ATMIC NETWORKS
YOUR GUIDE TO GLOBAL CERTIFIATION

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Question: 1

What functionality does the Step Out action offer when a developer is reviewing a process during debugging?

A. Re-executes the activity which threw an exception.
B. Executes activities in the current container and then pauses the execution.
C. Executes only one activity at a time and then pauses the execution.
D. Steps out and stops current execution.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The "Step Out" option in UiPath Studio's Debugging toolbar, as shown in the image, is used when debugging a process and you have stepped inside a function, invoked workflow, or nested container. If you want to exit from the current container (e.g., a workflow or sequence) and return to the caller or parent scope, you use Step Out.

It executes all remaining activities within the current container, and once complete, pauses the execution back at the point where that container was invoked.

It does not stop execution, nor does it re-execute exceptions or pause after every activity (like Step Into or Step Over).

Visual Confirmation from the Image:

The "Step Out" button is highlighted in red, indicating it's active and available during debugging.

It is grouped alongside "Step Into" and "Step Over," all part of debug control options.

Use Case:

Suppose you're debugging a workflow and step into an invoked file or a "Then" branch. If everything looks fine, you can use Step Out to quickly exit and return control to the parent workflow without stepping through every line.

UiPath Documentation Reference:

Debugging in Studio – UiPath Docs

Question: 2

To determine the number of characters scraped from a website in an "ExtractedText" String variable, excluding leading and trailing white-space characters, what should a developer use?

A. ExtractedText.Trim.Chars
B. ExtractedText.Length
C. ExtractedText.Trim.Length
D. ExtractedText.Chars

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To get the character count excluding leading and trailing spaces, .Trim() is used to remove whitespace and .Length provides the character count. So the correct expression is ExtractedText.Trim.Length.

Trim: Removes all leading and trailing white-space characters.

Length: Returns the number of characters in the string.

UiPath Documentation Reference: String Manipulations in VB.NET – Microsoft Docs

Also validated in UiPath Academy: Developer Foundation Course – String Manipulation Module

Question: 3

When training labels and general fields in UiPath Communications Mining, what is the recommended approach to training efficiency?

A. Focus on labels, and general fields will be trained automatically.
B. Train both labels and general fields at the same time.
C. Train only general fields for faster results.
D. Train general fields first, then labels.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

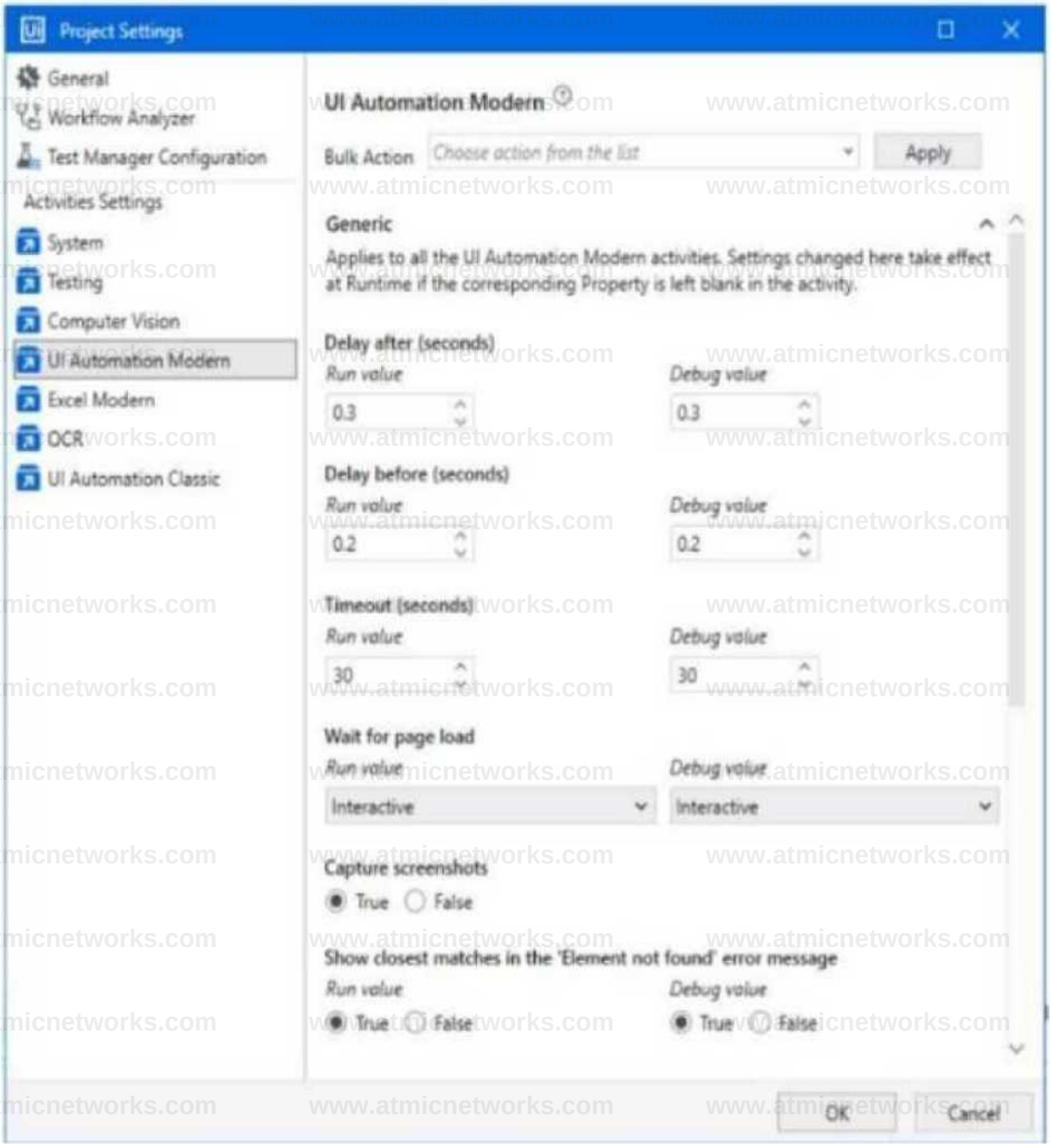
The recommended practice in Communications Mining is to train both labels and general fields simultaneously. This ensures the system learns the relationships and intent expressions effectively.

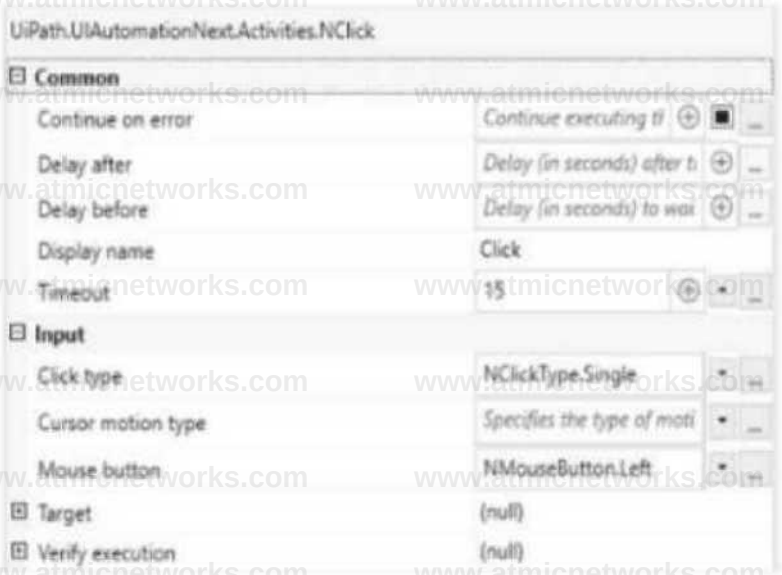
This approach helps improve the overall model accuracy by leveraging training signals from both classification and field extraction.

UiPath Documentation Reference: UiPath Communications Mining Documentation – Labeling Strategy

Question: 4

A developer configured the UI Automation Project Settings and the Properties of a Click activity as shown in the following exhibits:





If the target element is not found during execution in Run mode, how long will it take until an error is thrown (based on default project settings)?

A. 0.15
B. 0.2
C. 15
D. 30

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In UiPath, when executing an activity such as Click, the timeout behavior is determined as follows:
If the Timeout property in the activity is set, that value is used.
If the Timeout is left blank, the system uses the default from Project Settings under UI Automation Modern → Timeout.
In this case (based on the second image):
The Click activity explicitly has Timeout set to 15 seconds.
Therefore, this activity will override the project-level default timeout (which is 30 seconds as seen in the first image).
Rule Applied:
Activity Timeout > Project Settings Timeout (if defined)
Hence, if the target element is not found, UiPath will wait for 15 seconds, as specified in the activity's Timeout field, before throwing an error.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
TimeoutMS Property – UiPath Docs

Question: 5

What is OCR (Optical Character Recognition)?
A. OCR is a document classification method.

B. OCR is a method that reads text from images, recognizing each character and its position.
C. OCR is a platform that enables you to do text-to-speech and speech-to-text.
D. OCR is a tool used to interpret information extracted from documents.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Optical Character Recognition (OCR) is a method used to convert different types of documents (PDFs, scanned paper documents, images) into editable and searchable data by recognizing characters and their positions.
OCR is vital in Document Understanding to digitize unstructured data from images and scanned docs. UiPath Documentation Reference:
OCR Engines in Document Understanding

Question: 6

Which of the following is a type of communication that is typically interpreted by UiPath Communications Mining?

A. Scanned letters
B. Shared email inboxes
C. Call data in real-time
D. Real-time chat data

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
UiPath Communications Mining is designed to process and analyze unstructured communications like those from shared email inboxes, support tickets, and text-based messages.
It uses NLP models to classify, extract, and label insights from communication data, typically from email systems.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
Communications Mining Overview

Question: 7

What are the main components of a digital business process?

A. Inputs, Process flows, Assignees, Outputs
B. Inputs, Process flows, Outputs
C. Inputs, Source applications, Assignees
D. Inputs, Process flows, Source applications, Outputs

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In the context of automation and digital workflows, a digital business process consists of:
Inputs: The raw data required
Process flows: The sequence of tasks or actions

Outputs: The final results generated

Assignees and source applications are supporting components, but not universally required in every digital process.

UiPath Academy Reference:

Automation Hub Training → Defining Business Processes

UiPath Process Mining – Fundamentals

Question: 8

Can a custom-built extractor be used in the Data Extraction Scope activity?

A. Yes, by referencing UiPath.Documentprocessing.Contracts in the custom-built implementation.

B. No, only out-of-the-box extractors can be used.

C. Yes, by creating a new extractor that implements Form Extractor or Regex Based Extractor in the custom-built implementation.

D. Yes, by using Coded Workflows.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

UiPath allows developers to build custom extractors that can be used within the Data Extraction Scope activity by implementing a specific interface. This is done by referencing the UiPath.DocumentProcessing.Contracts assembly in the custom extractor.

This enables plugging custom ML models or logic into the Document Understanding workflow.

Custom extractors must implement interfaces like IExtractor or IFormExtractor.

UiPath Documentation Reference:

Create a Custom Extractor – UiPath Docs

Question: 9

What is the main difference between an array and a list in UiPath?

A. An array is a fixed-size collection of elements of the same type while a list is a dynamic-sized collection of elements of different types.

B. An array is a fixed-size collection of elements of different types while a list is a dynamic-sized collection of elements of the same type.

C. An array is a dynamic-sized collection of elements of the same type while a list is a fixed-size collection of elements of the same type.

D. An array is a fixed-size collection of elements of the same type while a list is a dynamic-sized collection of elements of the same type.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Arrays in UiPath (VB.NET) are fixed-size and must be initialized with a defined number of elements of the same type.

Lists (List<T>) are dynamic and allow you to add/remove elements at runtime, but still enforce type safety (same type elements).

UiPath Documentation Reference:

Collections in UiPath Academy → RPA Developer Foundation → Data Manipulation

Question: 10

What is a recommended approach for increasing response accuracy when asking the Generative Extractor a question?

A. Specify an output format to standardize the response.
B. Combine arithmetic operations with the question to create a better context.
C. Combine complex if-then-else type logic questions to create a better context.
D. Request confidence levels for predictions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

When using the Generative Extractor in Document Understanding, the best way to increase accuracy and reliability is by specifying a clear output format. This helps the model understand what kind of response is expected and improves parsing consistency.

