as monitor and optimize their performance and availability. The user also has to ensure that the UiPath products are updated to the latest versions and patches, and that the compatibility and dependencies between them are maintained. (<https://docs.uipath.com/installation-and-upgrade/docs/standalone-deployment>) Reference:

UiPath Installation and Upgrade - Standalone Deployment

UiPath Installation and Upgrade - Automation Suite Deployment

[UiPath Academy - RPA Solution Architecture Fundamentals UiPath Certified Professional Automation Solution Architect](#)

Question: 70

How can the following situation be efficiency addressed?

A user receives a daily input file containing several items, which must be processed using the ACME application. However, the processing should occur three days after obtaining the input file, not on the day the input file is provided.

- A. Add the items in Orchestrator Queue on the same day the input file was received and when getting one item from Orchestrator Queue check when it was added.
- B. Use Redis instead of Orchestrator Queue for this scenario.
- C. Add the items in Orchestrator three days later after receiving the input file.
- D. Add the items in Orchestrator Queue on the same day the input file was received and specify a postpone date for each item

Answer: D

Explanation:

[According to the UiPath documentation, the postpone date is a property of the queue item that specifies the date and time when the item becomes available for processing1. This can be used to delay the execution of a queue item until a certain condition is met, such as a specific date or a dependency on another process2.](#) By adding the items in Orchestrator Queue on the same day the input file was received and specifying a postpone date for each item, the user can ensure that the items will be processed using the ACME application only after three days, without having to check the date of each item or use a different queue system.

Reference:

[Queues and Transactions - UiPath Documentation Portal1](#)

[How to get postponed date of queue item - Orchestrator - UiPath Community Forum3](#)

Question: 71

How can defects be created in Tests Manager?

- A. From test case logs in the test Results page.
- B. Click the "Click Defect" button on the Dashboard page.
- C. Defects are automatically created when a test case execution fails
- D. Defects cannot be created in Test manager

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, you can create defects in Test Manager by analyzing the test execution results. You can access the test case logs from the test Results page and click on the Create Defect button. [This will open a dialog box where you can enter the defect details and link it to an external tool, such as Jira1.](#)

Reference:

[Test Suite - Test Results](#)

[Issue with Creating Defect in Test Manager](#)

[Test Suite - Troubleshooting](#)

Question: 72

What is UiPath AI Center Typically used for?

- A. To create machine learning models with ease.
- B. To deploy and use machine learning models in RPA workflows.
- C. To provide in-depth analysis for RPA processes and machine learning models.
- D. To manage machine learning models exclusively.

Answer: B

Explanation:

UiPath AI Center is a service that allows you to integrate and automate AI models into your RPA workflows. You can use pre-built or custom models, templates, and a drag-and-drop interface to deploy, manage, and improve your AI-enhanced automations. You can also consume the models within Studio or Orchestrator using the ML Skill activity or the ML Extract activity.

Reference:

[RPA & AI Integration with AI Center](#)

[AI Center - About AI Center](#)

[How to use UiPath AI Center for Object Detection](#)

Question: 73

How does a Solution Design Document (SDD) contribute to the ongoing success of an RPA solution?

- A. It supports maintenance enhancements, and knowledge transfer and provides a reference for future updates and bug fixes.
- B. It discourages code reusability and standardization, prompting a unique approach for each RPA project.
- C. It restricts collaboration and team work to maintain consistency in the design process
- D. It limits the scalability and extensibility of the RPA solution to preserve original design intentions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

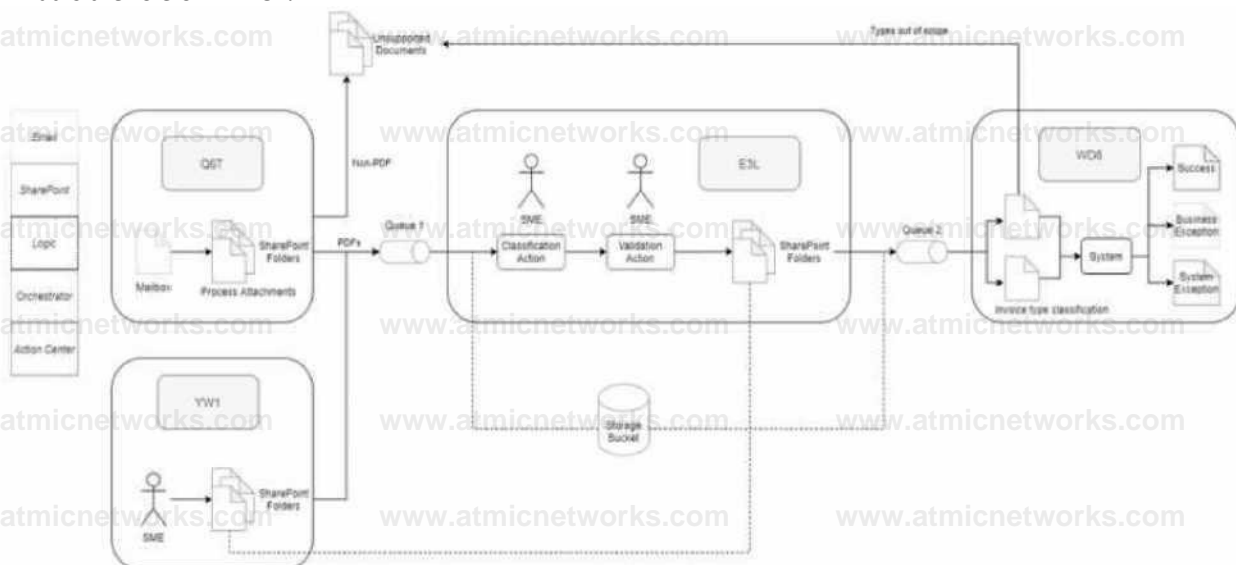
A Solution Design Document (SDD) is a document that describes the technical design and implementation details of an RPA solution. It includes information such as process flow diagrams, exception handling, logging, security, testing, and deployment. An SDD contributes to the ongoing success of an RPA solution by providing a clear and comprehensive documentation of the solution, which can help with maintenance, enhancements, knowledge transfer, and future updates and bug fixes. An SDD also ensures that the solution follows the best practices and standards of RPA development, and that it meets the business requirements and expectations.

Reference:

- [SDD Example - Help - UiPath Community Forum](#)
- [SDD Document Template - Something Else - UiPath Community Forum](#)
- [Solution Design Documents - UiPath Community Forum](#)
- [SDD Assistant - RPA Component | UiPath Marketplace | Overview](#)

Question: 74

What is the role of “WD8”?



- A. Unattended Dispatcher
- B. Manually triggered Dispatcher

- C. Human in the Loop Performer
- D. Process Performer

Answer: D

Explanation:

WD8 is a process performer that executes the automation workflow for each transaction item from Queue 2. It uses the data extracted from the documents and the processing output to perform the required actions on the target applications. It also handles any exceptions that may occur during the execution and updates the status of the transaction items accordingly.

Reference:

[About Queues and Transactions](#)

[About the REFramework](#)

[Document Understanding - Introduction](#)

Question: 75

Who is responsible for coaching developers on best practices in an RPA project?

- A. Solution architects
- B. Business analysts
- C. Junior developers
- D. Project managers

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution architects are responsible for designing automation solutions and choosing the technology stack for the development and operationalization of the solution. They are also responsible for overseeing the development and implementation stages. One of their key responsibilities is to coach developers on the best practices in an RPA project, such as following the UiPath Automation Implementation Methodology, using the UiPath templates and solution accelerators, applying the principles of modularity, reusability, and maintainability, and ensuring the quality and performance of the automation code. Solution architects should conduct frequent and thorough code reviews to enforce a high standard of the developed workflows and to facilitate knowledge transfer in the project team.

Reference:

[Become an Automation Solution Architect | UiPath Academy](#)

[Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting - UiPath](#)

[Studio - Automation Lifecycle - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

Question: 76

Which of the following is true about long-running workflow?

- A. Long-running activities (Wait and Resume activities) can be used in any workflow inside the solution.
- B. All variables used in the scope of a long-running activity must be serializable.
- C. There is a limit actions a job can wait for at a time.
- D. Persistence points (Wait and Resume activities) can be used within the body of a Each activity.

Answer: B

Explanation:

[A long-running workflow is a type of automation process that requires logical fragmentation or human intervention, such as invoice processing or performance reviews](#)¹. [Long-running workflows are designed as Orchestration Processes in Studio, using the Persistence and Intelligent.OCR package](#)². [This package contains activities that enable the workflow to suspend and resume execution based on certain conditions, such as waiting for a job, a queue item, a form task, or an external task to be completed](#)¹. [These activities are called persistence points, and they create checkpoints in the workflow where the process state is saved and restored](#)². [In order for the persistence points to work properly, all the variables used in the scope of a long-running activity must be serializable, meaning that they can be converted into a format that can be stored and retrieved](#)³. [Non-serializable variables, such as browser or application objects, cannot be used in long-running workflows, as they would cause errors or inconsistencies](#)³.

[Reference: 1: Orchestrator - Working With Long-running Workflows 2: Action Center - Designing long-running workflows 3: Best practice long running processes - UiPath Community Forum](#)

Question: 77

In the license estimation process, what might indicate the need for additional licenses during the process design stage?

- A. Number of Data Service entities used.
- B. High runtime, high volume, and low SLA.
- C. Number of UiPath Studio project created
- D. Low runtime, low volume, and medium-high SLA

Answer: B

Explanation:

This answer is correct because high runtime, high volume, and low SLA indicate that the automation process is complex, frequent, and critical, which requires more resources and licenses to execute and manage. [For example, more unattended robots may be needed to run the process without human intervention, more Orchestrator tenants may be needed to isolate and scale the process across different environments, and more Studio licenses may be needed to design and test the process](#)¹² [Reference:](#)

[Automation Pricing - Complete UiPath Enterprise Solution | UiPath](#)
[UiPath Pricing 2024: Its 3 RPA Pricing Models, Clearly Explained](#)

Question: 78

What key difference exist between optical Character Recognition (OCR) and UiPath understanding technologies, and how do these affect their role in business processes?

- A. The primary distinction is that OCR focuses on text recognition, while Document Understanding encompasses a broader range of document elements. This impacts business processes by making OCR suitable for basic text. While document understanding is vital for complex tasks requiring a deeper understanding of document content and context.
- B. They kay difference between OCR and Document understanding is that OCR relies on pre-trained algorithms to extract text, while Document understanding utilizes machine learning to comprehend the document's

meaning.

C. OCR focuses solely on recognizing printed or handwritten text, whereas Document understanding utilizes machine learning to comprehend the document's meaning.

D. In terms of application, OCR is primarily used for straightforward text extraction tasks, such as converting printed books into digital formats, while Document Understanding is better suited for more complex tasks like sentiment analysis and natural language understanding in documents.

Answer: A

Explanation:

OCR is a technology that converts scanned images of text into machine-readable text. It can be used to extract text from printed or handwritten documents, such as invoices, receipts, forms, etc. [OCR is useful for simple text extraction tasks, such as converting printed books into digital formats, or extracting data from structured documents with fixed layouts2.](#)

Document Understanding is a framework that leverages OCR and other technologies, such as machine learning, natural language processing, and computer vision, to analyze and understand the meaning and structure of documents. It can be used to extract data from semi-structured or unstructured documents, such as contracts, resumes, emails, etc. [Document Understanding is suitable for more complex tasks that require a deeper understanding of document content and context, such as sentiment analysis, natural language understanding, document classification, etc1.](#) Reference:

[1:](#) Document Understanding - UiPath Documentation Portal

[2:](#) OCR - UiPath Activities

Question: 79

What is a primary purpose of UiPath Data Service in Robotic Process Automation (RPA)?

- A. Data modeling and storage.
- B. Streaming robot-human collaboration management.
- C. Centralizing UI component libraries
- D. Implementing process monitoring and analytics

Answer: A

Explanation:

The primary purpose of UiPath Data Service is to provide a persistent data storage service that brings powerful no-code data modeling and storage capabilities to your Robotic Process Automation (RPA) projects. UiPath Data Service allows you to securely store and manage your business data within UiPath, and use it for various automation scenarios, such as aggregating data from multiple systems, supporting long-running business processes, and passing data across attended and unattended workflows. UiPath Data Service is integrated with Studio and Robot, and offers rich relational data types, integrated security, and instantaneous and adjustable provisioning and deployments. (<https://docs.uipath.com/data-service/automation-cloud/latest/user-guide/introduction>) Reference:

[Data Service - Introduction - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

[Data Service - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

[Data Visualization in UiPath Data Service | Community Blog](#)

[UiPath Data Service: Data management and storage simplified for your automation](#)

Question: 80

What a true fact regarding test cases in UiPath test manager?

- A. Test cases can be linked directly from Uipath Studio
- B. Test cases can be linked directly from UiPath orchestrator.
- C. Test cases can be linked only from UiPath test Manager.
- D. An external application connection needs to be defined in order to link test cases.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation and the UiPath Academy course, test cases can be linked directly from Uipath Studio to a correspondent test case and requirement in Test Manager. To complete this action, you need to integrate Studio to Test Manager. In Studio, you can right-click a test case and select Link to Test Manager. You can also use Ctrl + Click for multiple selections to link multiple test cases to a requirement. Test Manager might require you to sign in, using your credentials. [Then, you can configure the test case information, such as the project, the requirement, and the test case name¹².](#)

Reference:

[Studio - Test Cases - UiPath Documentation Portal¹](#)
[UiPath Test Manager | UiPath Academy²](#)

Question: 81

In UiPath action central, what happens once an action is generated for a user?

- A. A processes that was previously defined will start on a different machine.
- B. The action will be display in the action page with the unassigned status.
- C. The process will end successfully.
- D. The action will be added into the Orchestrator queue of the process.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, an action is generated when a process reaches a point where human intervention is required. The action is then sent to the Action Center, where it can be viewed and managed by users. [The action will have the status of Unassigned until it is assigned to a specific user, either manually or automatically¹. The process will remain in a suspended state until the action is completed by the user².](#)

Reference:

[Action Center - About Actions](#)
[Action Center - Managing Actions](#)

Question: 82

In regards to UiPath Automation Cloud licensing- what happens when the Trail plan's evaluation period ends?

- A. After the trial expires; your organization will be changed for the pro plan unless you downgrade manually.

- B. You need to manually choose a plan, or your UiPath cloud account will be suspended.
- C. After the trial expires; your organization is automatically downgraded to the free plan.
- D. The pro Trial plan will automatically renew itself for another 60 days

Answer: C

Explanation:

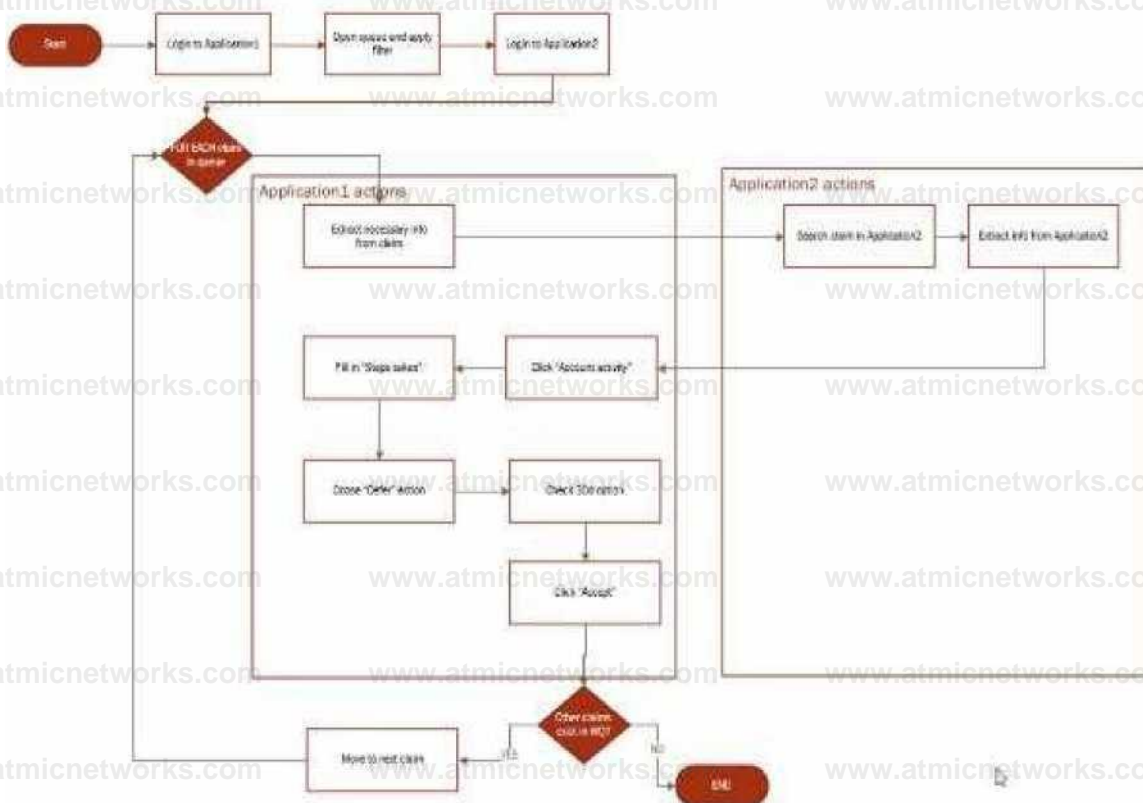
The Pro Trial plan is a plan intended solely for internal non-production purposes, such as evaluation and testing, while fully complying with the Acceptable Use Policy outlined in the Terms of Use. It is available free of charge for a limited amount of time. You can upgrade to the Pro Trial plan if you want to experiment with more robotic power and premium services. With a Pro Trial plan, you can try the extended platform capabilities that come with a paid Pro plan. The evaluation period is limited to 60 days. [After the trial expires, your organization is automatically downgraded to the Free plan1.](#)

Reference:

[Automation Cloud - About licensing](#)

Question: 83

Exhibit.



Consider the following diagram:

What is the problem with the way the solution architect designed it?

- A. There is no exception handling included for any of the steps.
- B. The processing steps are too detailed which lowers readability.
- C. The chosen colors do not align with the client organization's corporate identity.
- D. The diagram is not built using unified Modeling language shapes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The diagram shows a flowchart of a process that involves logging into two applications, extracting and filling information from one application to another, and looping through multiple claims. However, the diagram does not include any exception handling for any of the steps, which means that the process will fail if any error or unexpected situation occurs. For example, what if the login to Application1 or Application2 fails due to system error or invalid credentials? What if the browser cannot open or verify the title? What if the claim information cannot be exported or filled in correctly? What if the search or extraction in Application2 fails or returns incorrect results? These are some of the possible scenarios that could cause the process to stop or produce incorrect outcomes, and the diagram does not show how to handle them gracefully. Exception handling is an essential part of designing a robust and reliable RPA solution, as it allows the process to recover from errors, log the issues, notify the users, and continue with the next steps or transactions.

Reference:

[Exception Handling - UiPath Studio](#)

[Global Exception Handler - UiPath Studio](#)

[RPA Solution Architect Learning Plans](#)

Question: 84

Which is the best approach to invite 100 users simultaneously to UiPath Automation Cloud?

- A. Creating robot accounts.
- B. Inviting each user individually.
- C. Adding the users to a group.
- D. Inviting users in bulk

Answer: D

Explanation:

Inviting users in bulk is the best approach to invite 100 users simultaneously to UiPath Automation Cloud. This method allows you to use a .csv file containing the users to be invited and the user groups they belong to. [You can invite up to 1000 users simultaneously with one CSV file1](#). This is more efficient and convenient than creating robot accounts, inviting each user individually, or adding the users to a group.

Reference:

[Adding Users in Bulk](#)

Question: 85

Which business scenario is best automated using Machine Learning?

- A. Classify emails in appropriate categories based on their subject and body.
- B. Create support tickets inside a helpdesk platform.
- C. Calculate hotels inside a spreadsheet.
- D. Migrate data from one database to another

Answer: A

Explanation:

Machine Learning (ML) is a branch of artificial intelligence (AI) that enables computers to learn from data and

perform tasks that are difficult or impossible to program explicitly. ML models can be trained to recognize patterns, make predictions, and generate outputs based on the input data. ML models can be integrated into automation solutions using UiPath AI Center, a cloud-based platform that allows users to deploy, manage, and consume ML models in their automations.

Among the four business scenarios given, the one that is best automated using ML is to classify emails in appropriate categories based on their subject and body. This is because email classification is a natural language processing (NLP) task that requires understanding the meaning and context of the text, which is not easy to achieve with rule-based or deterministic approaches. ML models can be trained to learn from a large corpus of labeled emails and assign categories to new emails based on their similarity and relevance. This can help automate the email management process and improve the efficiency and accuracy of email handling.

The other three scenarios can be automated using Robotic Process Automation (RPA), which is a technology that mimics human actions to interact with applications and systems. RPA can be used to create support tickets inside a helpdesk platform, calculate hotels inside a spreadsheet, and migrate data from one database to another, by following predefined steps and rules. These scenarios do not require ML models, as they do not involve complex or ambiguous data or tasks.

Reference:

[RPA & AI Integration with AI Center | UiPath](#)

[Become an Automation Solution Architect | UiPath Academy](#)

[RPA Solution Architect - UiPath Academy](#)

Question: 86

In the context of an Orchestration Process, what is the maximum number (or other job triggers) that a job can wait for at a time?

- A. 100
- B. 1,000
- C. 10,000
- D. There is no limit

Answer: D

Explanation:

[An Orchestration Process is a type of long-running workflow that supports service orchestration, human intervention, and long-running transactions in unattended environments1. An Orchestration Process can use persistence points, such as Wait for Queue Item and Resume or Wait for Job and Resume, to suspend and resume the execution based on certain conditions1. There is no limit on the number of jobs or other triggers that a job can wait for at a time, as long as there are enough runtimes available on the host machine2. However, if the number of pending jobs exceeds 10,000, a warning message is displayed in Orchestrator3.](#)

[Reference: 1: Studio - Orchestration Process 2: Orchestrator - About Jobs 3: Maximum number of pending jobs - Orchestrator](#)

Question: 87

Consider a process A that has a dependency Library B. Library B has defined an Object Repository for the application C where UI objects are stored.

Assuming a developer wants to use a UI Object defined in the Object Repository for application C inside process A, what is the best solution for that?

- A. Define a new Object Repository for application C in process A and reference the elements from there.
- B. Avoid referencing the UI object since it has already been defined and just use the selector.
- C. Export the Object Repository for the application C as an UI library and import in it process A. Then one can access the UI Objects defined.
- D. Since process A already references Library B which has the Object Repository for the application C, one can directly access the UI Objects from the Object Repository for the application C.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This answer is correct because the Object Repository allows for creating and reusing UI taxonomies inside and across automation projects. By referencing Library B, which contains the Object Repository for application C, process A can reuse the UI elements defined there without creating a new Object Repository or using selectors.

[This way, process A can benefit from the centralized management, reusability, and reliability of the UI elements in the Object Repository¹²](#)

Reference:

[Studio - About Object Repository - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)
[Object Repository | UiPath UI Library | UiPath Academy](#)

Question: 88

What is the role of the business analyst in the creation of a process definition Document (PDD)?

- A. As a subject matter expert the responds to question when they arise while creating the PDD.
- B. Leads this task by compiling all the information in preparation for the review and approval by the client.
- C. Oversees this process and provides guidance and direction.
- D. Ensures that the client's logo is placed in the header and the process name in the footer.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A PDD is a Process Definition Document that describes the business process to be automated, its inputs, outputs, exceptions, and dependencies. [It is a key document for the RPA project, as it serves as the basis for the solution design and development²](#). The business analyst is the one who leads the creation of the PDD, by gathering the requirements from the subject matter experts, analyzing the current state of the process, and documenting the steps and logic of the process in a clear and detailed manner. [The business analyst also ensures that the PDD is aligned with the client's expectations, objectives, and standards, and that it is reviewed and approved by the relevant stakeholders before handing it over to the RPA developers¹³](#).

Reference:

- [1: What does a Business Analyst is? - UiPath Community Forum](#)
- [2: What is PDD?and what the difference between PDD and SDD](#)
- [3: Developers and Business Analysts - Help - UiPath Community Forum](#)

Question: 89

According to the solution design principles, what does 'Maintainability' primary focus on when designing an RPA solution?

- A. Adhering to meaning names for workflow file: activities arguments, and variables.
- B. Create a clear code structure in accordance with development standards.
- C. Prioritizing complex configurations and dependencies for flexibility.
- D. Ensuring exception handling and error reporting are comprehensive.