Example: "What is the invoice number? Please return in the format: InvoiceNumber: <value>" UiPath Documentation Reference:

Using Generative Extractor – Document Understanding

Question: 11

Which activity is used to validate and correct automatic classification outputs?

A. Present Validation Station activity
B. Digitize Document activity
C. Classify Document activity
D. Present Classification Station activity

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The Present Classification Station activity is specifically used to review and correct the classification results performed by the "Classify Document" activity.

It allows a human to validate which document type has been assigned before data extraction begins. UiPath Documentation Reference:

Classification Station – Document Understanding

Question: 12

What type of variable is used to store information about a duration in UiPath?

A. String
B. System.DateTime
C. Integer
D. System.TimeSpan

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The System.TimeSpan variable is designed to represent a duration or interval of time, such as "2 hours, 30 minutes". It is different from DateTime, which represents a specific point in time.

You can perform operations like addition/subtraction with TimeSpan in workflows.

UiPath Documentation Reference:
Variables and Data Types – UiPath Docs

Question: 13

Given the following variable assignments:

t to Value to Mve

doublet © * 11 5-®

i) ovwgn

Save to

I) MX

to save

M' *? ©

outputX = If(CInt(doubleX + CDbl(intX) + CDbl(stringX)) > 38.30, 1, 0) What will be the output of the conditional?

A. 0
B. 1
C. Compilation Error
D. Error During Runtime

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
To evaluate this:
Let's assume:
doubleX = 10.5
intX = 10
stringX = "18"
Then:
CDbl(intX) → 10.0
CDbl(stringX) → 18.0
Sum = 10.5 + 10 + 18 = 38.5
CInt(38.5) > 38.30 → 38 > 38.30 → True
Result of If → 1
CDbl converts string/numeric values to Double
CInt converts Double to Integer (rounding behavior is floor if .5 and below) UiPath Reference:
Data Type Conversion - Microsoft VB.NET

Question: 14

What is the primary objective of the UiPath Document Understanding (DU) process template?

A. To provide a platform for file storage and organization.
B. To facilitate manual data entry tasks.
C. To streamline the process of file digitization and data extraction from various document types.
D. To automate the validation of extracted data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The main purpose of Document Understanding is to help developers extract structured information from unstructured documents (invoices, receipts, forms, etc.) using AI and OCR.
It streamlines the entire pipeline of digitizing, classifying, extracting, and validating document data. UiPath Documentation Reference:
Document Understanding Overview

Question: 15

Why is it important to understand the potential value UiPath Communications Mining can enable prior to training?

A. To forecast the number of trainers that are required to achieve an excellent performing model. B. To ensure the objectives are focused on delivering targeted value and the model's taxonomy is aligned to value realization.
C. To calculate the potential reduction in data storage costs due to model training.
D. To estimate the amount of time required to build an excellent performing model.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Before training a model in Communications Mining, it is crucial to align the taxonomy and labeling strategy with business goals to ensure the outputs provide measurable value. This preparation stage helps define KPIs, label definitions, and ensures the AI output leads to actionable automation or insight.
Focusing on value from the start prevents wasted effort and allows prioritization of the most impactful communication types.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
Communications Mining – Best Practices for Training

Question: 16

Which filter option should be used for the For Each File in Folder activity to iterate between all the Microsoft Word documents in a local folder?

A. *.doc*
B. *.doc, *docx
C. *.doc
D. Microsoft Word

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The correct syntax for filtering both .doc and .docx Word documents is to use the wildcard *.doc*.
This matches:

.doc
.docx
Any Word file variant starting with .doc
UiPath Studio uses .NET wildcards for file filters in activities like "For Each File in Folder".
UiPath Documentation Reference:
For Each File in Folder – UiPath Docs

Question: 17

A developer intends to incorporate a Flow Switch activity within a Flowchart. What is a characteristic of this activity?

A. The Flow Switch activity is designed solely for usage in sequence workflows.
B. Default cases can be numbered.
C. Two default cases can be assigned in the Default section.
D. The default TypeArgument property for the Flow Switch activity is set to Int32.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The Flow Switch activity is similar to a switch-case control structure and is used within Flowchart workflows, not Sequences. By default, the TypeArgument is Int32, which determines the data type used to evaluate and match the expression branches.
Developers can change this TypeArgument to String, Boolean, etc., based on control logic.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
Flow Switch – UiPath Docs

Question: 18

For which version(s) from Out-of-the-Box ML Packages minor versions is the download functionality available?

A. Version 0 only
B. Version 0 and above
C. Version 1 only
D. Version 1 and above

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
UiPath AI Center allows downloading only Out-of-the-Box ML packages from version 1 and above. Version 0 is considered experimental or in preview, and the download functionality is not available for those.
This is important when users want to clone or retrain these models.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
Managing ML Packages – AI Center

Question: 19

In a UiPath Studio project, what is the broadest scope a variable can have?

A. Global, available in the entire project.
B. Within the surrounding "Do" or "Body" sequence.
C. Within the activity in which it is defined.
D. Outermost workflow component in the current .xaml project file.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Variables in UiPath are scoped to the container (e.g., Sequence, Flowchart, or State Machine) where they are defined. The broadest scope possible is the entire outermost workflow (e.g., Main.xaml). Global variables across multiple workflows require use of arguments or storage in assets or config files, not regular variables.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
Variables Panel – Scope Concept

Question: 20

What does the Document Classification step do?

A. Identifies what type of document the robot is currently processing.
B. Presents a document processing-specific user interface for validating and correcting automatic classification outputs.
C. Empowers the closing of the feedback loop to any classification algorithm capable of learning.
D. Retrieves the text from any PDF or image, using, only if necessary, the OCR engine.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The Document Classification step in Document Understanding identifies the type of document (e.g., Invoice, Receipt, Contract) being processed. It uses trained classification models to assign the correct document type before extraction begins.
This is critical in cases where multiple document types are processed together.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
Classify Document Activity

Question: 21

When is it recommended to use an ML (Machine Learning) model solution?

A. For structured or semi-structured documents in which layouts of different document providers vary greatly.
B. For fixed-layout documents for data extraction, including handwriting recognition and signature detection.
C. For simple use cases in which data is always found in a strict, predictable format and context.
D. When documents have little to no variation in the document layouts.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ML models are best suited for complex, semi-structured or unstructured documents where rules or templates can't handle layout variability. For example, invoices from many vendors with different formats are ideal for ML.

In contrast, fixed-format documents are better handled with regex, form, or template-based extractors.

UiPath Documentation Reference:

Choosing the Right Extractor – Document Understanding

Question: 22

What additional property does the ML Extractor have compared to the other types of extractors?

A. Timeout
B. Endpoint
C. ApiKey
D. ML Skill

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The Machine Learning Extractor activity includes a unique property: ML Skill, which references a deployed machine learning model from AI Center. This property allows the extractor to know which model (skill) to call for performing the data extraction.

Other extractors like Regex or Form do not interact with AI Center and thus do not require this property.

UiPath Documentation Reference:

Machine Learning Extractor – UiPath Docs

Question: 23

What is a characteristic of an Orchestrator Asset?

A. All values from any Asset type are encrypted.
B. Asset types can be modified after the asset is created.
C. Asset values can be specified for each user.
D. Assets can store complete DataTable variables.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

UiPath Orchestrator assets support per-user values, allowing different users (robots) to retrieve customized values for the same asset key. This is commonly used for credentials, URLs, or configurations that vary per user or environment.

While most asset types (text, integer, credential) support secure handling, only Credential assets are encrypted by default.

UiPath Documentation Reference:

Assets in Orchestrator

Question: 24

What does the Train stage of the Document Understanding Framework do?

A. Improves the extractor accuracy by learning from the classification result.
B. Allows the model to learn from human-validated data.
C. Allows the extractor to improve its prediction over time by using better OCR (Optical Character Recognition) engines.
D. Allows a human to validate and correct the extracted data.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The Train stage in Document Understanding refers to the process of using validated data (often corrected by a human) to improve the accuracy of ML models. This is a core step in supervised learning workflows using AI Center.
The validated output is sent back for retraining the model in a feedback loop.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
Training Pipelines – AI Center

Question: 25

What is the purpose of the One Click Classification feature in the UiPath Document Understanding interface?

A. It allows users to bypass the need for manually creating Datasets, Pipelines, and ML Skills in AI Center and enables training document classifiers directly within Document Understanding.
B. It is a pre-trained Machine Learning model that helps you classify documents by providing a prompt.
C. It enables you to directly edit and alter the underlying code of the ML models used for classification, giving the users unprecedented control over the machine learning process in Document Understanding.
D. It enables users to manually create Datasets, Pipelines, and ML Skills in Document Understanding itself.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
One Click Classification streamlines the training process by eliminating the need to manually create AI Center components like datasets and pipelines. It enables users to train custom document classification models entirely within the Document Understanding interface in Studio or Orchestrator. This feature is especially helpful for business users or developers new to AI Center.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
One Click Training – Document Understanding

Question: 26

What will be the outcome when executing a Try Catch activity with a sequence placed within the Try section and no Catches section present?

A. The sequence will result in a runtime error.
B. Process execution will terminate only if the sequence throws an exception.
C. Due to a validation error, the workflow will not execute.
D. In case of an exception, a System Exception will be caught by default.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
If a Try Catch activity has no defined Catch blocks and the Try section throws an exception, the exception is not caught and will propagate, potentially terminating the workflow.

However, if no exception occurs, the process continues normally.

The activity does not result in validation errors just because Catch blocks are empty.

UiPath Documentation Reference:
Try Catch Activity – UiPath Docs

Question: 27

What are the characteristics of the AI Center platform?

A. Allows human intervention for validating the classification results or the extraction results from different documents.
B. Enables the creation of ML packages and allows their consumption within RPA workflows.
C. Allows the deployment, management and improvement of ML models and their consumption within RPA workflows in Studio.
D. Permits the creation of ML models, their improvement and their consumption within RPA workflows in Studio.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
AI Center is designed to:

Deploy, manage, and monitor ML models

Create ML Skills that are used directly in Studio workflows

Integrate with Document Understanding for intelligent data extraction

Manage training and retraining pipelines

It is not primarily used for labeling or human validation (that's handled in DU components like the Validation Station).

UiPath Documentation Reference:

AI Center Overview

Question: 28

Which property of the Get Outlook Mail Messages activity allows you to specify the number of messages to be retrieved and the order in which they are retrieved?

A. OrderByDate
B. Filter
C. Top
D. MailFolder

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The Top property in the Get Outlook Mail Messages activity is used to define:

How many emails to retrieve

The most recent emails are retrieved first (by default)

It does not directly control sort order (that's internal to Outlook's default), but limits volume.

UiPath Documentation Reference:

Get Outlook Mail Messages – UiPath Docs

Question: 29

What is the role of connections in the UiPath Integration Service?

A. Connections establish tasks and exchanges between users and external applications using the authentication process of the III automation provider.
B. Connections establish tasks and exchanges based on a connector's compatibility with the external application.
C. Connections establish tasks and exchanges between users and external applications using the authentication process of the API provider.

D. Connections establish tasks and exchanges between users and external applications using the server-side triggers.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In UiPath Integration Service, a connection is the secure authentication configuration between UiPath and an external application (like Salesforce, ServiceNow, etc.). These connections rely on API authentication mechanisms such as OAuth 2.0 or API Keys depending on the connector.

They are used to enable data exchange between RPA processes and external systems. UiPath Documentation Reference:
Integration Service – Connections

Question: 30

In the case of accidentally starting a process from UiPath Assistant, where should the user manually terminate the execution?

A. By closing the UiPath Assistant application.
B. From the "Home" tab and locate the running process associated with the execution.
C. From the "Jobs" tab in UiPath Assistant.
D. By terminating the UiPath Robot service from the Task Manager.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Within UiPath Assistant, the "Jobs" tab displays all active or queued processes. From there, a user can select a running job and manually stop or kill the execution. This is the safest and recommended way to halt unintended automations. Closing UiPath Assistant does not stop a running process—it only hides the interface.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
UiPath Assistant Guide – Managing Jobs

Question: 31

In UiPath Communications Mining, which phase is the starting point of the model training process, where similar intents and conversation themes are grouped?