Answer: B

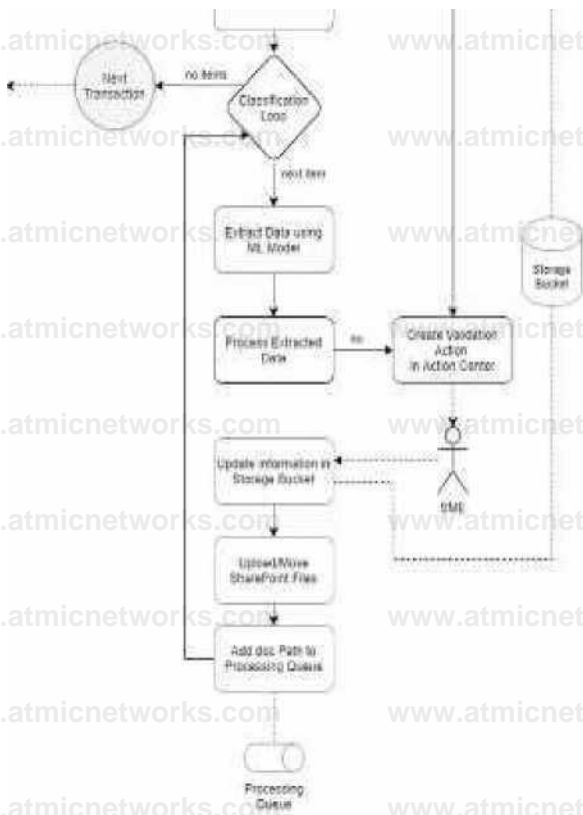
Explanation:

Maintainability is one of the solution design principles that aims to ensure that the automation solution can be easily modified, updated, and repaired in the future. One of the key aspects of maintainability is to create a clear code structure in accordance with development standards, such as the UiPath Robotic Enterprise Framework, the UiPath Automation Implementation Methodology, and the UiPath Development Guidelines. A clear code structure helps to improve the readability, reusability, and scalability of the automation solution, as well as to reduce the complexity, duplication, and technical debt. A clear code structure also facilitates the testing, debugging, and documentation of the automation solution, as well as the knowledge transfer and collaboration among the development team. (<https://docs.uipath.com/studio/docs/automation-best-practices>) Reference:

- [Automation Best Practices - UiPath Studio](#)
- [UiPath Robotic Enterprise Framework Template](#)
- [UiPath Automation Implementation Methodology](#) [UiPath Development Guidelines](#)

Question: 90

What type of automation is recommended for the following high-level solution diagram?



- A. Attended with UI Interaction.
- B. Attended without UI interaction.
- C. Unattended with UI interaction.

D. Unattended without UI interaction

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation and the UiPath Academy course, unattended automation is best suited for back-office processes that do not require human intervention or supervision, such as data processing, report generation, file management, etc. [Unattended automation can run in the background, on a different machine than the user, and can be scheduled or triggered by events](#)¹². The high-level solution diagram you provided shows a process that involves extracting data from an input file using a machine learning model, updating information in a storage bucket, uploading files to SharePoint, and adding the document path to a processing queue. These tasks do not require any user interface interaction or human input, and can be performed by an unattended robot without any disruption to the user's work. Therefore, unattended without UI interaction is the recommended type of automation for this scenario.

Reference:

[Attended, Unattended and Hybrid - UiPath](#)¹
[UiPath Automation Solution Architect | UiPath Academy](#)²

Question: 91

What is the purpose of "The automation Runbook" document?

- A. Is used by the support team to learn more about automation.
- B. Is a deliverable created by the Client SME for the final business users.
- C. Consolidates the project conclusion for the automation.
- D. Contains the project's detailed steps and timeline.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 92

According to the " process automation visibility criteria", which tasks are most suitable for automation?

- A. Rule-based and repetitive tasks.
- B. Tasks involving creative problem-solving.
- C. Tasks relying on manual user input.
- D. Tasks requiring consultant human intervention

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the process automation visibility criteria, the tasks that are most suitable for automation are those that are rule-based and repetitive. Rule-based tasks are those that follow a clear and consistent logic that can be programmed without human judgment. Repetitive tasks are those that are performed frequently and in large volumes, and do not vary much in their execution. These tasks are ideal for automation because they can be easily

standardized, optimized, and scaled by software robots, while reducing human errors, costs, and efforts.

Reference:

[Are all processes are suitable for RPA, so how to identify the right processes for Robotic Process Automation](#)
[Determining What Business Processes To Automate How To Choose Which Processes To Automate With RPA](#)

Question: 93

What are the characteristics of a semi-structured document?

- A. Semi-structured documents are documents that do not follow a strict format and are not to specified data fields. They do not have a fixed form but follow a common enough format. They contain fixed and variable parts like tables and may contain paragraphs.
- B. Semi-structure documents do not follow a clear and predefined structure. They have no fixed format. These files are all easily understood by humans, while it is more difficult for a robot to understand them.
- C. Semi-structure documents have a fixed format and can contain handwriting, signatures, or checkboxes like forms, passports, and contracts.
- D. Semi-structure documents have a fixed format and are generally called forms. They are generally use for collecting information in a precise format area where each piece of data needs to be entered.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Semi-structured documents are documents that have some degree of structure, but not enough to be easily processed by traditional data management systems. They usually have a common schema or layout, but the data fields may vary in number, position, or content. They may also contain unstructured elements such as text, images, or handwriting. Examples of semi-structured documents are invoices, receipts, purchase orders, utility bills, and contracts. These documents are often used in business processes and require data extraction and classification.

[UiPath Document Understanding provides out-of-the-box Machine Learning Models to handle semi-structured documents in a template-less approach12.](#)

Reference:

[Introducing Document Understanding - UiPath](#)
[Document Understanding - About ML Packages - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

Question: 94

Consider the following situation:

A customer wants an automation that reads from a network drive an Excel file containing the previous day's sales (approximately 100 rows). The inputs the data inside the file line by line into a web application.

The solution architect proposed a solution containing two processes:

A dispatcher scheduled to run daily at 6 A.M, that read file from the network location and populates a queue in orchestrator with queue items containing the data from the Excel file. The execution takes less

Than one minute.

A perform scheduled to run daily at 7 A.M that goes through the queue items and inputs the data into the target web application. The execution takes 20 minutes.

Though this solution works, what is an optimization that can be done on the proposed solution?

- A. Because the performer relies on the presence of items in the queue the architect should create trigger to

intimate the execution.

- B. Because the process uses an Excel file as a source, the architect should propose that this is built as an attended automation.
- C. Because the data I read from a network location, the architect should include a test for network bandwidth in the performer process.
- D. Because the data is taken line by line, the architect should impose the condition that the number of records in the does not exceed 1000.

Answer: A

Explanation:

[A trigger is a mechanism that allows you to start a job or schedule based on a predefined event](#)¹. In this case, the architect should create a trigger that initiates the performer process when the dispatcher process finishes populating the queue with the data from the Excel file. This way, the performer does not have to wait until 7 A.M to start processing the queue items, and the automation can be completed faster and more efficiently.

Reference:

[About Triggers](#)

Question: 95

What is the best practice for naming activities in a workflow to facilitate easier debugging?

- A. Assign description and unique names to activities based on their function.
- B. Use a combination of generic and specific names for different activities.
- C. Reuse the same activity names throughout the workflow for consistency.
- D. Retain default activity names as they efficiently describe the actions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best practice for naming activities in a workflow is to assign description and unique names to activities based on their function. This helps to facilitate easier debugging, as it makes the workflow more readable, understandable, and maintainable. It also helps to identify the purpose and scope of each activity, and to avoid confusion or ambiguity when multiple activities of the same type are used in the workflow. For example, instead of using the default name "Type Into" for an activity that types a password into a login field, a better name would be "Type Password". Similarly, instead of using the default name "Click" for an activity that clicks a submit button, a better name would be "Click Submit".

Reference:

[Studio - Naming Rules - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

[Naming Rules and Best Practices - Studio - UiPath Community Forum](#)

[Variables, arguments and workflows naming - best practice - Help - UiPath Community Forum](#)

Question: 96

Consider the following estimation. What criteria from the below is not taken into account?

Sub-processes

Components

Estimation (hours)

Dispatcher	ACME	
	Login, logout	2
	Navigate inside ACME website	2
	Extract WI4 items	2
	Add to queue	0.25
Performer	ACME	
	Login, logout	reuse
	Navigate inside ACME website	4
	Get vendor details for a WI4 item	2
	Download monthly reports for a specific WI4	5
	Upload report for a specific WI4	2
	Update status for a WI4 item	2
	Excel	
	Merge reports	4
Dispatcher / Performer	Integration, functional tests	6
Total Estimation	All + Contingency (30%)	40.625
Total Estimation (days)		5

- A. Number of clicks in the application(s).
- B. Integration with ACME System 1 App tested successfully.
- C. Number of sub-processes:2 (Dispatcher and performer).
- D. Number of applications used: 2 (ACME System 1, Excel).

Answer: A

Explanation:

The estimation table in the image shows the breakdown of hours required for different sub-processes and components in a UiPath automation project. The criteria that are taken into account are the number of sub-processes, the number of applications used, the integration and functional tests, and the contingency. The number of clicks in the application(s) is not a relevant criterion for the estimation, as it does not reflect the complexity or the effort of the automation. Moreover, the number of clicks may vary depending on the selectors, the UI elements, and the data inputs. Reference:

[UiPath Automation Solution Architect Course](#), Module 3: Estimation and Planning
[Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting](#), section: The importance of solution architecture

Question: 97

What are long-running workflows?

- A. Processes are designed to run continuously for an extended period of time.
- B. Workflow intended to be used only by attended robots.
- C. Master projects that supports orchestration and human intervention.
- D. Workflow for which one can set a Stop Time

Answer: C

Explanation:

This answer is correct because long-running workflows are processes that require logical fragmentation or human

intervention (validations, approvals, exception handling) such as invoice processing and performance reviews. They are handled with a set of instruments in the UiPath suite: a dedicated project template in Studio called Orchestration Process, actions and resource allocation capabilities in Orchestrator. Long-running workflows use a pair of activities to introduce a condition that suspends the main job until the condition is met, and then resumes the job with the obtained data. [The condition can be a job, a queue item, a form action, or an external action](#)¹²

Reference:

[Orchestrator - Working With Long-running Workflows](#)

[Designing long-running workflows - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

Question: 98

What is the definition of Artificial intelligence?

- A. Artificial intelligence is an area of machine learning concerned with artificial neural networks. These are a series of algorithms that aim to recognize relationships in a set of data through a process that mimics biological neural networks.
- B. Artificial intelligence is the theory and development of computer system that are able to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence and decision making.
- C. Artificial intelligence is a field of computer science that focuses on enabling computers to identify and understand objects and people in images and videos. It can be seen as the eyes that enable the computer to observe and understand
- D. Artificial intelligence is a machine learning technology that gives computer the ability to interpret, manipulate, and comprehend human language.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a broad term that covers various technologies that enable machines to perform tasks that traditionally require human intelligence, such as reasoning, learning, problemsolving, and using language. [AI can be classified into different types, such as weak AI, strong AI, and artificial general intelligence \(AGI\), depending on the level of intelligence and the scope of tasks that the machines can perform](#)². [Some of the common applications of AI include natural language processing, computer vision, speech recognition, machine learning, and deep learning](#)³.

Reference:

[1: Artificial intelligence \(AI\) | Definition, Examples, Types, Applications, Companies, & Facts | Britannica](#)

[2: What Is Artificial Intelligence? Definition, Uses, and Types | Coursera](#)

[3: What is Artificial Intelligence \(AI\) ? | IBM](#)

Question: 99

In which model is the Admin Portal and Analyzer used with UiPath unassisted Task Mining delivered, and where is it built and hosted?