A. Refine
B. Explore
C. Discover
D. Setup

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In UiPath Communications Mining, the Discover phase is the initial stage in which the system groups similar messages or conversations based on content. These clusters help users identify patterns and common intents, which serve as a foundation for defining labels and training taxonomy.
This unsupervised learning approach is essential for bootstrapping model training with minimal manual intervention.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
Discover Phase – Communications Mining

Question: 32

When designing a taxonomy in UiPath Communications Mining, what is the similarity between labels and general fields?

A. They can be pre-trained or trained from scratch.
B. They are structured in hierarchies to add levels of specificity.
C. They are always assigned at the message level.
D. They are entirely rule-based and follow a particular format.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In UiPath Communications Mining, both labels (used for classification) and general fields (used for data extraction) can be:
Trained from scratch using manually labeled data
Or based on pre-trained models or imported training sets
This makes both elements part of the supervised training process, and both contribute to improving model accuracy over time.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
Taxonomy Management – Communications Mining

Question: 33

When using UiPath Studio's publishing options, which location(s) can automation projects be published to?

A. Orchestrator, Locally, and Git repository.
B. Orchestrator, Locally, and SharePoint.
C. Orchestrator, Locally, and Custom NuGet feed.
D. Custom NuGet feed, Cloud-based storage, and SharePoint.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
When publishing a process from UiPath Studio, it can be directed to:

Orchestrator (via Tenant or Personal Workspace feed)
Locally to a file path
Custom NuGet Feed (configured in NuGet.config)
Git repositories and SharePoint are not supported as direct publish targets.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
Publishing Projects – UiPath Studio

Question: 34

A developer utilized the Add Data Row activity to insert a row into a data table called "dt_Reports". However, during runtime, UiPath Studio encounters an exception, "Add Data Row: Object reference not set to an instance of an object," because the data table has not been initialized.

To rectify this issue, what should the developer include in an Assign before the Add Data Row activity?

A. Assign dt_Reports = New System.Data.DataRow
B. Assign dt_Reports = New System.Data.DataTable
C. Assign dt_Reports = New List(Of DataRow)
D. Assign New System.Data.DataTable = dt_Reports

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The error "Object reference not set to an instance of an object" occurs when the DataTable variable (dt_Reports) hasn't been initialized.
To fix this, use:
vb
CopyEdit
Assign dt_Reports = New System.Data.DataTable
Then, add necessary columns before adding rows.
Note: You cannot assign a new row (DataRow) without first initializing the DataTable.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
DataTable Initialization – UiPath Academy
Add Data Row – UiPath Docs

Question: 35

What is a function of unattended robots?

A. Unattended robots can run independently without human interaction.
B. Unattended robots can only work if they are not connected to Orchestrator.
C. Unattended robots must be triggered manually.
D. Unattended robots only run on a workstation operated by a human.

Answer: A

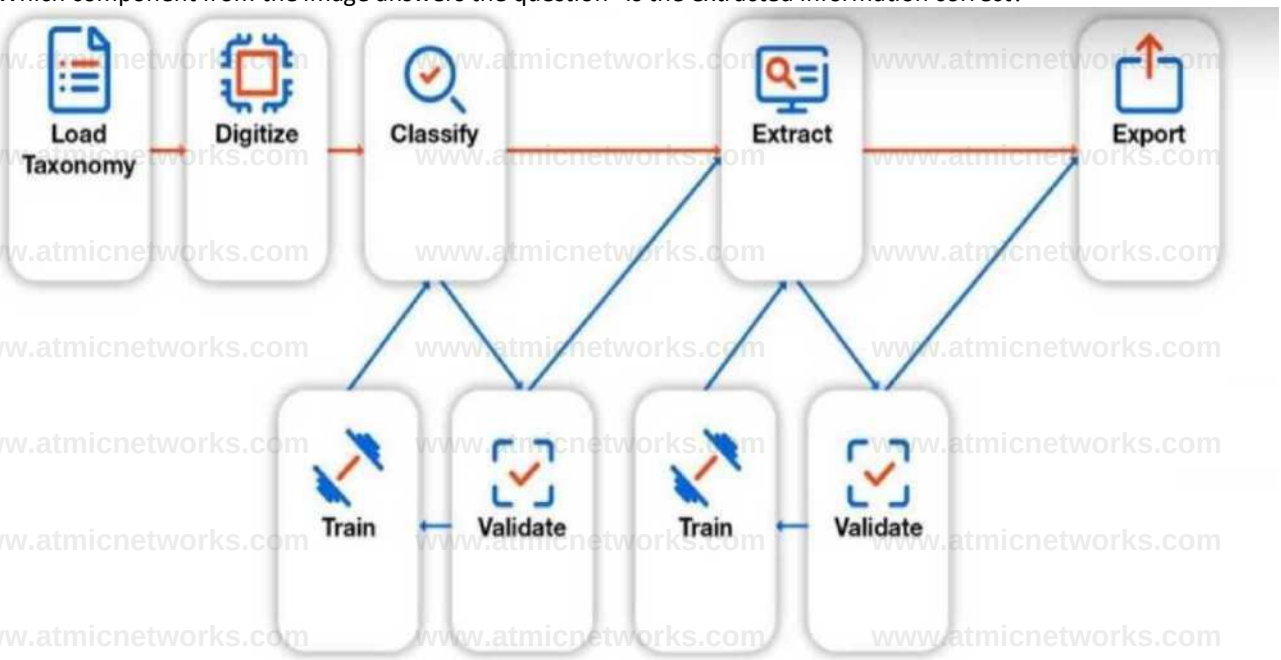
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Unattended robots are designed to run in the background without human supervision. They can:
Be triggered via Orchestrator (manually, on a schedule, or via a queue)

Run on virtual machines or remote servers
Handle end-to-end automation tasks autonomously
These robots are ideal for back-office processes and scalable enterprise deployments.

UiPath Documentation Reference:
Unattended Robots – UiPath Docs

Question: 36

Which component from the image answers the question "Is the extracted information correct?"



A. Classify
B. Validate (Extract)
C. Train (Extract)
D. Extract

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The Validate (Extract) component is responsible for allowing a human to review, correct, or approve the data extracted by the robot. It typically uses the Present Validation Station activity in the workflow.
This step ensures data quality before submission or processing.
The extracted data is compared against what a human user confirms as accurate.

UiPath Documentation Reference:
Present Validation Station – UiPath Docs

Question: 37

Which is the most suitable extractor for extracting data from invoices from different customers?

A. The Intelligent Form Extractor
B. The Form Extractor

C. The Regex Based Extractor
D. The Machine Learning Extractor

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The Machine Learning Extractor is best suited for handling semi-structured documents like invoices, which often vary by layout, format, and provider. Unlike template-based extractors, ML extractors learn from data and generalize across multiple formats.
It is trained to recognize fields regardless of positioning or formatting, making it ideal for vendor invoices, receipts, and more.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
Choosing the Right Extractor – UiPath DU

Question: 38

In UiPath Studio, when a developer executes a workflow in Debug mode and the process stops at a breakpoint, which panel enables the developer to assign values to variables prior to resuming the process?

A. Immediate Panel and Watch Panel
B. Locals Panel and Watch Panel
C. Locals Panel and Immediate Panel
D. Watch Panel and Breakpoint Panel

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
When debugging in UiPath Studio:
The Immediate Panel lets you evaluate or change variables and expressions during runtime.
The Locals Panel shows current variable values in scope but does not allow editing.
To assign new values to variables, the Immediate Panel must be used.
UiPath Documentation Reference:
Debug Panels – UiPath Docs

Question: 39

Which of the following are the two key categories that use cases for UiPath Communications Mining typically fall into?

A. Research and Development
B. Communication and Collaboration
C. Customer Support and Marketing
D. Analytics and Automation

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Use cases in UiPath Communications Mining typically fall into two major categories: Analytics – Understand themes, sentiment, and intent in communications.

Automation – Trigger workflows based on classified and extracted data from messages. These capabilities help organizations act on insights and automate responses efficiently. UiPath Documentation Reference:

Communications Mining Use Cases

Question: 40

While creating a process automation pipeline, what process attribute should be avoided to ensure there are minimal or no automation maintenance requirements?

A. The process requires exception handling
B. High process run time
C. The process is prone to human error
D. Frequent business logic change

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Processes that undergo frequent business logic changes require frequent updates to automation scripts, resulting in high maintenance effort and potential breakdowns in unattended execution. Stable, rules-based processes are preferred for long-term, low-maintenance automation.

UiPath Academy Reference:

RPA Developer Foundation – "Process Assessment and Selection" Module

Question: 41

DRAG DROP

What is the order of the steps needed to create a new Document Type using all the organization levels in the Taxonomy?

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

Answer:

Explanation:

Step	Description
1	Click "Taxonomy Manager" in the Studio Design ribbon then click Taxonomy.
2	Create a Category by clicking "+ Category" and then click the created Category.
3	Create a Group by clicking "+ Group" and then click the created Group.
4	Create a Document Type by clicking "+ Document Type" and then click the Document Type.

To define a document structure that the Document Understanding framework can classify and extract from, the following hierarchical structure must be created in the Taxonomy Manager: Taxonomy Manager – Launch from the Design ribbon in Studio.

Category – Top-level classification (e.g., Financial, HR, Legal).

Group – Sub-division under a category (e.g., Invoices, Contracts).

Document Type – Specific type of document (e.g., Vendor Invoice, NDA).

This structure is required for the Classify Document Scope activity to function properly.

UiPath Documentation Reference:

Taxonomy Manager – UiPath DU

Document Types and Categories

Question: 42

When is it recommended to use Main-ActionCenter in the context of the Document Understanding Process?

A. When implementing an attended process.
B. When testing locally or implementing an attended process.
C. When testing locally.
D. When testing locally or implementing an unattended process.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Main-ActionCenter is a workflow that allows you to create and manage Document Understanding actions in Action Center, which is a web application that enables human intervention in automation processes. You can use Main-ActionCenter when you want to test your Document Understanding process locally, or when you want to implement an attended process that requires human validation or classification of documents. Main-ActionCenter is not recommended for

unattended processes, as they do not involve human interaction.

Reference: Action Center - Document Understanding activities, Document Understanding Process 22.10 now in General Availability!, How to Start a UiPath Document Understanding Project

Question: 43

What components are part of the Document Understanding Process template?

A. Import. Classification. Text Extractor, and Data Validation.
B. Load Document. Categorization. Data Extraction, and Validation.
C. Load Taxonomy, Digitization. Classification, Data Extraction, and Data Validation Export.
D. Load Taxonomy, Digitization. Categorization. Data Validation, and Export.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Document Understanding Process template is a fully functional UiPath Studio project template based on a document processing flowchart. It provides logging, exception handling, retry mechanisms, and all the methods that should be used in a Document Understanding workflow, out of the box. The template has an architecture decoupled from other connected automations and supports both attended and unattended processes with human-in-the-loop validation via Action Center.

The template consists of the following components1:

Load Taxonomy: This component loads the taxonomy file that defines the document types and fields to be extracted. The taxonomy file can be created using the Taxonomy Manager in Studio or the Data Manager web application.

Digitization: This component converts the input document into a digital format that can be processed by the subsequent components. It uses the Digitize Document activity to perform OCR (optical character recognition) on the document and obtain a Document Object Model (DOM).

Classification: This component determines the document type of the input document using the Classify Document Scope activity. It can use either a Keyword Based Classifier or a Machine Learning Classifier, depending on the configuration. The classification result is stored in a ClassificationResult variable.

Data Extraction: This component extracts the relevant data from the input document using the Data Extraction Scope activity. It can use different extractors for different document types, such as the Form Extractor, the Machine Learning Extractor, the Regex Based Extractor, or the Intelligent Form Extractor. The extraction result is stored in an ExtractionResult variable.

Data Validation: This component allows human validation and correction of the extracted data using the Present Validation Station activity. It opens the Validation Station window where the user can review and edit the extracted data, as well as provide feedback for retraining the classifiers and extractors. The validated data is stored in a DocumentValidationResult variable.

Export: This component exports the validated data to a desired output, such as an Excel file, a database, or a downstream process. It uses the Export Extraction Results activity to convert the DocumentValidationResult variable into a DataTable variable, which can then be manipulated or written using other activities.

Reference: Document Understanding Process: Studio Template, Document Understanding Process - New Studio Template, Document Understanding Process Template in UiPath Studio

Question: 44

What is the Document Object Model (DOM) in the context of Document Understanding?

A. The DOM is a JSON object containing information such as name, content type, text length, number of pages, page rotation, detected language, content, and coordinates for the words identified in the file.