- A. Oracle Cloud infrastructure
- B. Microsoft Azure
- C. Google Cloud
- D. Amazon Web Services

Answer: B

Explanation:

UiPath Unassisted Task Mining is a cloud-based service that collects and analyzes employee desktop data to identify tasks with high automation potential. The Admin Portal and Analyzer are web applications that are used to manage and review the Unassisted Task Mining projects. They are delivered as part of the UiPath Automation Cloud, which is built and hosted on Microsoft Azure. Microsoft Azure is a cloud computing platform that provides various services and solutions for building, deploying, and managing applications and data. UiPath Automation Cloud leverages Microsoft Azure's security, scalability, and reliability features to offer a seamless and secure user experience. (<https://docs.uipath.com/task-mining/automation-cloud/latest/user-guide/unassisted-task-mining-introduction>)

Reference:

[Unassisted Task Mining - Introduction - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)

[UiPath Automation Cloud - Introduction - UiPath Documentation Portal](#) [Microsoft Azure - Overview](#)

Question: 100

Which of the following feeds can be used to deploy a package? Select the option that members all that apply:

- A. Tenant feed, External feed, Custom feed.
- B. Tenant feed, External feed.
- C. Tenant feed, Folder feed, Personal workspace feed. Custom feed.
- D. Tenant feed, custom feed

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation and the UiPath Academy course, there are four types of feeds that can be used to deploy a package in Orchestrator:

Tenant feed: This is the default feed for all tenants in Orchestrator. It is hosted on the Orchestrator server and can store both processes and libraries. [It can be accessed by all users within the tenant12](#). Folder feed: This is a feed that can be configured for a specific folder in Orchestrator. It can store only processes and can be accessed only by users within the folder. [It can be useful for isolating packages for different environments or projects13](#).

Personal workspace feed: This is a feed that can be configured for a personal workspace in Orchestrator. It can store only processes and can be accessed only by the user who owns the workspace. [It can be useful for testing and debugging packages before publishing them to other feeds14](#).

Custom feed: This is a feed that can be configured by adding an external source, such as Azure DevOps, Artifactory, MyGet, etc. It can store both processes and libraries and can be accessed by users who have the credentials for the external source. [It can be useful for integrating with third-party tools or services1](#).

Reference:

[Automation Ops - Orchestrator Feeds - UiPath Documentation Portal1](#)

[Queues and Transactions - UiPath Documentation Portal2](#)

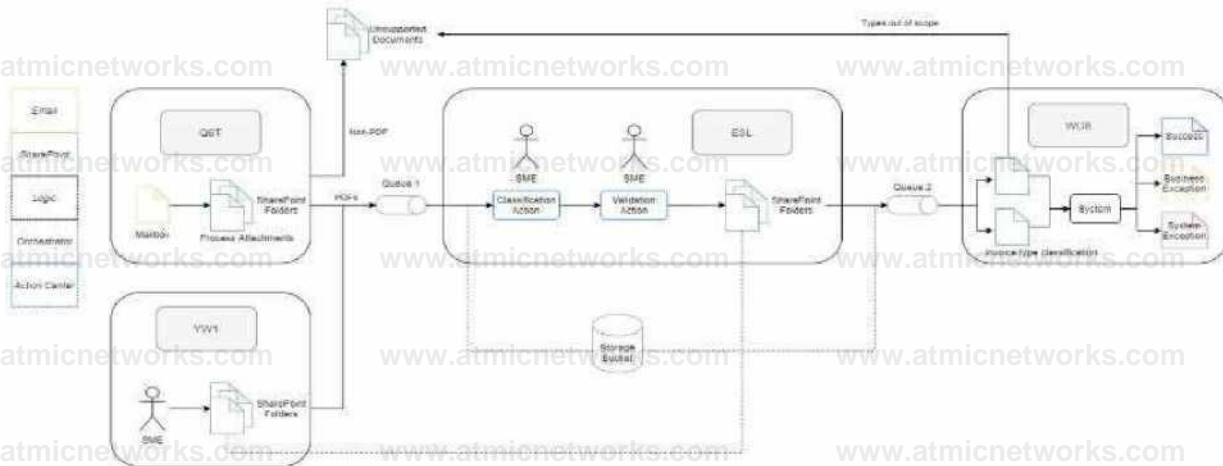
[Folders - UiPath Documentation Portal3](#)

[Personal Workspaces - UiPath Documentation Portal4](#)

External Feed For Packages - UiPath Community Forum

Question: 101

Which trigger should be used for "E3L - ."??



A)

Name: Queue 1 Trigger
 Schedule: (UTC+02:00) Athens, Bucharest
 Process Name: E3L
 Job priority: Inherited
 Runtime type: Production (Unattended)
 Cron expression: Queue 1
 Execution Target: Allocate dynamically
 Account: Any User/Robot account
 Machine: Any machine
 Add

B)

Name *

Process Name *

Job priority * Inherited

Runtime type * Production (Unattended)

Execution Target

Arguments

Account

Machine

Queue

Timezone * (U+OHZ'tjU) AltwriR, Rurtuifwi

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1) Ho calcintef selected.

2) Keep AccotM/Ms00eeNocaaori on job resumption

Generate an alert if the job is stuck in pending or resumed status

Generate an alert if the job started and has not completed

C)

Process Name *

Job priority * Inherited

Runtime type * Production (Unattended)

Execution Target

Arguments

Account

Machine

Queue

Timezone * (U+OHZ'tjU) AltwriR, Rurtuifwi

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1) Ho calcintef selected.

2) Keep AccotM/Ms00eeNocaaori on job resumption

Generate an alert if the job is stuck in pending or resumed status

Generate an alert if the job started and has not completed

Set enecUMMI based n^ger disabling

D)

Add

Name *
EIL

Process Name *
EIL

Job priority *
Inherited

Runtime type *
Production (Unattended)

Execution Target

Account
Any User/Robot account

Machine
Any machine

Queue
| QueueZ -1+

Minimum number of items to trigger the job (Items)
Maximum number of concurrent running jobs allowed ...
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^ Schedule automatic trigger troubleshooting

^ Generate an alert if the job o-stueb m pending Ch resumed suit tn

^ Generate an olen if rre ph stereo and has not completed

^ Set execution based trigger discing

|| Krvp ftr r m it if ,l,Mr hmr Mllnratrm mt jnh n"virrininn

Explanation:

Cancel Add

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: A

Reference:

- [Orchestrator - Queue Triggers](#)
- [Orchestrator - UI Automation Triggers](#)
- [Orchestrator - Form Triggers](#)
- [Orchestrator - Event Triggers](#)

Question: 102

What is the main advantage of creating a UiPath App?

- A. To create a custom data types and data structure for automation projects.
- B. To Automate software version control and deployment.
- C. To store and manage digital files and content storage.
- D. To develop and share custom applications using low-code development.

Answer: D

Explanation:

UiPath Apps is a low-code application development platform that enables you to build and share enterprise-grade custom applications that deliver engaging user experiences. Using UiPath Apps, you can quickly build custom business applications that connect to data in any underlying cloud or onpremise system using the power of automation. Apps built with UiPath App Studio provide rich controls for data access and update as well as conditional logic for complex business needs. The underlying UiPath RPA platform provides advanced

workflow and business logic capabilities to automate your entire end to end business process.

Reference:

[Apps - Introduction - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)
[Introducing UiPath Apps: A Robot-Powered Low-Code Platform](#)

Question: 103

What is a key difference between Attended and Unattended Automations in UiPath?

- A. Unattended automations are best suited for smaller, fragmented tasks, while Attended automations handle complex and repetitive tasks.
- B. Attended Automations require an Administrator to configure credential assets, while Unattended Automations don't use credentials.
- C. Attended automations can perform privileged operations, while Unattended automations are limited to basic tasks.
- D. Attended automations run under human supervision, while Unattended automations operate without human intervention.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The key difference between Attended and Unattended Automations in UiPath is the level of human involvement and interaction required for the automation to run. Attended Automations are designed to assist human users with their tasks, such as filling forms, validating data, or providing guidance. They are triggered by the user and run on the user's machine, usually in the foreground. They are best suited for smaller, fragmented tasks that need human input or decision making. Unattended Automations are designed to perform complex and repetitive tasks without human intervention, such as processing invoices, generating reports, or updating databases. They are triggered by a schedule, an event, or an API call and run on dedicated machines, usually in the background. They are best suited for large-scale, batch-mode tasks that need high reliability and scalability.

Reference:

[Overview - Attended Vs. Unattended Automation](#)
[Attended Or Unattended RPA? Advantages for Both Solutions Robot - Attended Vs Unattended Robots](#)

Question: 104

What is the purpose of UiPath Solution Accelerators?

- A. They are plug-and-play solutions that instantly automate and process without any customization needed.
- B. They are a collection of pre-designed templates and models without any reusable components or connectors.
- C. They are pre-built automation frameworks exclusively for the Finance department, focusing on Level 3 business Use Cases only.
- D. They are pre-built modular automation that quick time-to-value with common use cases, having connectors for widely used system and applications.

Answer: D

Explanation:

UiPath Solution Accelerators are automation frameworks that are custom-built for specific use cases. They use best practices and pre-built components that can be modified, expanded, and customized based on the needs of each specific use case and customer, enabling faster time to value for your automation projects1. Solution Accelerators are not plug-and-play solutions, but rather ready-to-use building blocks that can be easily integrated with various systems and applications2. They cover various domains and scenarios, such as document understanding, IT service management, healthcare, and finance3.

Reference:

[Solution Accelerators | UiPath Marketplace Automation Applications](#)
[How Solution Accelerators fast-track AI initiatives | UiPath](#)
[Build Automations with Solution Accelerators - UiPath Academy](#)

Question: 105

What are the permissions required for a document validation user?

- A. View and edit on Actions, View, edit, and create on Storage files. View on Storage Bucket View and edit on Action Assignments.
- B. View on Actions, view, on storage files, view on Storage Buckets View and edit on Action Assignments.
- C. View on Action, View and edit on Storage Files. View and create on Storage Buckets View and edit ON Action Assignments.
- D. View and edit Actions. View, edit, and create on Storage Files. View on Storage Buckets View on ACTION Assignments.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A document validation user is a user who can see and validate the form and document validation actions assigned to them in the My Actions view of UiPath Action Center. To perform this role, the user needs the following permissions in UiPath Orchestrator:

View and edit on Actions: This allows the user to access and complete the actions assigned to them.

View, edit, and create on Storage files: This allows the user to upload, download, and modify the files associated with the actions, such as the document images and the extraction results.

View on Storage Buckets: This allows the user to view the storage buckets where the files are stored.

View and edit on Action Assignments: This allows the user to view and change the assignment status of the actions, such as claiming, releasing, or reassigning them.

Reference:

[Action Center - Roles and Permissions - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)
[Create Document Validation Action - UiPath Documentation Portal](#)
[Create Document Validation Action: You are not authorized - Action Center - UiPath Community Forum](#)

Question: 106

What is UiPath Apps?

- A. An IDE to develop custom activities for UiPath Studio.
- B. A system for managing digital files and content storage.
- C. A cloud platform for creating and managing RPA solutions.
- D. A low-code platform for building custom applications for automation.

Answer: D

Explanation:

UiPath Apps is a low-code application development platform that enables you to build and share enterprise-grade custom applications that deliver engaging user experiences. [Using UiPath Apps, you can quickly build custom business applications that connect to data in any underlying cloud or onpremises system using the power of automation1.](#) Apps built with UiPath App Studio provide rich controls for data access and update as well as conditional logic for complex business needs. [The underlying UiPath RPA platform provides advanced workflow and business logic capabilities to automate your entire end to end business process2.](#) [Apps can be designed to run in multiple form factors such as a full-page console, a sidebar, or any other size for either desktop or mobile devices1.](#) Reference: 1: [Apps - Introduction - UiPath Documentation Portal](#) 2: [Introducing UiPath Apps: A Robot-Powered Low-Code Platform](#)

Question: 107

What are the benefits of having the UiPath Document Understanding Process templates as part of an End-to-end Business Process (Upstream Automation > DU Process > Downstream Automation), and enabling the one-job-Per-File approach?

- A. This approach simplifies the way a DU Process is being implemented, without any effect on the license consumption or development time.
- B. Having the one-job-Per-File approach simplifies the End-to-End Business process tasking out the need for having a Dispatcher in place for running any DU Process. This simplifies the overall architecture and reduces the time needed to bring the implementation into production.
- C. It prevents external issues from impacting the DU Process and unneeded license consumption due to re-execution. At the same time, it offers a better overview of the workload and robot utilization and it is easier to scale.
- D. There is no real benefit but it offers a better separation between the existing UiPath Frameworks based on their purpose or area of expertise, it is always nice to have a dedicated tool for a specific task rather than having to reorganize a generic tool to fit your needs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This answer is correct because the one-job-per-file approach is a recommended architecture for Document Understanding processes that allows for processing each document as a separate job, regardless of the source or the trigger. This approach has several benefits, such as:

It simplifies the development, debugging, and deployment of the DU Process, as it does not require any looping logic or complex exception handling.

It enables the use of Orchestrator queues to store and manage the documents to be processed, which provides better visibility, tracking, and reporting of the process status and performance.

It reduces the license consumption and re-execution costs, as each document is processed only once and any errors or exceptions are handled at the individual document level, without affecting the rest of the documents.

It supports both attended and unattended scenarios, as well as human-in-the-loop validation via Action Center, using the same workflows and logic.

[It allows for easy scaling and load balancing of the process, as multiple robots can process documents in parallel from the same queue, without any conflicts or dependencies](#)

Reference: [RPA Framework for Document Understanding - UiPath Community Forum](#)

[The Business Process for Document Understanding - UiPath Studio Template Explained](#)

Question: 108

DRAG DROP

Arrange the flow steps in UiPath Test Manager before deployment in the right order.

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

Step

Tester defines test cases in UiPath Test Manager and optionally documents them with Task Capture.

Requirements are created either in UiPath Test Manager or in external tool.

Architect deploys automated test cases from Studio to Orchestrator.

Developer takes documentation and automates defined test cases in Studio.

Test manager assigns test cases to requirements,

Developer links the test case in Studio to the test case in UiPath Test Manager.

Step Sequence

1st

2nd

3rd

4th

5th

6th

Answer:

Explanation:

Step Sequence

1st

Requirements are created either in UiPath Test Manager or in external tool.

2nd

Tester defines test cases in UiPath Test Manager and optionally documents them with Task Capture.

3rd

Test manager assigns test cases to requirements.

4th

Developer takes documentation and automates defined test cases in Studio.

5th

Developer links the test case in Studio to the test case in UiPath Test Manager.

6th

Architect deploys automated test cases from Studio to Orchestrator.

To arrange the flow steps in UiPath Test Manager before deployment in the correct order, follow these sequences:

1st = Requirements are created either in UiPath Test Manager or in an external tool.

This step is crucial as it sets the foundation for what needs to be tested, aligning the testing process with business and functional requirements.

2nd = Tester defines test cases in UiPath Test Manager and optionally documents them with Task Capture.

Once requirements are established, testers can define and document test cases that correspond to those requirements, ensuring that all aspects of the requirement are covered.

3rd = Test manager assigns test cases to requirements.

This step involves mapping each test case to its corresponding requirement to ensure that all requirements are adequately tested.

4th = Developer takes documentation and automates defined test cases in Studio.

With the test cases defined and assigned, developers can then proceed to automate these test cases in UiPath Studio, creating automated tests that can be executed against the application or process

being tested.

5th = Developer links the test case in Studio to the test case in UiPath Test Manager.

After automating the test cases, developers need to link these automated tests in Studio back to the original test cases in Test Manager. This linkage ensures traceability and allows for integrated test management and execution.

6th = Architect deploys automated test cases from Studio to Orchestrator.

The final step in the process is for the architect to deploy the automated test cases from UiPath Studio to UiPath Orchestrator. This deployment makes the automated tests available for scheduling and execution as part of the overall testing strategy.

Question: 109

Which UiPath Studio main entry file and project settings are correct for implementing the following high-level solution diagram?

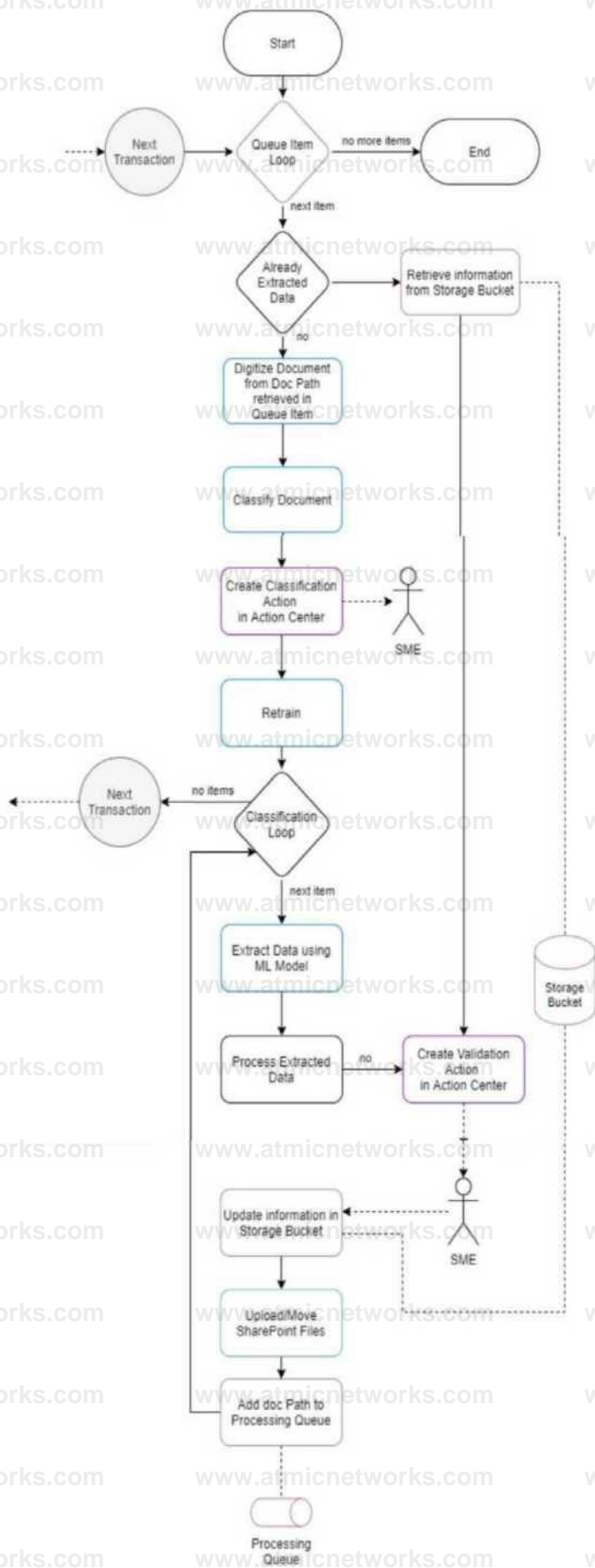


Exhibit A

Project
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> D .tmh
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> D Documentprocessing
> EI Framework
> □ UserGuide
D LICENSE
5) Main-ActionCenter.xaml
SI Main-Attended.xaml
Q projectjson

Activities Settings
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□ UI Automation Modern a
oc.?
□ UI Automation Classic
Q System
Q Computer Vision
□ Excel Modern

Name *
Exam
Description
Project tags 0
Start typing to get a list of possible matches
Automation Hub URL
Insert URL to link to on Automation Hub Idea
Package Icon 0
Optional Package Icon
Disable Pause © (• ____)No
Attended Automation 0 • ____)No
Starts in Background 0 _• ____)No
Supports Persistence 0 .• No

Exhibit B

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> EE .project
> EE settings
> EI .tmh
> Data
> □ Documentprocessing
> D Framework
> EE UserGuide
> LICENSE
d Main-ActionCenter.xaml
8 Main-Attended.xaml
Q projectjson

Activities Settings ncuviuca jct
UI'S
□ UI Automation Modern
Q OCR
□ UI Automation Classic
Q System
EI Computer Vision
Q Excel Modern

Name *
Exam
Description
Project tags 0
Start typing to get a list of possible matches
Automation Hub URL
Insert URL to link to an Automation Hub Idea
Package Icon ©
J Optional Package Icon
Disable Pause © '• ____)No
Attended Automation 0 i • ____ jNo
Starts in Background © i • ____ :No
Supports Persistence 0 (* ____ jNo

Exhibit C

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■ Project
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    Templates
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  > .settings
  > Pl .tmh
  > .Data
  > .DocumentProcessing
  > D Framework
  > D UserGuide
  D LICENSE
  3 Main-ActionCenter.xaml
  *5 Main-Attended.xaml Q
  project.json

```

```

Activities Settings
  UI Automation Modern
  OCR
  UI Automation Classic
  System
  Computer Vision
  Excel Modern
Name * Exam
Description
Project tags 0
Start typing to get a list of possible matches
Automation Hub URL
Insert URL to link to on Automation Hub Idea
Package Icon © J Optional Package icon
Disable Pause ©
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Starts in Background 0
Supports Persistence ©

```

Exhibit D

```

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> Dependencies (Windows)
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  > .project
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  > D DocumentProcessing
  > .Framework
  > .UserGuide
  .LICENSE
  S Main-ActionCenter.xaml
  3 Main-Attended.xaml
  9 project.json

```