B. The DOM is a built-in artificial intelligence system that automatically understands and interprets the content and the type of documents, eliminating the need for manual data extraction.

C. The DOM is a feature that allows you to convert physical documents into virtual objects that can be manipulated using programming code.

D. The DOM is a graphical user interface (GUI) tool in UiPath Document Understanding that provides visual representations of documents, making it easier for users to navigate and interact with the content.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Document Object Model (DOM) is a data representation of the objects that comprise the structure and content of a document on the web1. In the context of Document Understanding, the DOM is a JSON object that is generated by the Digitize Document activity, which uses the UiPath Document OCR engine to extract the text and layout information from the input document2. The DOM contains the following properties for each document3: name: The name of the document file.

contentType: The MIME type of the document file, such as application/pdf or image/jpeg. textLength: The number of characters in the document text.

pages: An array of objects, each representing a page in the document. Each page object has the following properties: pageNumber: The number of the page, starting from 1.

rotation: The angle of rotation of the page, in degrees. A positive value indicates clockwise rotation, and a negative value indicates counterclockwise rotation.

language: The language code of the page, such as en or fr.

content: An array of objects, each representing a word or a line in the page. Each content object has the following properties:

type: The type of the content, either word or line.

text: The text of the content.

boundingBox: An array of four numbers, representing the coordinates of the top-left and bottomright corners of the content, in the format [x1, y1, x2, y2]. The coordinates are relative to the page, with the origin at the top-left corner, and the unit is pixel.

confidence: A number between 0 and 1, indicating the confidence level of the OCR engine in

recognizing the content.

The DOM can be used as an input for other activities in the Document Understanding framework, such as Classify Document Scope, Data Extraction Scope, or Export Extraction Results. The DOM can also be manipulated using programming code, such as JavaScript or Python, to perform custom operations on the document data.

Reference:

I. Introduction to the DOM - Web APIs | MDN 2: Digitize Document 3: Document Object Model

Question: 45

DRAG DROP

What is the correct order of uploading a package exported from UiPath AI Center?

Instructions: Drag the steps found on the "Left" and drop them on the "Right" in the correct order.

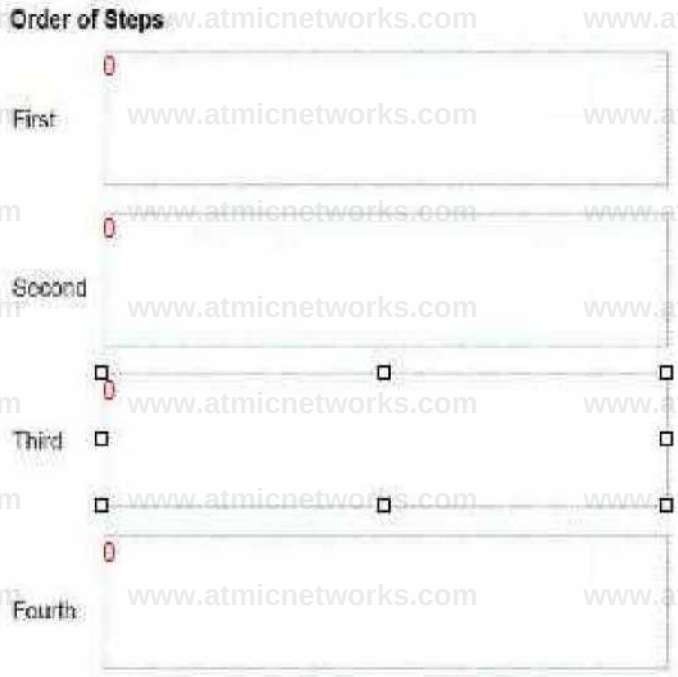
Steps

boat Ite package from M Come r.

A"i the upload package field, add the zip filedawrfoaded using ffa Downlead ng ML Packages procedure. With Ine seme prtwdufp. townload the .ISON file end add l IP Iha Upload mataoata J SON tod.

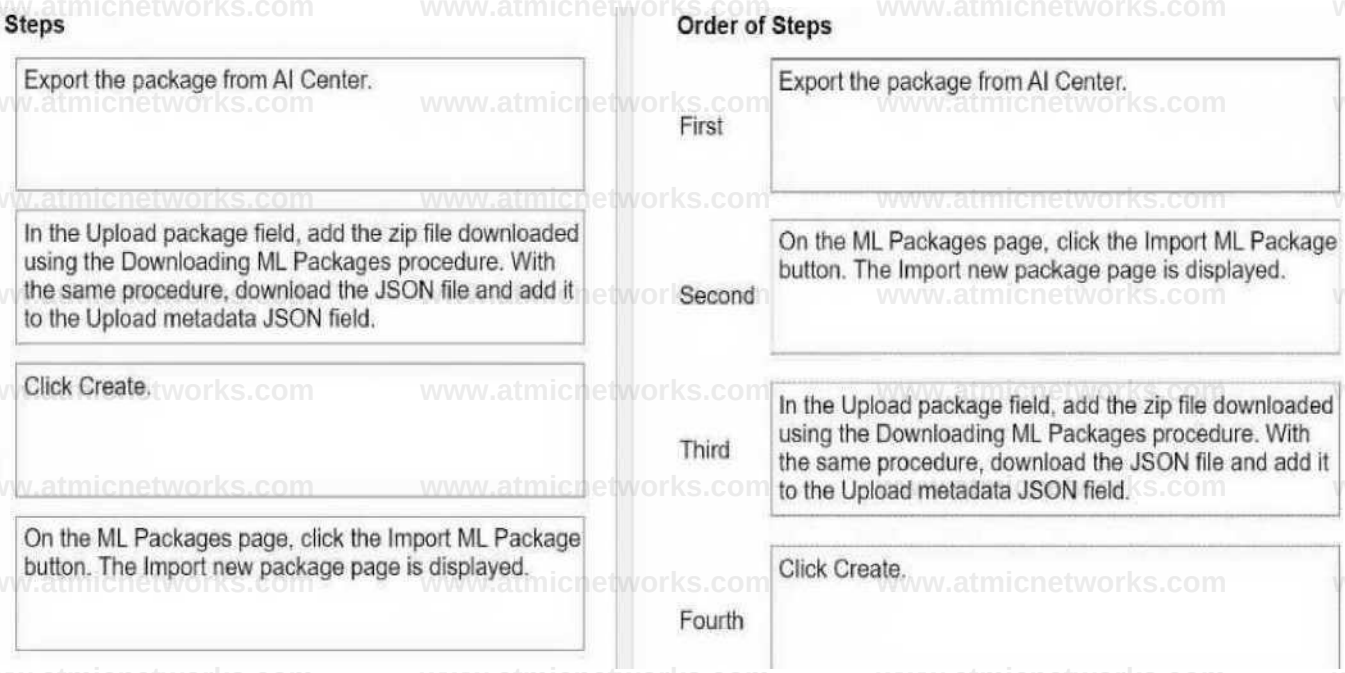
■Click Create

ULn he ML Packages page, c kk Iha moert Ml. Package button. The Import now package page is displayed.



Answer:

Explanation:



Export the package from AI Center. This is the first step where you prepare the package to be moved. On the ML Packages page, click the Import ML Package button. This step is where you start the process of importing the package you've exported.

On the Upload package field, add the zip file downloaded using the Downloading ML Packages procedure. After starting the import process, you will upload the actual package.

Click Create. This is the final step where you finalize the uploading process of your ML package. Please proceed with these steps in the UiPath AI Center to upload your exported package correctly.

Question: 46

For an analytics use case, what are the recommended minimum model performance requirements in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. Model Ratings of "Good" or better and individual performance factors rated as "Good" or better.
B. Model Ratings of "Good" and individual performance factors rated as "Excellent".
C. Model Ratings of "Excellent" and individual performance factors rated as "Good" or better.
D. Model Ratings of "Excellent" and individual performance factors rated as "Excellent".

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 47

DRAG DROP

What is the correct order of recommended steps when introducing new labels into a mature taxonomy?
Instructions: Drag the steps found on the "Left" and drop them on the "Right" in the correct order.

Steps

'ft----------0 ---------- D

"Create the new label by assigning It a: least once.

□ □

□---------- □ ---------- -□

Search for instances in the reviewed data where it should nave been assigned, and apply the label.

DUse 'Missed Label' to find all additional missing examples in the reviewed data

1

Check validation to ensure the label is penarming as expected, and follow recommended actions if further training is required

Order of Steps

0

0

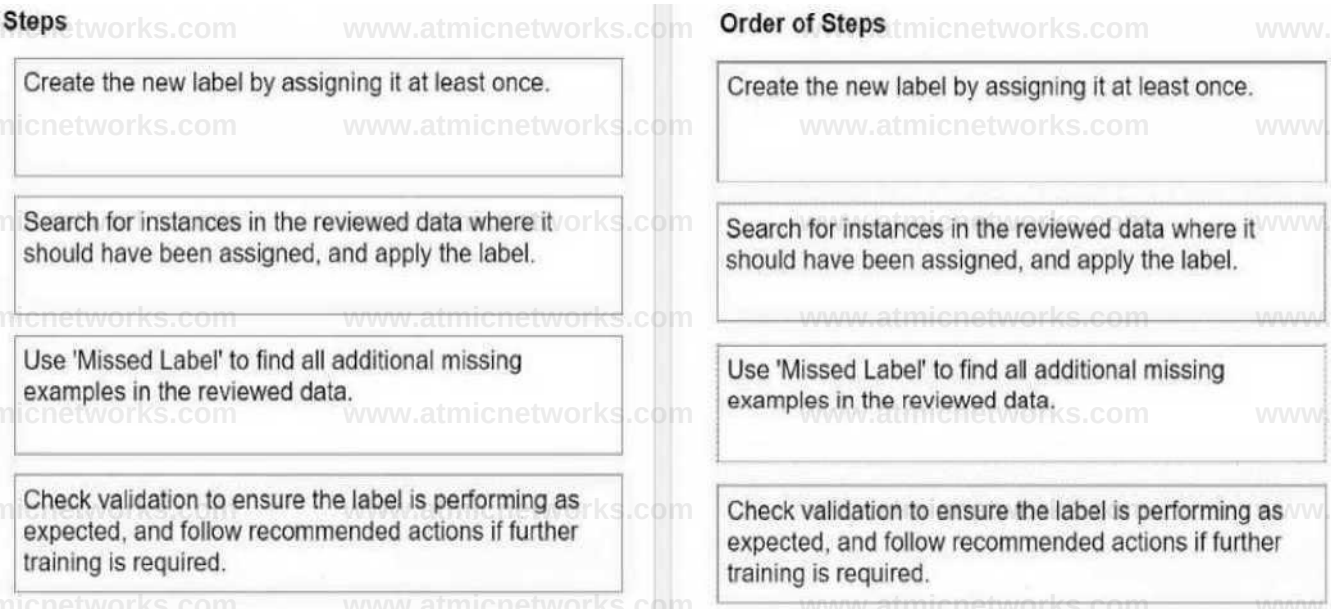
0

0

Answer:

Create the new label by assigning it at least once. This is the initial

Explanation:



step to introduce a new category or classification within your data taxonomy.

Search for instances in the reviewed data where the new label should have been assigned, and apply the label accordingly.

This step is crucial for maintaining consistency across your data set.

Use 'Missed Label' to find all additional missing examples in the reviewed dat

a. This action helps in identifying and rectifying any instances that may have been overlooked during the initial review.

Check validation to ensure the label is performing as expected, and follow recommended actions if further training is required. Validation is key to assess the accuracy and performance of the new label within the system.

Question: 48

What do entities represent in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. Structured data points.

B. Concepts, themes, and intents.

C. Thread properties.

D. Metadata properties.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Entities are additional elements of structured data which can be extracted from within the verbatims. Entities include data such as monetary quantities, dates, currency codes, organisations, people, email addresses, URLs, as well as many other industry specific categories. Entities represent concepts, themes, and intents that are relevant to the business use case and can be used for filtering, searching, and analyzing the verbatims.

Reference:

Communications Mining - Entities

Communications Mining - Using Entities in your Application

Communications Mining - Configuring Entities

Question: 49

A Document Understanding Process is in production. According to best practices, what are the locations recommended for exporting the result files?

A. Network Attached Storage and Orchestrator Bucket.
B. Locally, Temp Folder, Network Attached Storage, and Orchestrator Bucket.
C. Orchestrator Bucket and Queue Item.
D. On a VM, Orchestrator Bucket, and Network Attached Storage.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a Document Understanding Process, particularly when it is in production, it is crucial to manage output data securely and efficiently. Utilizing Network Attached Storage (NAS) and Orchestrator Buckets are recommended practices for exporting result files for several reasons:

Network Attached Storage (NAS): NAS is a dedicated file storage that allows multiple users and client devices to retrieve data from centralized disk capacity. Using NAS in a production environment for storing result files is beneficial due to its accessibility, capacity, and security features. It facilitates easy access and sharing of files within a network while maintaining data security.

Orchestrator Bucket: Orchestrator Buckets in UiPath are used for storing files that can be easily accessed by the robots. This is particularly useful in a production environment because it provides a centralized, cloud-based storage solution that is scalable, secure, and accessible from anywhere. This aligns with the best practices of maintaining high availability and security for business-critical data. The other options (B, C, and D) include locations that might not be as secure or efficient for a production environment. For example, storing files locally or in a temp folder can pose security risks

and is not scalable for large or distributed systems. Similarly, storing directly on a VM might not be the most efficient or secure method, especially when dealing with sensitive data.

Question: 50

While training a UiPath Communications Mining model, the Search feature was used to pin a certain label on a few

communications. After retraining, the new model version starts to predict the tagged label but infrequently and with low confidence.

According to best practices, what would be the correct next step to improve the model's predictions for the label, in the "Explore" phase of training?

A. Use the "Rebalance" training mode to pin the label to more communications.
B. Use the 'Teach" training mode to pin the label to more communications.
C. Use the "Low confidence" training mode to pin the label to more communications.
D. Use the "Search" feature to pin the label to more communications.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, the 'Teach' training mode is used to improve the model's predictions for a specific label by pinning it to more communications that match the label's criteria. This helps the model learn from more examples and increase its confidence and accuracy. The 'Teach' mode also allows you to unpin the label from communications that do not match it, which helps the model avoid false positives. The other training modes are not as effective for this purpose, as they either focus on different aspects of the model performance or do not provide enough feedback to the model.

Reference:

Model training and labelling best practice

Overview of the model training process

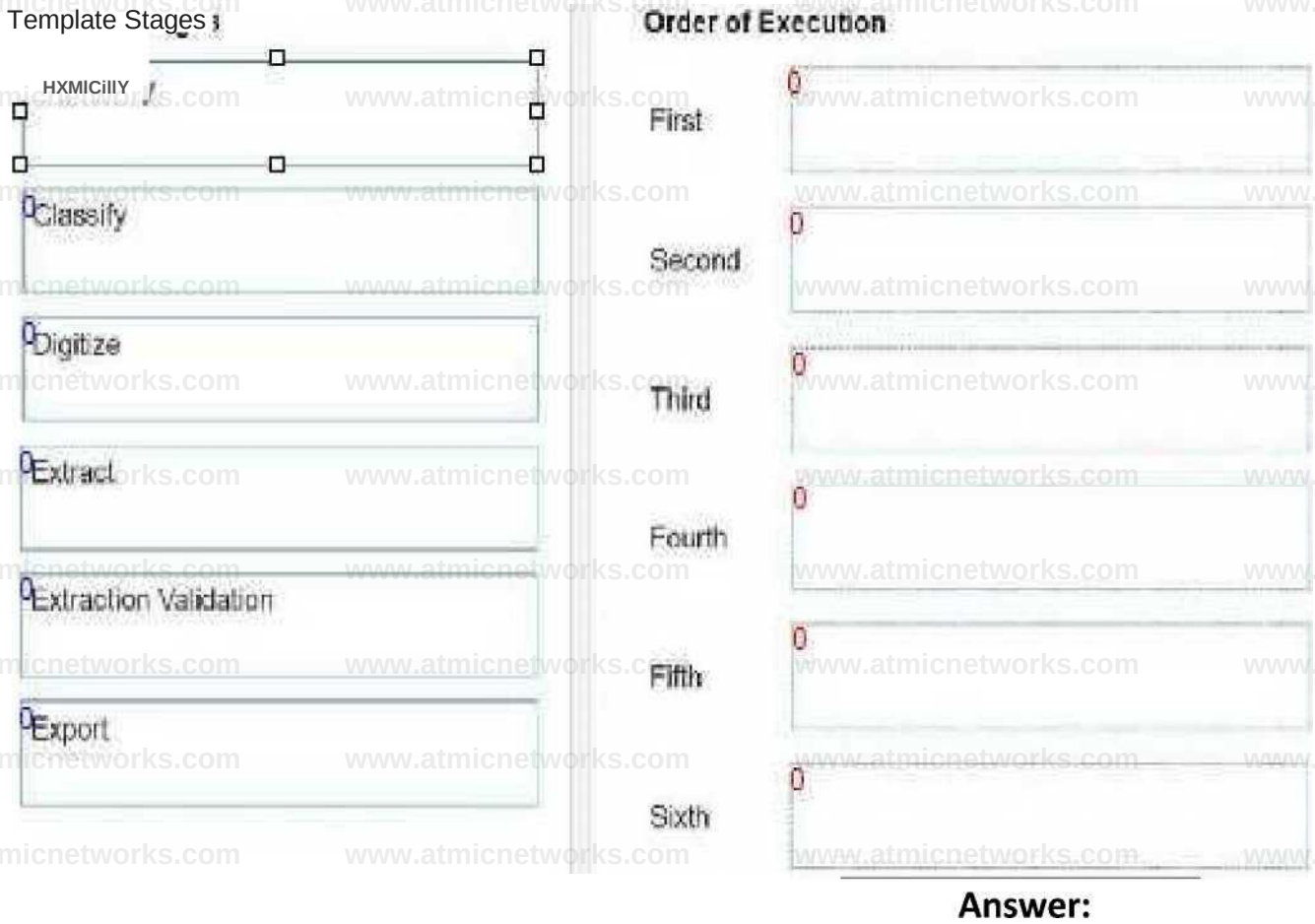
Model Training FAQs

Question: 51

DRAG DROP

What is the correct execution order of the Document Understanding template stages?

Instructions: Drag the stages found on the "Left" and drop them on the "Right" in the correct order.



Answer:

Explanation:

The correct execution order of the Document Understanding template stages is:

Taxonomy

Digitize

Classify

Extract

Extraction Validation

Export

Comprehensive and Detailed The Document Understanding template stages are based on a document processing flowchart that follows these steps:

First, you need to define the Taxonomy of the document types and fields that you want to process and extract information from. This is done using the Taxonomy Manager in UiPath Studio1.

Next, you need to Digitize the input documents, which can be in various formats such as PDF, image, or text. This is done using the Digitize Document activity, which converts the documents into a machine-readable format and performs OCR if needed2.

Then, you need to Classify the digitized documents into the predefined document types in your taxonomy. This is done using the Classify Document Scope activity, which can use various classifiers such as Keyword Based Classifier, Machine Learning Classifier, or Intelligent Form Extractor3.

After that, you need to Extract the relevant information from the classified documents based on the fields in your taxonomy. This is done using the Data Extraction Scope activity, which can use various extractors such as Regex Based Extractor, Machine Learning Extractor, or Form Extractor.

Next, you need to perform Extraction Validation to review and correct the extracted information, either manually or automatically. This is done using the Present Validation Station activity, which can use either the Validation Station or the Action Center for human-in-the-loop validation.

Finally, you need to Export the validated information to the desired output location, such as a file, a database, or a queue. This is done using the Export Extraction Results activity, which can use various exporters such as Excel Exporter, CSV Exporter, or Queue Item Exporter.

Reference:

UiPath Studio - Taxonomy Manager

UiPath Activities - Digitize Document

UiPath Activities - Classify Document Scope

Question: 52

Which of the following are unstructured documents?

A. Invoices, receipts, purchase orders, and medical bills.
B. Banking forms, tax forms, surveys, and identity cards.
C. Contracts, emails, banking forms, and tax forms.
D. Contracts, agreements, and emails.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Unstructured documents are those that do not have a predefined format or layout, and therefore cannot be easily processed by traditional methods. They often contain free-form text, images, tables, and other elements that vary from document to document. Examples of unstructured documents include contracts, agreements, emails, letters, reports, articles, and so on. UiPath Document Understanding is a solution that enables the processing of unstructured documents using AI- powered models and RPA workflows1.

The other options are not correct because they are examples of structured or semi-structured documents. Structured documents are those that have a fixed format or layout, and can be easily processed by rules-based methods. They often contain fields, labels, and values that are consistent across documents. Examples of structured documents include banking forms, tax forms, surveys, identity cards, and so on. Semi-structured documents are those that have some elements of structure, but also contain variations or unstructured content. They often require a combination of rules-based and AI-powered methods to process. Examples of semi-structured documents include invoices, receipts, purchase orders, medical bills, and so on2.

Reference: 1: Unstructured Data Analysis with AI, RPA, and OCR | UiPath 2: Structured, semi structured, unstructured sample documents for UiPath document understanding - Studio - UiPath Community Forum

Question: 53

When creating a training dataset, what is the recommended number of samples for the Classification fields?

A. 5-10 document samples from each class.
B. 10-20 document samples from each class.
C. 20-50 document samples from each class.
D. 50-200 document samples from each class.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, the recommended number of samples for the classification fields depends on the number of document types and layouts that you want to classify. The more document types and layouts you have, the more samples you need to cover the diversity of your data. However, a general guideline is to have at least 20-50 document samples from each class, as this would provide enough data for the classifiers to learn from12. A large number of samples per layout is not mandatory, as the classifiers can generalize from other layouts as well3.

Reference: 1: Document Classification Training Overview 2: Document Classification Training Related Activities 3: Training High Performing Models

Question: 54

What is one of the purposes of the Config file in the UiPath Document Understanding Template?

A. It contains the configuration settings for the UiPath Robot and Orchestrator integration.
B. It stores the API keys and authentication credentials for accessing external services.
C. It specifies the output file path and format for the processed documents.
D. It defines the input document types and formats supported by the template.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Config file in the UiPath Document Understanding Template is a JSON file that contains various parameters and values that control the behavior and functionality of the template. One of the purposes of the Config file is to store the API keys and authentication credentials for accessing external services, such as the Document Understanding API, the Computer Vision API, the Form Recognizer API, and the Text Analysis API. These services are used by the template to perform document classification, data extraction, and data validation tasks. The Config file also allows the user to customize the template according to their needs, such as enabling or disabling human-in-the- loop validation, setting the retry mechanism, defining the custom success logic, and specifying the taxonomy of document types.

Reference: Document Understanding Process: Studio Template, Automation Suite - Document Understanding configuration file

Question: 55

Which of the following file types are supported for the DocumentPath property in the Classify Document Scope activity?

A. .bmp, .pdf, .jpe, .psd B. .png, .gif, .jpe, .tiff C. .pdf, .jpeg, .raw, tif D. .jpe, .eps, .jpg, .tiff

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation portal1, the DocumentPath property in the Classify Document Scope activity accepts the path to the document you want to validate. This field supports only strings and String variables. The supported file types for this property field are .png, .gif, .jpe, .jpg, .jpeg, .tiff, .tif, .bmp, and .pdf. Therefore, option B is the correct answer, as it contains four of the supported file types. Option A is incorrect, as .psd is not a supported file type. Option C is incorrect, as .raw is not a supported file type. Option D is incorrect, as .eps is not a supported file type.
Reference: 1 Activities - Classify Document Scope - UiPath Documentation Portal

Question: 56

When processing a document type that comes in a high variety of layouts, what is the recommended data extraction methodology?

A. Model-based data extraction.
B. Hybrid data extraction.
C. Manual data extraction.
D. Rule-based data extraction.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Based on the classification of documents, there are two common types of data extraction methodologies: rule-based data extraction and model-based data extraction1. Rule-based data extraction targets structured documents, while model-based data extraction is used to process semistructured and unstructured documents1. However, neither of these methods alone can handle the high variety of layouts that some document types may have. Therefore, a hybrid data extraction approach is recommended, which combines the strengths of both methods and allows for more flexibility and accuracy23. A hybrid data extraction approach can use one or more extractors, such as RegEx Based Extractor, Form Extractor, Intelligent Form Extractor, Machine Learning Extractor, or FlexiCapture Extractor, depending on the document type and the fields of interest3. The Data Extraction Scope activity in UiPath enables the configuration and execution of a hybrid data extraction methodology, by allowing the user to customize which fields are requested from each extractor, what is the minimum confidence threshold for a given data point extracted by each extractor, what is the taxonomy mapping, at field level, between the project taxonomy and the

extractor's internal taxonomy (if any), and how to implement "fall-back" rules for data extraction2. Reference: 2: Data Extraction Overview 3: Data Extraction 1: Document Processing with Improved Data Extraction

Question: 57

Which is a high-level view of the tabs within an AI Center project?