```

Activities Settings
  UI Automation Modern
  OCR
  UI Automation Classic
  System
  Computer Vision
  Excel Modern
Name '
Exam
Description
Project tags ©
Start typing to get a list of possible matches
Automation Hub URL
Insert URL to link to an Automation Hub Idea
Package Icon ©
Optional Package Icon
Disable Pause ©
Attended Automation ©
Starts in Background 0
Supports Persistence ©

```

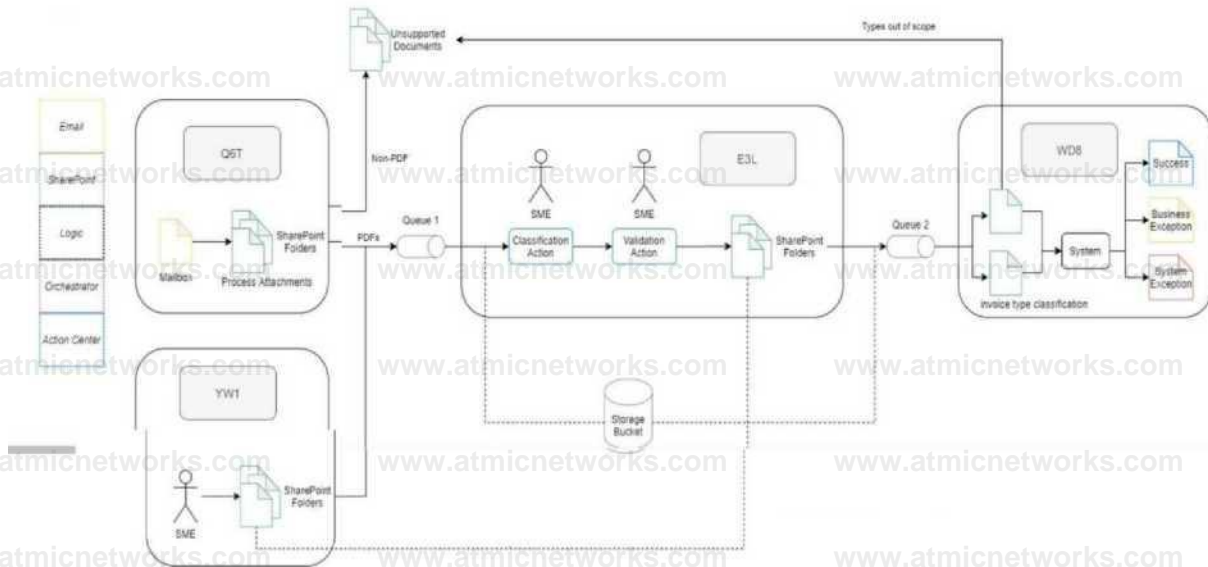
- A. Exhibit A
- B. Exhibit B
- C. Exhibit C
- D. Exhibit D

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 110

What is the use case of the following diagram?



- A. Credit Note Processing
- B. Invoice Processing
- C. Natural Language Processing
- D. Human Action Processing

Answer: B

Explanation:

The use case of the diagram is Invoice Processing. The diagram represents a typical workflow in a document processing scenario using UiPath RPA tools. It shows the process starting from document collection from emails and SharePoint folders, processing attachments, classifying documents, and handling exceptions until the final step of invoice type classification.

The workflow involves various components of UiPath such as queues in Orchestrator for managing work items, actions by Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) for validation, and use of the Storage Buckets for storing information. It also shows the handling of different document types and exceptions, which is typical in invoice processing scenarios where not all documents are standardized and may require human intervention.

Reference: UiPath Automation Solution Architect materials which include best practices for setting up workflows and queues, document processing, classification, validation, and exception handling, all of which are relevant to Invoice Processing scenarios. These are covered in the UiPath Academy's Automation Solution Architect course and in the official UiPath documentation at

<https://docs.uipath.com/>.

Question: 111

What is the advantage of having a clear separation between the logic layer and the application layer for UiPath Solution Accelerators?

- A. It improves maintainability and reusability, making it easier to work with specialized libraries for each application.
- B. It encourages the mixing of logic and application layers for seamless automation flow.
- C. It reduces the number of workflows, reusable components, and libraries, simplifying the overall code structure.
- D. It eliminates the need for modular processes, fostering a single-process approach.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The UiPath documentation on the ReFramework (Robotic Enterprise Framework) outlines best practices for developing robust, scalable, and maintainable automations. A key principle is the separation of concerns, which is implemented by distinguishing between the logic layer (business rules) and the application layer (interaction with applications). This separation enhances maintainability by allowing changes in business logic or application interfaces to be made independently, thereby also improving reusability of components. (Source: <https://docs.uipath.com/developer/docs/about-the-reframework>)

Question: 112

A Solution Architect created the following estimation for a low-complexity process:

1 Sub-Process	3 Components	Estimation (days)	Q Notes
Dispatcher	Config file configuration	0.25	
System 1			
	Login/Logout	0.25	
	Navigate to CO report	0.125	
	Extract Data	0.25	
Orchestrator			
	Configure assets/queue	0.125	
	Upload queue items	0.125	
Performer	Config file configuration	0.125	
System 1			
	Login/Logout	0.25	
	Navigate to CO report	0.125	
	Search Person by ID	0.125	
	Person Details - Extract data	0.125	
	Current Performance Details + Extract data		0.5
	Check Level Info	0.1	
System2			
	Create Confirmation file	0.1	
	ReadMNOPfile	0.1	
System?			
	Create Confirmation file	0.1	
	Read MNOPfile	0.1	
	Convert MNOPfile data into structured Data	0.5	

Compare data between files 0.5

System 1

Navigate to CO report 0.125

Search Person by ID 0.125

Update Date & Save 0.125

Navigate back to search 0.125

Dispatcher/Performer Integration, functional testing 2

Dispatcher/Performer General best practices 2

Total EstimationAll + Contingency (30%) 11.0

Based on the Best Practices a Solution Architect should follow when creating an estimation and having the Solution Design in mind, what is one significant mistake that the Solution Architect made?

- A. The Solution Architect included too many details related to the sub-processes.
- B. The Solution Architect did not split the process accurately between the Dispatcher and the Performer.
- C. The Solution Architect could have added a smaller Contingency time.
- D. The Solution Architect did not take into account the reusability of the components.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In UiPath's documentation regarding the Dispatcher and Performer model, it is emphasized that the Dispatcher is responsible for adding items to the queue, while the Performer processes these items. An accurate split between Dispatcher and Performer tasks is crucial for efficient process design. The given estimation table should clearly distinguish tasks that add items to the queue (Dispatcher) from those that process items from the queue (Performer). Mixing or inaccurately assigning these tasks can lead to inefficiencies and confusion in process execution. (Source: <https://docs.uipath.com/orchestrator/docs/about-queues-and-transactions>)

Question: 113

In machine learning, what is the process of allowing a model to adjust its parameters based on data to improve its performance?

- A. Model training.
- B. Feature engineering.
- C. Hyperparameter tuning.
- D. Model deployment.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the context of machine learning, as described in UiPath's AI Fabric documentation, model training is the process where a machine learning model learns from the data provided to it, allowing it to adjust its parameters to improve its performance in making predictions or decisions based on new data. This is a fundamental step in developing AI capabilities within UiPath solutions. (Source: <https://docs.uipath.com/ai-fabric/docs/about-ai-fabric>)

Question: 114

What is the scope of the Decision Pipeline step within the Automation Pipeline (in UiPath Automation Hub)?

- A. Check ideas and automation drafts you have saved but not shared yet.
- B. Make good decisions about which ideas go to implementation.
- C. Review automations in the Business Review and Technical Review phases.
- D. Reflect on the overall score indicating how good a candidate's idea is for automation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

UiPath Automation Hub documentation discusses the various stages of the automation lifecycle, including the Decision Pipeline step. This step is crucial for evaluating and deciding which automation ideas will proceed to the implementation phase based on their potential impact, feasibility, and alignment with business goals. This ensures that resources are allocated to the most valuable and viable automation projects. (Source: <https://docs.uipath.com/automation-hub/docs/idea-lifecycle>)

Question: 115

Why is it important to conduct a risk assessment as a part of the process automation viability evaluation?

- A. To identify, analyze, and address potential risks related to compliance, security, and data privacy.
- B. To assess the potential risks of unexpected software changes.
- C. To analyze risks associated with changing business process requirements.
- D. To evaluate performance risks associated with end-user adoption of automation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This answer aligns with UiPath's emphasis on ensuring that automation solutions adhere to compliance standards and safeguard against security vulnerabilities and data privacy concerns, as outlined in UiPath's documentation and best practices for automation development.

Question: 116

Which of the following describes the function of Clustering in ensuring high availability for UiPath

Orchestrator?

- A. Provides SSL termination, caching, and other features to enhance performance and security.
- B. Provides redundancy, fault tolerance, and high availability. If one node fails, another node can take over the tasks and workflows seamlessly, minimizing downtime.
- C. Sits in front of the Orchestrator nodes and routes incoming traffic to the least busy node.
- D. Is the process of distributing incoming requests and tasks evenly across multiple Orchestrator nodes. This ensures that no single node becomes overloaded, maximizing system performance and responsiveness.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Clustering in UiPath Orchestrator is designed to ensure high availability by providing redundancy and fault tolerance. If one Orchestrator node in the cluster fails, other nodes can continue to handle the workload, ensuring that the system remains operational with minimal disruption.

Question: 117

In UiPath Data Service, what does an "Entity" represent?

- A. A process orchestration component.
- B. A data visualization tool.
- C. A data transformation method.
- D. A table or data structure.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In UiPath Data Service, an "Entity" represents a data model that defines the structure of data stored within the service, similar to a table in a relational database. Entities are used to model and manage business data in Data Service.

Question: 118

Automating company-wide processes will often require a combination of long-running workflows, ensuring workflow context persistence, calling various services, adding humans in the loop, and asynchronous processing.

What is the role of Orchestration Processes in this context?

- A. To only perform actions in UiPath Orchestrator and to monitor the execution.
- B. To coordinate which Processes are performed by which Robots.
- C. To coordinate these processes using business rules and conditions and to monitor the execution.
- D. To coordinate the Orchestrator Packages that are used by each Robot.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Orchestration Processes in UiPath are designed to manage complex workflows that involve long-running operations, human interactions, and integration with various services. They coordinate different parts of the process according to business logic and monitor the execution to ensure that the workflow progresses smoothly.

Question: 119

How can a user create a dynamic message in UiPath Apps that contains the user's name when they enter their name in a textbox?

- A. Use the String.Format function in a VB expression for the Text property of the label control.
- B. Use a query to fetch the user's name from the Data Service entity and display it as a greeting.
- C. Add the current date and time along with the user's name using a VB expression
- D. Concatenate "Hello," with the user's name using a double ampersand (&&) symbol.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In UiPath Apps, dynamic messages can be created using expressions. The String.Format function can be used within a VB expression to dynamically insert the user's name into a message displayed on a label control, based on the input from a textbox.

Question: 120

What are the main functionalities inside a UiPath Test Manager project?

- A. Requirements, Test Cases, Test Sets, Test Results, Integrations, Project Settings.
- B. Dashboard, Test Cases, Test Sets, Test Results.
- C. Dashboard, Requirements, Test Cases, Test Sets, Test Results, Project Settings.
- D. Requirements, Test Cases, Test Sets, Test Results.

Answer: A

Explanation:

UiPath Test Manager is designed to facilitate comprehensive testing of automation projects, including managing requirements, creating and executing test cases, organizing tests into sets, reviewing test results, integrating with other tools, and configuring project settings to tailor the testing environment to specific needs.

Question: 121

What does the UiPath Automation Suite include?

- A. All Server Products, Shared Suite Capabilities for integration with enterprise systems, a common end-user portal, and a Kubernetes-based infrastructure with cluster management and monitoring tools optimized for UiPath.
- B. All Server Products, Shared Suite Capabilities for integration with external systems only, a common end-user portal, and Kubernetes infrastructure with cluster management and monitoring tools supported by third-party vendors.
- C. All Server Products, individual management for each server product, a common end-user portal, and a Kubernetes-based infrastructure for cluster management and monitoring tools supported by third-party vendors.
- D. All Cloud-based Products, Shared Suite Capabilities for integration with enterprise systems, a separate end-user portal for each product, and a Kubernetes-based infrastructure for cluster management and monitoring tools.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The UiPath Automation Suite is designed to offer a comprehensive solution that includes all server products, shared capabilities for seamless integration with enterprise systems, a unified end-user

Question: 122

What is the primary purpose of using expressions in UiPath Apps?

- A. To schedule and execute robotic processes.
- B. To define and manage user permissions.
- C. To manipulate, evaluate, and calculate data.
- D. To design and edit user interfaces.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In UiPath Apps, expressions are primarily used to manipulate, evaluate, and calculate data within the app. This allows developers and users to create dynamic content, perform data transformations, and implement logic that can make decisions based on user input or other data sources. Expressions can be used in various parts of the app, such as in controls, data bindings, and actions, to create interactive and responsive applications. By using expressions, users can enhance the functionality of their apps, making them more powerful and adaptable to different scenarios.

Reference:

UiPath Apps Guide: Expressions in UiPath Apps

UiPath Forum: Using Expressions in UiPath Apps

Question: 123

In Document Classification tasks, what is the primary role of the user?

- A. Review and approve completed documents.
- B. Extract specific information from documents.
- C. Approve or correct the Robot's classification.
- D. Create new document categories.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Document Classification tasks within UiPath, the primary role of the user is to review the classifications made by the automation (Robot) and make any necessary corrections or approvals. This step is crucial in ensuring the accuracy of the document processing workflow, especially in scenarios where the classification might not be entirely clear-cut or when the document falls into ambiguous categories. The user's input helps in training the model better, improving the automation's accuracy over time. This human-in-the-loop approach ensures that even as the automation handles the bulk of the work, the final say in nuanced or critical classifications comes from a human, maintaining quality and reliability.

Reference:

UiPath Document Understanding Guide: Document Classification

UiPath Academy: Document Understanding Course

Question: 124

How does a user choose the UiPath Automation Cloud licensing plan?

- A. Choose the plan with the most licenses, regardless of your automation needs and budget.
- B. Evaluate your automation needs, budget, and intended use; then select the appropriate plan.
- C. Select the plan that has additional licenses and premium services exclusively at the platform level.
- D. Choose the plan with the longest trial period, without considering the intended use or acceptable use policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Choosing a UiPath Automation Cloud licensing plan should be a strategic decision based on an organization's specific automation needs, budget constraints, and intended use cases. It's essential to assess the scale of automation, the complexity of processes to be automated, and the number of users or robots that will be required. This evaluation helps in selecting a licensing plan that not only fits the current requirements but also offers scalability for future expansion. Rushing into a plan with the most licenses or the longest trial period without considering these factors can lead to underutilization or unexpected costs. A well-chosen plan ensures that the organization can maximize the benefits of automation while staying within budget.

Reference:

UiPath Automation Cloud: Licensing Plans

UiPath Cloud Platform Guide: Choosing the Right Plan

Question: 125

What is the correct description of how Machine Learning works?

- A. Machine learning works as any other computer program - by following a predefined sequence of instructions.
- B. Machine Learning works by gaining experience from looking at multiple examples, and then using that experience to solve the problem by making predictions.
- C. Machine learning works by mapping the input to the output based on a collection of algorithms stored in a relational database.