A. Dashboard. Datasets. ML Packages. ML Training. ML Evaluation, and ML Logs.
B. Datasets, Data Labeling. ML Packages, ML Training, ML Evaluation, ML Skills, and ML Logs.
C. Datasets. Data Labeling. ML Packages. Pipelines, and ML Skills.
D. Dashboard. Datasets, Data Labeling. ML Packages. Pipelines, ML Skills, and ML Logs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A high-level view of the tabs within an AI Center project is as follows:
Dashboard: This tab provides an overview of the project's status, such as the number of datasets, pipelines, packages, skills, and logs, as well as the AI Units consumption and quota.
Datasets: This tab enables you to upload, view, and manage the datasets that are used for training and evaluating the ML models within the project. A dataset is a folder of storage containing arbitrary files and sub-folders1.
Data Labeling: This tab enables you to upload raw data, annotate text data in the labeling tool (for classification or entity recognition), and use the labeled data to train ML models. It is also used by the human reviewer to re-label incorrect predictions as part of the feedback process2.
ML Packages: This tab enables you to upload, view, and manage the ML packages and package versions within the project. An ML package is a group of package versions of the same package type, and a package version is a trained model that can be deployed to a skill3.
Pipelines: This tab enables you to create, view, and manage the pipelines and pipeline runs within the project. A pipeline is a description of an ML workflow, including the functions and their order of execution, and a pipeline run is an execution of a pipeline based on code provided by the user4. ML Skills: This tab enables you to deploy, view, and manage the ML skills within the project. An ML skill is a live deployment of a package version, which can be consumed by an RPA workflow using an ML skill activity in UiPath Studio5.
ML Logs: This tab enables you to view and filter the logs related to the project, such as the events, messages, and errors that occurred during the pipeline runs, skill deployments, and skill executions6. Reference:
1: About Datasets 2: About Data Labeling 3: About ML Packages 4: About Pipelines 5: About ML Skills 6: About ML Logs

Question: 58

Can you use Queues in the Document Understanding Process?

A. The Document Understanding Process can't use Queues because items waiting for Human Validation for more than 10 days will be marked as Abandoned.
B. The Document Understanding Process can use Queues but the Auto Retry Functionality should be disabled.
C. The Document Understanding Process can use Queues but the Auto Retry Functionality should be enabled.
D. The Document Understanding Process can't use Queues because items waiting for Human Validation for more than 24h will be marked as Abandoned.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Document Understanding Process is a fully functional UiPath Studio project template based on a document processing flowchart. It supports both attended and unattended robots with human-in- the-loop validation via Action Center. The process uses queues to store and process the input files, one file per queue item. However, the Auto Retry Functionality should be disabled on queues, because it can interfere with the human validation step and cause errors or duplicates. The process handles the retry mechanisms internally, using the Try/Catch and Error management features. Reference:
Document Understanding Process: Studio Template
Document Understanding Process - New Studio Template

Question: 59

How long does the typical Machine Learning model deployment process take in UiPath AI Center?

A. Less than 5 minutes.
B. Between 5 and 10 minutes.
C. Between 10 and 15 minutes.
D. More than 15 minutes.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The typical machine learning model deployment process in UiPath AI Center usually takes between 10-15 minutes1. This process involves wrapping the model in UiPath's serving framework and deploying it within a namespace on AI Fabric's Kubernetes cluster that is only accessible by your tenant1. Please note that the actual time may vary depending on the complexity of the model and other factors.
AI Center - Managing ML Skills (uipath.com)

Question: 60

What are the available options for Scoring in Document Manager, that apply only to string content type?

A. Exact match and Naive string search.
B. Exact match and Phonetic matching.
C. Exact match and Levenshtein.
D. Exact match and Finite state automation-based search.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, the available options for Scoring in Document Manager, that apply only to string content type, are exact match and Levenshtein. Exact match is a scoring strategy that considers a prediction to be correct only if it exactly matches the true value. Levenshtein is a scoring strategy that measures the similarity between two strings by counting the minimum number of edits (insertions, deletions, or substitutions) required to transform one string into another. The lower the Levenshtein distance, the higher the score. These options can be configured in the Advanced tab of the Edit Field window for string fields.
Reference:
Document Understanding - Create and Configure Fields
Document Understanding - Training High Performing Models

Question: 61

What is the name of the web application that allows users to prepare, review, and make corrections to datasets required for Machine Learning models?

A. Document Manager.
B. Digitization.
C. Data Manager.
D. ML Extractor.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data Manager is a web application that allows users to prepare, review, and make corrections to datasets required for Machine Learning models. Data Manager enables users to create and manage datasets, label data, validate and export data, and monitor data quality and progress. Data Manager supports various types of data, such as documents, images, text, and tables. Data Manager is integrated with AI Center, where users can train and deploy Machine Learning models using the datasets created or modified in Data Manager12.

Reference: 1: Data Manager Overview 2: AI Center - About Datasets

Question: 62

What does the following expression do?
subTotalAdditions.Select(Function(field) CDec(documentFields(field))).ToList.Sum() + subtotal

A. Sums up subtotal fields from the config file converted to CDec with the subtotal.
B. Sums up all the line amounts and converts the fields to CDec.
C. Sums up all the line amounts converted to CDec and the subtotal
D. Sums up the subtotal to the total variable by converting it to CDec

Answer: C

Explanation:

The expression does the following:
It uses the subTotalAdditions variable, which is a list of field names that represent the line amounts in the document.
It uses the Select method to apply a function to each element of the list. The function takes a field name as an argument and returns the value of the corresponding document field converted to a decimal number using the CDec function.
It uses the ToList method to convert the result of the Select method into a list of decimal numbers.
It uses the Sum method to calculate the sum of the elements in the list.
It adds the subtotal variable, which is another decimal number, to the sum.
The expression returns the total amount of the document, which is the sum of all the line amounts and the subtotal.
Reference:
VB.NET - Select Method

VB.NET - CDec Function
VB.NET - ToList Method
[VB.NET - Sum Method]

Question: 63

What additional information can be included in the exported data, apart from the extraction results?

A. The number of occurrences and the extraction confidence.
B. The page number from which the field was extracted and the exact position on the page.
C. The extraction confidence and the digitization confidence.
D. The position on the page.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The exported data from the UiPath Document Understanding Template contains the extraction results in a JSON format, along with some additional information that can be useful for debugging or analysis purposes. One of the additional information that can be included is the page number from which the field was extracted and the exact position on the page, represented by the coordinates of the bounding box. This information can help to locate the field on the original document image and to verify the accuracy of the extraction. The additional information can be enabled or disabled by setting the IncludeMetadata parameter to true or false in the Config file of the template.
Reference: Document Understanding Process: Studio Template, Export Results

Question: 64

Which technology enables UiPath Communications Mining to analyze and enable action on messages?

A. Natural Language Processing (NLP)
B. Virtual Reality.
C. Cloud Computing.
D. Robotic Process Automation

Answer: A

Explanation:

UiPath Communications Mining is a new capability to understand and automate business communications. It uses state-of-the-art AI models to turn business messages—from emails to tickets—into actionable data. It does this in real time and on all major business communications channels1. Natural Language Processing (NLP) is the branch of AI that deals with analyzing, understanding, and generating natural language. NLP enables UiPath Communications Mining to extract the most important data from any message, such as reasons for contact, data fields, and sentiment2. NLP also allows UiPath Communications Mining to deploy custom AI models in hours, not weeks, by using automatic labeling and annotation2.

Reference: 2 Communications Mining - Automate Business Communications | UiPath 1 Introducing UiPath Communications Mining | UiPath

Question: 65

Why might labels have bias warnings in UiPath Communications Mining, even with 100% precision?

A. They were trained using the "Search" option extensively.
B. They were trained using the "Shufle" option extensively.
C. They have low recall.
D. They lack training examples.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Labels in UiPath Communications Mining are user-defined categories that can be applied to communications data, such as emails, chats, and calls, to identify the topics, intents, and sentiments within them1. Labels are trained using supervised learning, which means that users need to provide examples of data that belong to each label, and the system will learn from these examples to make predictions for new data2. However, not all labels are equally easy to train, and some may require more examples than others to achieve good performance. Labels that have bias warnings are those that have relatively low average precision, not enough training examples, or were labelled in a biased manner3. Precision is a measure of how accurate the predictions are for a given label, and it is calculated as the ratio of true positives (correct predictions) to the total number of predictions made for that label. A label with 100% precision means that all the predictions made for that label are correct, but it does not necessarily mean that the label is well-trained. It could be that the label has very few predictions, or that the predictions are only made on a subset of data that is similar to the training examples. This could lead to overfitting, which means that the label is too specific to the training data and does not generalize well to new or different data. Therefore, labels with 100% precision may still have bias warnings if they lack training examples, because this indicates that the label is not representative of the underlying data distribution, and may miss important variations or nuances that could affect the predictions. To improve the performance and reduce the bias of these labels, users need to provide more and diverse examples that cover the range of possible scenarios and expressions that the label should capture.

Reference: 1: Communications Mining Overview 2: [Creating and Training Labels] 3: Understanding and Improving Model Performance : [Precision and Recall] : [Overfitting and Underfitting] : Fixing Labelling Bias With Communications Mining

Question: 66

What happens when multiple users try to label the same document concurrently?

A. The changes made by one user override the changes made by others.
B. The changes made by all users are saved successfully.
C. Concurrent labeling is not allowed.
D. A warning message is displayed to the other user(s) indicating unsuccessful changes.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, data labeling is a process that involves uploading raw data, annotating text data in the labeling tool, and using the labeled data to train ML models1. Data labeling is performed by human labelers, who can be either internal or external to the organization2. However, concurrent labeling is not supported by the UiPath Data Labeling tool, which means that only one user can label a document at a time3. If multiple users try to label the same document concurrently, they will encounter an error message that says "The document is locked by another user. Please try again later.". Therefore, the correct answer is C. Reference:

1: About Data Labeling 2: Data Labeling Roles 3: Data Labeling Limitations : Data Labeling Error Messages

Question: 67

Which environment variable is relevant for Evaluation pipelines?

A. eval.enable_ocr
B. eval.redo_ocr
C. eval.enable_qpu
D. eval.use_cuda

Answer: B

Explanation:

The environment variable eval.redo_ocr is relevant for Evaluation pipelines because it allows you to rerun OCR when running the pipeline to assess the impact of OCR on extraction accuracy. This assumes an OCR engine was configured when the ML Package was created. The other options are not valid environment variables for Evaluation pipelines.

Reference: Document Understanding - Evaluation Pipelines

Question: 68

What is supervised learning?

A. Supervised learning is a machine learning paradigm in which algorithms try to solve a problem only by trial and error and using a system of rewards and punishments.There is no need for labeled input/output pairs to be presented. Instead, the focus is on finding a balance between exploration (of uncharted territory) and exploitation (of current knowledge).

B. Supervised learning is a machine learning paradigm in which algorithms try to solve a problem in an uncertain, potentially complex environment only by trial and error and using a system ofrewards and punishments.There are no correct answers, but feedback is given in the form of rewards and penalties.

C. Supervised learning is a machine learning paradigm with the goal of learning a function that maps input variables with output variables.In every case there is a correct answer, so the aim is to train the model until it reaches an acceptable level of performance in predicting the outcome, at which point the learning stops.

D. Supervised learning is a machine learning paradigm that refers to algorithms that learn patterns from unlabeled

data.There are only input variables, but no corresponding output variables. The goal of the algorithm is to model the underlying structure of the data, but there are no correct answers and noteachers.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Supervised learning is one of the most popular and widely used machine learning approaches. It involves providing the algorithm with labeled input/output pairs, which serve as examples of the desired behavior or outcome. The algorithm then learns a function that can generalize from these examples and make predictions for new, unseen data. Supervised learning can be used for tasks such as classification, regression, and anomaly detection. Some common supervised learning algorithms are linear regression, logistic regression, decision trees, support vector machines, and neural networks.

Reference:

UiPath AI Fabric - Machine Learning Concepts

UiPath Document Understanding - Machine Learning Models

UiPath Communications Mining - Overview

Question: 69

Which of the following OCR (Optical Character Recognition) engines is not free of charge?

A. Tesseract.
B. Microsoft Azure OCR.
C. OmniPaqe.
D. Microsoft OCR.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, OmniPaqe is a paid OCR engine that requires a license to use. It is one of the most accurate and reliable OCR engines available, and it supports over 200 languages. The other OCR engines listed are free of charge, but they may have different features, limitations, and performance levels. For example, Tesseract is an open-source OCR engine that supports over 100 languages, but it may not be as accurate as OmniPaqe. Microsoft Azure OCR and Microsoft OCR are both cloud-based OCR engines that use Microsoft's technology, but they have different capabilities and pricing models. Microsoft Azure OCR can process both printed and handwritten text, and it uses a pay-as-you-go model based on the number of transactions. Microsoft OCR can only process printed text, and it is included in the UiPath Studio license. Reference:

Document Understanding - OCR Engines

Automation Pricing - Complete UiPath Enterprise Solution

Question: 70

What is the purpose of the End Process in the Document Understanding Process?

A. The purpose of the End Process in the Document Understanding Process is to generate a summary report of the processing statistics and performance metrics.

B. End Process sets the queue transaction status as Successful in case of no exception, and as Failed in case of an exception with their corresponding Business or System Exception, and the post processing/cleaning if required.

C. End Process in the Document Understanding Process silently shuts down the Virtual Machine so that another robot can use it.

D. End Process is a feature in the Document Understanding Process that exports the extracted data into a readable document format.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The End Process is the final stage of the Document Understanding Process, which is a fully functional UiPath Studio project template based on a document processing flowchart. The End Process is responsible for setting the queue transaction status, logging the results, and performing any post processing or cleaning actions if needed. The End Process sets the queue transaction status as Successful if the document was processed without any exception, and as Failed if an exception occurred, either a Business Exception (such as invalid data) or a System Exception (such as network failure). The End Process also adds the extracted data and the validation status as output arguments to the queue transaction. The End Process also logs the processing statistics, such as the number of documents processed, the number of exceptions, the average processing time, and the accuracy rate. The End Process also performs any post processing or cleaning actions, such as deleting temporary files, closing applications, or sending notifications1.
Reference: 1: Document Understanding Process: Studio Template

Question: 71

What is the definition of Deep Learning?

A. A sub-field of artificial intelligence that enables systems to learn from data.Systems learn from previous experience and information to deduce and predict future information. To do this they use algorithms that learn to perform a specific task without being explicitly programmed.

B. The theory and development of computer systems that are able to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence and decision making.

C. A field of artificial intelligence that enables computers to gain high-level understanding from digital images or videos. If AI is the brain, then this is the eye that enables the computer to observe and understand. It works the same as the human eye.

D. 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.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Deep learning is a subset of machine learning that uses multiple layers of artificial neural networks to learn from data and perform complex tasks. The term “deep” refers to the number of layers in the network, which can range from a few

to hundreds or even thousands. Each layer consists of a set of

nodes that perform mathematical operations on the input data and pass the output to the next layer. The network learns by adjusting the weights of the connections between the nodes based on the feedback from the desired output. Deep learning can handle various types of data, such as images, text, speech, or video, and can automatically extract features and patterns from them without human intervention. Deep learning is behind many applications of artificial intelligence, such as computer vision, natural language processing, speech recognition, and generative models123.

Reference: 1: What is Deep Learning? | IBM 2: What Is Deep Learning? Definition, Examples, and Careers | Coursera 3: Deep learning - Wikipedia

Question: 72

What can the Custom Named Entity Recognition out-of-the-box model be used for?

A. Understand sentiment in product reviews, customer surveys, social media posts, and emails.
B. Classify text in resumes, emails, web pages, and other formats.
C. Relate customer questions to FAQ documents and automatically pull responses from these documents.
D. Extract and classify text in emails, letters, web pages, research papers, and call transcripts.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Custom Named Entity Recognition out-of-the-box model is a machine learning package that allows you to bring your own dataset tagged with entities you want to extract from unstructured text. The model can be trained and deployed using the UiPath AI Center, and can be integrated with the UiPath Document Understanding framework. The model can be used to extract and classify text in various domains and formats, such as emails, letters, web pages, research papers, and call transcripts. For example, you can use the model to extract information such as names, dates, addresses, amounts, products, or any other custom entity from your documents. The model supports multiple languages and can be customized according to your needs.

Reference: AI Center - Custom Named Entity Recognition, Custom Named Entity Recognition Documentation, UiPath AI Center - Document Understanding & Use of UiPath Custom Named Entity Recognition Model

Question: 73

When dealing with variable-length data, or data spanning over multiple pages of the document (e.g. item tables), what is the recommended data extraction methodology to be used?

A. Hybrid data extraction.
B. Rule-based data extraction.
C. Model-based data extraction.
D. Manual data extraction.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Model-based data extraction, often involving machine learning models, is particularly effective for handling complex data structures such as variable-length data or data that spans multiple pages. This approach adapts better to varying formats and can extract information more accurately in such scenarios compared to rule-based or manual methods.

Question: 74

What are the mandatory activities to be included in an automation workflow to allow a remote knowledge worker to pick up an action that validates the extracted data in the form of a Document Validation Action?

A. Present Validation Station, Wait for Document Validation Action and Resume.
B. Orchestration Process Activities.
C. Document Understanding Process Activities.
D. Create Document Validation Action, Wait for Document Validation Action and Resume.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To enable a remote knowledge worker to validate the extracted data from documents in Action Center, the automation workflow needs to include the following activities12:
Create Document Validation Action: This activity creates an action of type Document Validation in Orchestrator Action Center, and returns an action object as output. The action object contains the information needed to resume the workflow after the human validation is completed. The input properties of this activity include the action details, such as title, priority, catalog, and folder, and the document validation data, such as the document object model, the document text, the taxonomy, and the automatic extraction results.
Wait for Document Validation Action and Resume: This activity suspends the execution of the workflow until the human validation is done in Action Center, and then resumes it with the updated extraction results. The input property of this activity is the action object obtained from the Create Document Validation Action activity. The output property is the validated extraction results, which can be used for further processing or exporting.
Reference: 1: Create Document Validation Action 2: Wait for Document Validation Action and Resume

Question: 75

What is the role of the Taxonomy Manager?

A. To select which extractors are trained for each document type and field.
B. To create and edit a Taxonomy file specific to the current automation project.
C. To select the type of ML that can be used in the project.
D. To present a document processing specific user interface for validating and correcting automatic classification outputs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Taxonomy Manager is a tool that enables you to create and edit a Taxonomy file, which is an XML file that defines the document types and fields that are relevant for your automation project1. The Taxonomy file is used by the Classify Document Scope and Data Extraction Scope activities to perform document classification and data extraction, respectively2. The Taxonomy Manager allows you to add, remove, rename, or reorder document types and fields, as well as specify the data type, format, and validation rules for each field3. The Taxonomy Manager also provides a preview of the Taxonomy file and a validation feature to check for errors or inconsistencies.

Reference:

1: About Taxonomy Manager 2: About Document Understanding Framework 3: Using the Taxonomy Manager : Taxonomy Manager User Interface Description

Question: 76

What is Document Understanding?

A. A solution for combining different approaches to extract information from workflows.
B. A solution that offers the ability to digitize, extract, validate, and train data from documents.
C. A solution for the processing of Excel files for extracting data tables.
D. A solution for combining different approaches to extract entities from Word documents such as contracts and agreements.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Document Understanding is a tool that helps you create and manage documents for your automation scenarios in the UiPath ecosystem. It allows you to process and extract data from multiple document types in an open, extensible, and versatile environment. The framework consists of components such as Taxonomy, Digitization, Data Extraction, Data Extraction Validation, Data Extraction Training, and Data Consumption, and enables you to customize and train your own algorithms12.

Reference: Intelligent Document Processing - Document Understanding | UiPath, Document Understanding - Introduction - UiPath Documentation Portal

Question: 77

Which of the following consumes Page Units?

A. Applying OCR on a 10-page document.
B. Creation of a Document Validation Action in Action Center.
C. Using ML Classifier on a 21-page document.
D. Using Intelligent Form Extractor on a 5-page document with 0 successful extractions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, Page Units are the measure used to license Document Understanding

products. Page Units are charged based on the number of pages processed by the Document Understanding models, such as extractors, OCR engines, and classifiers. Therefore, applying OCR on a 10-page document consumes Page Units, while the other options do not. The creation of a Document Validation Action in Action Center does not consume any Page Units, as it is a human-in-the-loop activity. Using ML Classifier on a 21-page document does not consume Page Units, as it is a free model. Using Intelligent Form Extractor on a 5-page document with 0 successful extractions does not consume Page Units, as the extractor only charges for successful extractions. Reference:
AI Center - AI Units
Document Understanding - Metering & Charging Logic

Question: 78

What should a UiPath Communications Mining taxonomy contain when it is being imported?

A. Label predictions.
B. Entity descriptions.
C. Entity predictions.
D. Label descriptions.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, a UiPath Communications Mining taxonomy is a collection of all the labels applied to the verbatims in a dataset, structured in a hierarchical manner. Labels are the concepts and intents that you want to capture in the dataset to suit your specific objectives. When you import your taxonomy from a spreadsheet, you need to provide the label descriptions, which are the names of the labels and their level in the hierarchy. Label predictions and entity predictions are the outputs of the model training process, and they are not part of the taxonomy. Entity descriptions are the definitions of the entities that you want to extract from the verbatims, and they are not part of the taxonomy either. Reference:
Communications Mining - Taxonomies
Communications Mining - Importing your taxonomy
Communications Mining - Building your taxonomy structure

Question: 79

In which of the following scenarios, the ML Classifier is the only recommended classifier to be used, according to best practice?

A. When the custom document types are very similar and file splitting is not necessary.
B. When the custom document types are not similar and file splitting is not necessary.
C. When the custom document types are not similar and file splitting is necessary.
D. When the custom document types are very similar and file splitting is necessary.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The ML Classifier is a document classifier that uses a machine learning model deployed as an ML Skill in AI Center to perform document classification tasks. The ML Classifier can work by default with Invoices, Purchase Orders, Receipts, and Utility Bills, or with custom document types that are trained using the Data Manager and the Machine Learning Classifier Trainer12.

According to the best practice, the ML Classifier is the only recommended classifier to be used when the custom document types are very similar and file splitting is not necessary. This is because the ML Classifier can handle complex and ambiguous cases where the document types are hard to distinguish by rules or keywords, and can also learn from feedback and improve over time. File splitting is not necessary when the documents are single-page or have a consistent number of pages per document type3.

The other options are not correct because they are scenarios where other classifiers, such as the Keyword Based Classifier or the Intelligent Keyword Classifier, can be used in combination with the ML Classifier or instead of it. These classifiers are based on rules or keywords that can identify the document types based on their content or metadata, and can also perform file splitting if the documents are multi-page or have a variable number of pages per document type3.

Reference: 1: Machine Learning Classifier - UiPath Activities 2: Machine Learning Classifier Trainer - UiPath Document Understanding 3: Document Classification - UiPath Document Understanding

Question: 80

What is the default visibility of an ML skill?

A. An ML skill is by default public and can be made private.
B. An ML skill is by default private and can be made public.
C. An ML skill is by default public and can't be made private.
D. An ML skill is by default private and can't be made public.

Answer: B

Explanation:

An ML skill is a consumer-ready, live deployment of an ML or OS package that can be used in RPA workflows. By default, an ML skill is private, which means it can only be accessed by the users who have the permission to view and manage the project that contains the skill. However, an ML skill can be made public by enabling the Public Skill option in the ML Skill Details page. This will generate a public URL and an API key for the skill, which can be used to access the skill from any external system or application12.