- D. Machine Learning works by searching for the correct answer in a huge database of possible answers.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Machine Learning (ML) is a subset of artificial intelligence that enables systems to learn from data, identify patterns, and make decisions with minimal human intervention. Unlike traditional programming, where a developer writes the instructions to solve a problem, ML algorithms learn from the data. They improve their performance as the amount of data increases. This learning process involves training an ML model on a dataset, allowing it to learn from the examples provided. Once the model is trained, it can make predictions or decisions based on new, unseen data. This approach is powerful in handling complex tasks where defining explicit rules is challenging.

Reference:

UiPath AI Center Guide: Introduction to Machine Learning

Question: 126

Consider a process that is scheduled to run 3 times a day (9AM, 1PM, 6PM). For each run, the process needs to consume data from a different queue.

What is the best way to implement this functionality?

- A. Use the queue name as an argument for the process and set its value when creating the triggers.
- B. Create an asset which stores the queue name and update the asset value after each run.
- C. Publish the process 3 times in Orchestrator, specifying the corresponding queue in code.
- D. Add the queue name in a configuration file and store it in a shared location.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In UiPath Orchestrator, using the queue name as an argument for the process is the most efficient way to handle varying data sources for different schedule times. When scheduling the process, you can specify different queue names as input arguments for each trigger (9AM, 1PM, 6PM). This approach allows for a single, flexible process that adapts to different data sources at different times without the need for multiple deployments or manual updates to assets or configuration files.

Reference:

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: Managing Triggers

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: About Arguments

Question: 127

What is the primary purpose of the "EditGrid" in UiPath Apps?

- A. To facilitate better data management and provide users with the ability to edit and update data directly within the app.
- B. To enable users to build interactive dashboards and advanced data visualizations using a drag-and-drop interface without coding.
- C. To optimize communication protocols between various UiPath components.
- D. To automate data extraction, transformation, and storage processes without relying on external RPA components or integrations.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The "EditGrid" component in UiPath Apps is designed to enhance data interaction within an app. It allows users to view, edit, and manage data in a tabular format directly within the app interface. This functionality is crucial for apps that require data manipulation, as it enables end-users to make realtime updates and changes to the data without the need for external tools or interventions. The EditGrid fosters a more dynamic and interactive user experience, making it easier to handle data-intensive tasks within UiPath Apps.

Reference:

UiPath Apps Guide: EditGrid Component

UiPath Forum: How to Use EditGrid in UiPath Apps

Question: 128

How can a user set up a Calendar for Non-Working Days in UiPath Orchestrator?

- A. Create a new calendar, and manually select Non-Working Days or upload a .csv file containing Non-Working Days.
- B. Create a new calendar, and manually select Non-Working Days.
- C. Create a new calendar, and manually select Non-Working Days or upload a .txt file containing NonWorking Days.
- D. Orchestrator does not have the capability to create Calendars.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In UiPath Orchestrator, calendars are used to define working and non-working days for robots. To accommodate non-working days, such as weekends or holidays, a user can create a new calendar and manually mark these days. Additionally, for ease and efficiency, a .csv file containing all nonworking days can be prepared and uploaded to Orchestrator. This feature is particularly useful for planning and scheduling unattended robots, ensuring that they operate according to the organization's working calendar.

Reference:

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: Managing Calendars

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: About Calendars

Question: 129

What is the benefit of High Availability?

- A. High availability provides redundancy and stability for a multi-node Orchestrator deployment through a retrieval mechanism.
- B. High availability provides redundancy and stability for a multi-node Orchestrator deployment through failure resistance.
- C. High availability provides redundancy and stability for a single-node Orchestrator deployment through failure resistance.
- D. High availability provides redundancy and stability for a single-node Orchestrator deployment through exception handling.

Answer: B

Explanation:

High Availability (HA) in the context of UiPath Orchestrator is a setup designed to ensure that the system remains available and operational, even in the event of hardware failures, software crashes, or other unexpected issues. HA is achieved by implementing a multi-node Orchestrator deployment, where multiple instances of Orchestrator are run in parallel. This setup provides redundancy, meaning if one node fails, the others can take over, ensuring continuous operation. The key benefit of HA is its ability to resist failures and maintain stability, which is crucial for critical enterprise operations relying on RPA.

Reference:

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: High Availability

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: Setting Up High Availability

Question: 130

What role must approve the Pull Requests into the Main Branch?

- A. RPA Developer Lead
- B. Client Technical Lead
- C. Solution Architect
- D. CoE Lead

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the context of UiPath and RPA development, the Solution Architect plays a critical role in ensuring that the automation projects adhere to best practices, architectural standards, and organizational policies. One of the responsibilities of the Solution Architect is to review and approve Pull Requests into the Main Branch of the project repository. This step is crucial for maintaining code quality, ensuring that changes are aligned with the overall solution design, and preventing potential issues in production environments. The approval process by the Solution Architect helps in safeguarding the integrity and reliability of automation solutions.

Reference:

UiPath Best Practices: Role of a Solution Architect
UiPath Studio Guide: Version Control Systems

Question: 131

What is a critical security and compliance check performed by the Solution Architect during code reviews?

- A. Check client geographic datastore requirements.
- B. Check for Personally Identifiable Information written as clear text in logs.
- C. Check for workflows invoked with Isolated option.
- D. Check the applications used by the automation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Ensuring the security and compliance of automation solutions is paramount, especially when dealing with sensitive data. A critical security and compliance check performed by Solution Architects during code reviews is verifying that Personally Identifiable Information (PII) is not written as clear text in logs. Writing PII to logs can lead to security breaches and non-compliance with data protection regulations such as GDPR. Solution Architects must ensure that the code is designed to either mask or exclude PII from logs, thereby protecting sensitive information and adhering to compliance standards.

Reference:

UiPath Security Guide: Logging Best Practices
UiPath Security and Compliance: Data Protection and Privacy

Question: 132

What aspect must be taken into account when estimating the development time for a process?

- A. It is important to have a time contingency based on the complexity of the project.
- B. The development estimation should include time for onboarding.
- C. Estimation for the analysis of the input and output data is necessary.
- D. Time for User Acceptance Testing should be included in the estimation.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When estimating the development time for a process, it's crucial to include time for User Acceptance Testing (UAT). UAT is a critical phase where end-users or clients validate the developed solution against their requirements. This phase ensures that the automation meets the business needs and works as expected in the real-world environment. Including UAT in the estimation allows for addressing any feedback, making necessary adjustments, and ensuring the solution's quality before deployment. Neglecting this phase in the estimation can lead to project delays and increased costs due to unforeseen changes and corrections.

Reference:

UiPath Best Practices: Testing Best Practices

UiPath Studio Guide: About Testing

Question: 133

Which package needs to be installed in order for the Taxonomy Manager wizard to appear in the top ribbon of the UiPath Studio?

- A. UiPath.MLServices.Activities package
- B. UiPath.Documentunderstanding.ML.Activities package
- C. UiPath.OCR.Activities package
- D. UiPath.IntelligentOCR.Activities package

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Taxonomy Manager wizard in UiPath Studio appears when the UiPath.IntelligentOCR.Activities package is installed. This package is part of UiPath's Document Understanding framework, which allows developers to define, manage, and categorize document fields and types. The Taxonomy Manager is a crucial tool in this process, enabling the creation and editing of taxonomy for document classification and data extraction tasks. Installing this package enables the Taxonomy Manager feature in the Studio ribbon, facilitating the development of document processing workflows. Reference:

UiPath Document Understanding Guide: Taxonomy Manager

UiPath Marketplace: IntelligentOCR Activities

Question: 134

How can a user trigger a robot in UiPath Action Center to start an automated process?

- A. By creating custom task templates.
- B. By modifying the robot's code.
- C. By using a specific action or button.
- D. By installing additional software on their machine.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In UiPath Action Center, users can trigger a robot to start an automated process by using a specific action or button designed for this purpose. Action Center is designed to bridge the gap between human tasks and robotic automation, allowing users to manually initiate processes, review, and complete tasks that require human intervention. By integrating actions or buttons within the Action Center, users can seamlessly trigger automated workflows, making it a user-friendly and efficient way to initiate processes without needing to modify the robot's code or install additional software. **Reference:**

UiPath Action Center Guide: Triggering Processes

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: Starting a Job

Question: 135

What type of licensing should an architect check to make sure he can run the analysis within UiPath Unassisted Task Mining?

- A. He should check if the customer has Data units allocated.
- B. He should check if the customer has Mining units allocated.
- C. He should check if the customer has Robot units allocated.
- D. He should check if the customer has AI units allocated.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In UiPath Unassisted Task Mining, the correct type of licensing to check for running analysis is whether the customer has Mining units allocated. Task Mining uses AI algorithms to analyze user interactions and identify automation opportunities. Mining units are a specific type of licensing metric used to quantify and allocate the resources required for the Task Mining analysis. These units are consumed based on the volume of data analyzed and the computational resources utilized during the process. Ensuring the availability of Mining units is essential for the successful execution of Task Mining projects.

Reference:

UiPath Task Mining Guide: Introduction to Task Mining

UiPath Licensing Guide: Understanding Licensing

Question: 136

What is the main purpose of Workflow Analyzer in UiPath Studio?

- A. Downloading external packages and resolving dependencies for a project.
- B. Creating a visual flowchart that represents the logic of the workflow for easy understanding.
- C. Evaluating best-practices usage in the process, identifying design errors and areas for improvement.
- D. Debugging and executing the workflow step-by-step to track any errors.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The main purpose of Workflow Analyzer in UiPath Studio is to evaluate the usage of best practices within the development process, identify design errors, and pinpoint areas for improvement. Workflow Analyzer is a static

code analysis tool that scans automation projects for potential issues, inefficiencies, and deviations from best practices. It provides developers with actionable feedback and recommendations, helping to improve the quality, maintainability, and performance of the workflows. This tool is instrumental in ensuring that automations are built to the highest standards, aligning with organizational guidelines and industry best practices.

Reference:

UiPath Studio Guide: Workflow Analyzer

UiPath Best Practices: Workflow Design

Question: 137

What are two key best practices for UiPath license estimation?

- A. Assess the number and complexity of processes and identify required robot types (such as Attended or Unattended).
- B. Calculate the ROI of automating a certain process and assess the volume of emails processed by the automations.
- C. Analyze business metrics and identify the number of applications automated by the processes.
- D. Assess concurrent robot usage during peak workload and optimize the chain of approvals in the decision-making.

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

For UiPath license estimation, two key best practices include assessing the number and complexity of processes to determine the required types of robots (e.g., Attended, Unattended, Studio, StudioX) and evaluating concurrent robot usage during peak workloads. Understanding the complexity of the processes helps in choosing the right type of robots that align with the tasks' needs, ensuring efficient automation. Concurrent usage assessment is crucial for optimizing resource allocation, especially during peak periods, to maintain high efficiency and productivity without overprovisioning resources. This strategic approach to licensing can significantly enhance the scalability and costeffectiveness of RPA initiatives.

Reference:

UiPath Licensing Guide: Robot Types and Licensing

UiPath Best Practices: License Management

Question: 138

Which are the deployment options available for UiPath Orchestrator Standalone?

- A. Single-node deployment
High Availability deployment
High Availability with Disaster Recovery - Active/Passive
High Availability with Disaster Recovery - Two Active Data Centers
- B. Single-node deployment
Multi-node deployment
High Availability deployment
High Availability with Disaster Recovery - Active/Passive
High Availability with Disaster Recovery - Two Active Data Centers

High Availability with Disaster Recovery - Multiple Active Data Centers

C. Single-node deployment

Multi-node deployment

High Availability deployment

High Availability with Disaster Recovery - Active/Passive

High Availability with Disaster Recovery - Two Active Data Centers

D. Single-node deployment

Multi-node deployment

High Availability deployment

High Availability with Disaster Recovery - Active/Passive

High Availability with Disaster Recovery - Two Passive Data Centers

Answer: C

Explanation:

UiPath Orchestrator offers several deployment options to cater to different organizational needs for scalability, reliability, and disaster recovery. These options include single-node deployments for smaller or less critical environments, multi-node deployments for increased throughput and redundancy, and High Availability (HA) deployments that ensure the Orchestrator remains operational even in the event of failures. For organizations requiring robust disaster recovery solutions, UiPath provides options for High Availability with Disaster Recovery in both Active/Passive configurations, where one data center is on standby, and Two Active Data Centers, where both data centers are operational, providing seamless failover capabilities.

Reference:

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: About Deployment Options

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: High Availability and Disaster Recovery

Question: 139

What role provides developers with the details for code repository requirements?

A. Solution Architect

B. Project Manager

C. Program Manager

D. Client IT Owner

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Solution Architect is responsible for providing developers with the details for code repository requirements in a UiPath project. This role involves defining the architectural framework and ensuring that the project's technical solutions are aligned with the organization's strategic objectives. By specifying code repository requirements, the Solution Architect sets the standards for version control, collaboration, and code quality, facilitating efficient and organized development practices among the development team.

Reference:

UiPath Best Practices: Role of a Solution Architect

UiPath Studio Guide: Version Control Systems

Question: 140

Consider the two Workflows with their descriptions below:

Workflow 1: Select employees onboarded in the last month from a database.

Workflow 2: Navigate to a webpage based on a certain rule.

Which Abstraction Layer do the Workflows belong to?

A. Workflow1: Application Data layer.

Workflow2: Application Screen layer.

B. Workflow1: Service layer.

Workflow2: Business Process layer.

C. Workflow1: Data layer.

Workflow2: Application Process layer.

Workflow1: Application Process layer.

D. Workflow2: Business Screen layer.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In UiPath's layered approach to automation, different types of workflows are categorized based on their functionality and level of abstraction. Workflow 1, which selects employees onboarded in the last month from a database, operates at the Application Data layer. This layer focuses on direct interactions with data sources, databases, and data manipulation without user interface involvement. Workflow 2, navigating to a webpage based on a certain rule, operates at the Application Screen layer. This layer involves automations that interact with the user interface of applications, such as navigating through screens, clicking buttons, and entering data into forms. Reference:

UiPath Best Practices: Layered Approach to Automation

UiPath Studio Guide: Project Organization

Question: 141

What can be stated as factual when it comes to deploying and executing in Service Mode?

A. Has the rights of the user that runs it.

B. The Service Mode Robot is best suited to attended automation scenarios.

C. Requires a user to be logged in with an active session to execute jobs from Orchestrator.

D. Can execute jobs from Orchestrator even if a user is not logged in by starting a session.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When UiPath Robots are deployed in Service Mode, they operate as a Windows service. This configuration allows the Robot to execute jobs assigned via Orchestrator independently of any user session on the machine. The Robot in Service Mode does not require a user to be logged in to the machine to start and execute processes, enabling unattended automation scenarios. This capability is particularly useful for automations that need to run at scheduled times or be triggered by specific events without human intervention.

Reference:

UiPath Robot Guide: Robot Service Modes

Question: 142

What is UiPath AI Center and how does it function within the automation ecosystem?

- A. It is a virtual environment for evaluating RPA Robot performance and to determine the best AI algorithms.
- B. It is an application to deploy, manage, and monitor AI models, enabling integration with RPA implementations.
- C. It is a virtual AI assistant that helps end-users walk through basic RPA techniques.
- D. It is an educational platform providing courses on AI, machine learning, and robotics.

Answer: B

Explanation:

UiPath AI Center is a platform within the UiPath Automation Suite that enables the deployment, management, and monitoring of artificial intelligence (AI) models in conjunction with RPA workflows. AI Center allows users to bring AI capabilities into their automation processes, facilitating the use of machine learning models to enhance decision-making, data processing, and task execution within automations. This integration of AI with RPA opens up new possibilities for automating complex processes that require cognitive capabilities, such as natural language understanding, prediction, and classification tasks.

Reference:

UiPath AI Center Guide: About AI Center

UiPath AI Center Guide: Deploying and Managing Models

Question: 143

What is the status of a task when it has been assigned to a user in UiPath Action Center?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

When a task is assigned to a user in UiPath Action Center, its status changes to "In Progress." This status indicates that the task has been acknowledged by the user and is currently being worked on. Action Center is designed to facilitate human-in-the-loop scenarios, where human intervention is required to complete tasks that cannot be fully automated. The "In Progress" status helps track the progress of these tasks, ensuring that they are moving towards completion.

Reference:

UiPath Action Center Guide: Managing Actions

UiPath Action Center Guide: Task Statuses

Question: 144

What is the difference between OCR and UiPath Document Understanding?

- A. OCR is a technology that recognizes text within a digital image, while Document Understanding is the ability to extract and interpret information and meaning from a wide range of document types.
- B. OCR is a technology that recognizes text and graphics within a digital image, while Document Understanding is the ability to extract and interpret information and meaning from a wide range of document types.
- C. OCR is a technology that recognizes text and images within a digital image, while Document Understanding is the ability to extract and interpret information and meaning from a wide range of document types.
- D. OCR is a technology that recognizes text within a digital image. Document Understanding is another name for the same technology.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Optical Character Recognition (OCR) is a foundational technology that converts different types of documents, such as scanned paper documents or PDFs, into editable and searchable data by recognizing text within digital images. UiPath Document Understanding builds upon OCR technology but goes further by not only recognizing text but also understanding the structure, context, and semantics of documents. This enables the extraction of specific information, classification of documents, and interpretation of the document's meaning, facilitating the automation of complex document processing workflows that involve various document types and require contextual understanding.

Reference:

UiPath Document Understanding Guide: Introduction to Document Understanding
UiPath OCR Activities Guide: OCR Activities

Question: 145

Which of the options below represent tasks that are well-suited for automation?

- A. Exceptions and rare tasks that require critical thinking.
- B. High-volume repetitive tasks that are predictable and do not require creativity or critical thinking.
- C. Tasks that rely heavily on emotional intelligence and human interaction.
- D. High-volume tasks that require some creativity and critical thinking.

Answer: B

Explanation:

High-volume, repetitive tasks that are predictable and do not require creativity or critical thinking are well-suited for automation with RPA. These tasks often involve routine data entry, data extraction, and rule-based decision-making, which can be efficiently handled by robots. Automating such tasks can significantly improve efficiency, accuracy, and speed, while freeing up human workers to focus on

more complex and value-added activities that require human judgment, creativity, and emotional intelligence.

Reference:

UiPath RPA Guide: Identifying Processes for Automation

UiPath Best Practices: Process Selection

Question: 146

Which of the following are Services available within UiPath Automation Cloud?

- A. Task Mining, Task Capture, Process Mining.
- B. Orchestrator, DefaultTenant, AI Center.
- C. Data Service, Test Manager, Orchestrator.
- D. Insights, Automation Hub, Queues.

Answer: C

Explanation:

UiPath Automation Cloud offers a range of services designed to support and enhance the automation lifecycle, including Data Service, Test Manager, and Orchestrator. Data Service provides a no-code data modeling and storage solution that enables easy data management and integration within automations. Test Manager supports the planning, execution, and management of automated testing, ensuring the quality and reliability of RPA solutions. Orchestrator is the central component for deploying, managing, and monitoring RPA bots and processes, providing the infrastructure for enterprise-grade automation management.

Reference:

UiPath Automation Cloud Guide: Services Overview

UiPath Data Service Guide: Introduction to Data Service

UiPath Test Manager Guide: Introduction to Test Manager

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: About Orchestrator

Question: 147

What is a UiPath best practice for code repository management?

- A. Avoid using version control systems and instead have developers email project files back and forth for collaborative development and reviewing purposes.
- B. Store all project files, including unrelated files and backups, in a single flat folder structure within the repository, to keep everything in one place for easier access.
- C. Regularly change the access rights and permissions for repository collaborators without informing the team, in order to maintain high security and ensure team members constantly prove their repository access requirements.
- D. Organize and structure the repository with a consistent naming convention and clear folder hierarchy, making it easy to find, reuse, and maintain automation components.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Adopting a structured approach to organizing a code repository is a best practice in software development, including RPA. This involves using a consistent naming convention for files and folders, and organizing the repository in a way that makes the structure logical and intuitive. A clear folder hierarchy helps team members to quickly locate and understand the components of a project. This organization enhances collaboration, as it makes it easier to review changes, manage versions, and maintain the project over time. Proper repository management is crucial for efficient project development and maintenance, ensuring that all team members can effectively contribute and access the resources they need.

Reference:

UiPath Best Practices: Source Control Best Practices

Question: 148

A user is conducting a code review for a project that needs to be executed daily and carries out the following tasks:

- Establish a connection with a department mailbox and filter all unread emails that have "Invoice" in their subject line.
- For every filtered email: - Download all the attachments contained within.
- Mark the email as "Read".

The following image displays the Process.xaml workflow for the Performer process, which was developed using the REFramework:

[J] Process • ft

©

| ► Email Processing\FindEmailsToProcess.xaml * In... ft Filter unread emails with subject containing

'Invoice'

Workflow file name

'Email_Processing\FmdEmailsToProcess.xaml* -

Import Arguments 2 Open Workflow

▼

O For Each Found Email • ft

ForEach

In

currentEmailEmailsToProcess

{«} Body • ft

©

- Email.Processing\DownloadAttachmentsFromEmail... • ft Download all attachments from email to appropriate folder

Workflow file name ■ Email_Processing\DownloadAnachmentsFromEmail-> «.

Import Arguments 2 Open Workflow

- Email Processing\MarkEmailAsRead xaml l... ft Processing is complete so mark the email as 'Read'

Workflow file name «Email_Processing\MarkEmailAsReadJ(aml* -

Import Arguments 2 Open Workflow © ©

What is wrong with this design?

- The entire, all-encompassing "Process" parent sequence must be contained inside a Try-Catch activity to ensure optimal functioning and correct error handling
- The code does not contain a "Set Transaction Status" activity to mark the transaction as Completed. Unless an error occurs, the queue items will get stuck in the "In Progress" state.
- The "FindEmailsToProcess.xaml" workflow should be part of the Dispatcher layer and each email should represent a Transaction in the Performer process.
- It is mandatory that all the workflows within the scope of the project adhere strictly to the widely accepted lowerCamelCase naming convention in order to maintain consistency.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the context of the REFramework (Robotic Enterprise Framework), the optimal design segregates the

responsibilities between Dispatcher and Performer processes. The Dispatcher is responsible for collecting transaction data and adding it to the queue, while the Performer processes each transaction item from the queue. In this scenario, "FindEmailsToProcess.xaml" should logically be part of a Dispatcher process that identifies and queues each relevant email as a transaction item. Subsequently, the Performer would process these items. This separation enhances modularity, scalability, and error handling by clearly delineating the responsibilities between collecting transaction data and processing it.

Reference:

UiPath REFramework Guide: REFramework Documentation

UiPath Academy: REFramework Training

Question: 149

Given the High-Level Diagram, what is the best improvement that the Solution Architect should make at the process level?

- A. Split the process in two sub-processes - Performer and Reporter as follows: Dispatcher: Step 1 to Step 6
Performer: Step 7
- B. Split the process in three sub-processes - Dispatcher, Performer and Reporter as follows: Dispatcher: Step 1
Performer: Step 2 to Step 4
Reporter: Step 5 to Step 7
- C. There is no need of an improvement at the process level.
- D. Split the process in two sub-processes - Dispatcher and Performer as follows: Dispatcher: Step 1
Performer: Step 2 to Step 7

Answer: B

Explanation:

Splitting the process into three distinct sub-processes - Dispatcher, Performer, and Reporter - aligns with best practices for RPA design, promoting modularity and scalability. The Dispatcher's role would be to initialize the process, such as identifying and queuing work items. The Performer would then take over to handle the core automation tasks (steps 2 to 4), focusing on processing the queued items. Finally, the Reporter would compile and present the results or outcomes of the automation (steps 5 to 7). This structure not only clarifies the process flow but also facilitates easier maintenance and updates, as each sub-process can be modified independently without affecting the others. **Reference:**

UiPath REFramework Guide: Dispatcher-Performer Model

UiPath Best Practices: Framework for Process Design

Question: 150

Which of the following is an important principle to follow when designing an RPA solution?

- A. Design the solution to be maintainable, modular, and scalable, with efficient exception handling and error reporting.
- B. Focus on creating a complex solution with tightly coupled code to ensure the best results.
- C. Discourage the use of established frameworks and create custom ones for each project.
- D. Store environment settings within the code, making it easy to adapt the automation to testing and production environments.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When designing an RPA solution, it's important to focus on maintainability, modularity, scalability, efficient exception handling, and comprehensive error reporting. These principles ensure that the automation solution can be easily updated, extended, and maintained over time. Modularity allows for parts of the solution to be reused across different projects, while scalability ensures that the solution can handle increased workloads as necessary. Efficient exception handling and error reporting are crucial for identifying and resolving issues quickly, ensuring the reliability and stability of the automation.

Reference:

UiPath Best Practices: Automation Best Practices

UiPath Studio Guide: Project Organization

Question: 151

What are the primary responsibilities of an RPA Solution Architect?

- A. Managing customer relationships and sales of RPA software.
- B. Designing and planning RPA solutions to automate processes and improve efficiency.
- C. Creating and editing written content for RPA software user manuals.
- D. Providing technical support for hardware and RPA infrastructure.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The primary responsibilities of an RPA Solution Architect include designing and planning RPA solutions that automate business processes to improve efficiency and productivity. This role involves understanding the business requirements, identifying automation opportunities, designing the solution architecture, and ensuring that the planned solution aligns with both technical and business goals. Solution Architects play a crucial role in bridging the gap between business needs and technical solutions, ensuring that the RPA deployments are successful and deliver the intended value to the organization.

Reference:

UiPath Role Guides: Solution Architect