Reference: 1: AI Center - About ML Skills 2: Make ML Skills and Datasets public via URL + API Key - Preview

Question: 81

How many types of synchronization mechanisms exist in the Document Understanding Process to prevent multiple robots to write in a file at the same time?2

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Document Understanding Process uses two types of synchronization mechanisms to prevent multiple robots from writing in a file at the same time: file locks and queues. File locks are used to ensure that only one robot can access a file at a time, while queues are used to store the information extracted from the documents and to avoid data loss or duplication. The process uses the following activities to implement these mechanisms:
File Lock Scope: This activity creates a lock on a file or folder and executes a set of activities within it. The lock is released when the scope ends or when an exception occurs. This activity ensures that only one robot can read or write a file or folder at a time, and prevents other robots from accessing it until the lock is released.
Add Queue Item: This activity adds an item to a queue in Orchestrator, along with some relevant information, such as a reference, a priority, or a deadline. The item can be a JSON object, a string, or any serializable .NET type. This activity ensures that the information extracted from the documents is stored in a queue and can be retrieved by another robot or process later.
Get Queue Items: This activity retrieves a collection of items from a queue in Orchestrator, based on some filters, such as status, reference, or creation time. The items can be processed by the robot or passed to another activity, such as Update Queue Item or Delete Queue Item. This activity ensures that the information stored in the queue can be accessed and manipulated by the robot or process. Reference: Document Understanding Process: Studio Template, File Lock Scope, Add Queue Item, [Get Queue Items]

Question: 82

What does the Automation Suite installer enable?

A. Enables the deployment, management, and improvement of ML models on UiPath Automation Cloud, and requires no infrastructure and no maintenance.
B. Enables the deployment, management, and improvement of ML models locally, and requires manual download of all the resources and then loading them into the node.
C. Enables the deployment of the full UiPath Automation Platform in the environment of choice and contains everything in one package that can be deployed in multi-node mode with automatic scaling and built-in HA. monitor, configure, and upgrade.
D. Enables the deployment, management, and improvement of ML models locally with easy installation due to the automatic retrieval of the installer and associated artifacts from the internet.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation portal1, the Automation Suite installer is a single package that enables the

deployment of the full UiPath Automation Platform in the environment of choice, whether on-premises or in the cloud. The Automation Suite installer contains all the components and dependencies required for the installation, such as the infrastructure, the orchestrator, the AI Center, the Action Center, the Insights, the Test Suite, and the Document Understanding. The Automation Suite installer also supports multi-node deployment with automatic scaling and built-in high availability, as well as easy monitoring, configuration, and upgrade options1. Therefore, option C is the correct answer, as it describes the features and benefits of the Automation Suite installer. Option A is incorrect, as it refers to the UiPath Automation Cloud, which is a different offering that does not require an installer. Option B is incorrect, as it describes a manual installation process that is not enabled by the Automation Suite installer. Option D is incorrect, as it confuses the Automation Suite installer with the installUiPathAS.sh script, which is a separate file that is used to launch the installer wizard2.

Reference: 1 Automation Suite - Overview 2 Automation Suite - Downloading the installation packages

Question: 83

What does the Label Trends table in UiPath Communications Mining show?

A. How the top 10 labels for a given time period perform compared to the previous period and their change in rank.
B. How the top 10 senders for a given time period perform compared to the previous period and their change in rank.
C. How the top 10 entities for a given time period perform compared to the previous period and their change in rank.
D. How the top 10 labels and entities for a given time period perform compared to the previous period and their change in rank.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Label Trends table in UiPath Communications Mining shows the trend of the top 10 highest volume labels over the selected time period, as well as their percentage change and rank change compared to the previous period1. The table allows users to quickly identify which labels are increasing or decreasing in volume, and by how much, over time. The table also shows the net sentiment score for each label, which is calculated as the difference between the positive and negative sentiment probabilities for each verbatim2. The table can be filtered by data type, source, date range, and label category. Users can also sort the table by label name, volume, percentage change, rank change, or net sentiment1.

Reference: 1: Trends 2: Sentiment Analysis

Question: 84

What is the page unit cost per extracted page for the RegEx Extractor?

A. 0
B. 0.2
C. 0.5
D. 1

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, the RegEx Extractor is a data extraction method that uses regular expressions to define and capture data from documents1. The RegEx Extractor does not consume any page units, which are the units of measurement for the consumption of Document Understanding services2. Therefore, the page unit cost per extracted page for the RegEx Extractor is 0.

Reference:

1: RegEx Extractor 2: Document Understanding - Metering & Charging Logic

Question: 85

Which activity should be used for classification validation in attended mode?

A. Create Document Classification Action.
B. Train Classifiers Scope.
C. Wait for Document Classification and Resume.
D. Present Classification Station.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Present Classification Station activity is used for classification validation in attended mode. It allows the user to review and correct the classification results of documents using the Classification Station interface. The other options are not suitable for attended mode, as they are either used for creating Action Center tasks (A and C) or for training classifiers (B).

Reference: Classification Station - UiPath Documentation Portal, Document Classification Validation Overview - UiPath Documentation Portal.

Question: 86

Which of the following statements is true regarding reviewing and applying entities in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. A single entity value can be split across multiple paragraphs.
B. If the entity value is correctly predicted, but the entity type is wrong, it cannot be changed.
C. All of the entities within a paragraph should be reviewed.
D. All of the entities in a communication must be reviewed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the UiPath Communications Mining documentation, reviewing and applying entities is a crucial step for

improving the accuracy and performance of the entity extraction models. When reviewing entities, users should check all of the predicted entities within a paragraph, as well as any missing or incorrect ones. Users can accept, reject, edit, or create entities using the platform's interface or keyboard shortcuts. Users can also change the entity type if the value is correct but the type is wrong. Reviewing and applying entities helps the platform learn from the user feedback and refine its predictions over time. It also helps users assess the automation potential and benefit of the communications data.

Reference:

Communications Mining - Reviewing and applying entities

Communications Mining - Improving entity performance

Question: 87

What happens during the Classify stage of the Document Understanding Framework?

A. The OCR engine is used to extract text from the image document.
B. The extracted data is exported as a dataset.
C. The target fields are extracted from the document and sent to Action Center for human validation.
D. The documents are included in one of the taxonomy document types or skipped.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, the Classify stage of the Document Understanding Framework is used to automatically determine what document types are found within a digitized file. The document types are defined in the project taxonomy, which is a collection of all the labels and fields applied to the documents in a dataset. The Classify stage uses one or more classifiers, which are algorithms that assign document types to files based on their content and structure. The classifiers can be configured and executed using the Classify Document Scope activity, which also allows for document type filtering, taxonomy mapping, and minimum confidence threshold settings. The Classify stage outputs the classification information in a unified manner, irrespective of the source of classification. The documents that are classified are then sent to the next stage of the framework, which is Data Extraction. The documents that are not classified or skipped are either excluded from further processing or sent to Action Center for human validation and correction.

Reference:

Document Understanding - Document Classification Overview

Document Understanding - Introduction

Generative Extraction & Classification using Document Understanding in Cross-Platform Projects (Public Preview)

Question: 88

Which of the following is a best practice when choosing a UiPath ML (Machine Learning) Extractor?

A. The popularity of the ML Extractor among other UiPath users should be the primary factor when choosing a UiPath ML Extractor.Opt for the ML Extractor that has the highest number of downloads or positive reviews.
B. Consider the document types, language, and data quality when choosing an ML Extractor.It is important to select one that is specifically trained or optimized for the document types being processed.It is also important to take into account the quality and diversity of the training data used to train the ML Extractor to ensure accurate and reliable extraction results.
C. The cost of the ML Extractor should be the main consideration when choosing an ML

Extractor.Select the ML Extractor that offers the lowest price, regardless of its performance or suitability for the specific document understanding needs.

D. The size of the ML Extractor is the most important factor to consider when choosing an ML Extractor.Bigger models always perform better and provide more accurate extraction results because the development team invested time and effort into creating the algorithm, which in turn will result in better performance for the trained model.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The ML Extractor is a data extraction tool that uses machine learning models provided by UiPath to identify and extract data from documents. The ML Extractor can work with predefined document types, such as invoices, receipts, purchase orders, and utility bills, or with custom document types that are trained using the Data Manager and the Machine Learning Classifier Trainer12.

According to the best practice, the ML Extractor should be chosen based on the document types, language, and data quality of the documents being processed. It is important to select an ML Extractor that is specifically trained or optimized for the document types that are relevant for the use case, as different document types may have different layouts, fields, and formats. It is also important to take into account the language of the documents, as some ML Extractors may support only certain languages or require specific language settings. Moreover, it is important to consider the quality and diversity of the training data used to train the ML Extractor, as this may affect the accuracy and reliability of the extraction results. The training data should be representative of the real-world data, and should cover various scenarios, variations, and exceptions3.

Reference: 1: Machine Learning Extractor - UiPath Activities 2: Machine Learning Classifier Trainer - UiPath Document Understanding 3: Data Extraction - UiPath Document Understanding

Question: 89

Which of the following extractors can be used for Data Extraction Scope activity?

A. Intelligent Form Extractor, Machine Learning Extractor. Logic Extractor, and Regex Based Extractor.
B. Full Extractor. Machine Learning Extractor, Intelligent Form Extractor, and Regex Based Extractor.
C. Form Extractor Incremental Extractor Machine Learning Extractor and Intelligent Form Extractor
D. Regex Based Extractor. Form Extractor. Intelligent Form Extractor, and Machine Learning Extractor.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Data Extraction Scope activity provides a scope for extractor activities, enabling you to configure them according to the document types defined in your taxonomy. The output of the activity is stored in an ExtractionResult variable, containing all automatically extracted data, and can be used as input for the Export Extraction Results activity. This activity also features a Configure Extractors wizard, which lets you specify exactly what fields from the document types defined in the taxonomy you want to extract1.

The extractors that can be used for Data Extraction Scope activity are:

Regex Based Extractor: This extractor enables you to use regular expressions to extract data from text documents. You can define your own expressions or use the predefined ones from the Regex Based Extractor Configuration

wizard2.

Form Extractor: This extractor enables you to extract data from semi-structured documents, such as invoices, receipts, or purchase orders, based on the position and relative distance of the fields. You can define the templates for each document type using the Form Extractor Configuration wizard3. Intelligent Form Extractor: This extractor enables you to extract data from semi-structured documents, such as invoices, receipts, or purchase orders, based on the labels and values of the fields. You can define the fields for each document type using the Intelligent Form Extractor Configuration wizard.

Machine Learning Extractor: This extractor enables you to extract data from any type of document,

using a machine learning model that is trained on your data. You can use the predefined models from UiPath or your own custom models hosted on AI Center or other platforms. You can configure the fields and the model for each document type using the Machine Learning Extractor Configuration wizard.

Reference: 1: Data Extraction Scope 2: Regex Based Extractor 3: Form Extractor : Intelligent Form Extractor : Machine Learning Extractor

Question: 90

What information should be filled in when adding an entity label for the OOB (Out Of the Box) labeling template?

A. Name. Data Type. Attribute name, and Color.
B. Name, Data Type. Attribute name. Shortcut, and Color.
C. Name, Shortcut, and Color.
D. Name. Input to be labeled. Attribute name. Shortcut, and Color.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The OOB labeling template is a predefined template that you can use to label your text data for entity recognition models. The template comes with some preset labels and text components, but you can also add your own labels using the General UI or the Advanced Editor. When you add an entity label, you need to fill in the following information:

Name: the name of the new label. This is how the label will appear in the labeling tool and in the exported data.

Input to be labeled: the text component that you want to label. You can choose from the existing text components in the template, such as Date, From, To, CC, and Text, or you can add your own text components using the Advanced Editor. The text component determines the scope of the text that can be labeled with the entity label.

Attribute name: the name of the attribute that you want to extract from the text. You can use this to create attributes such as customer name, city name, telephone number, and so on. You can add more than one attribute for the same label by clicking on + Add new.

Shortcut: the hotkey that you want to assign to the label. You can use this to label the text faster by using the keyboard. Only single letters or digits are supported.

Color: the color that you want to assign to the label. You can use this to distinguish the label from the others visually.

Reference: AI Center - Managing Data Labels, Data Labeling for Text - Public Preview

Question: 91

What is the difference between the Document Understanding Process and the Document Understanding Framework?

A. The Document Understanding Framework contains the activities that can be used in a Library, while the Document Understanding Process is the template that can be found in Studio.

B. The Document Understanding Framework contains the activities that can be used in a Process, while the Document Understanding Process is the template that can be found in Studio.

C. The Document Understanding Process contains the activities that can be used in a Library, while the Document Understanding Framework is the template that can be found in Studio.

D. The Document Understanding Process contains the activities that can be used in a Process, while the Document Understanding Framework is the template that can be found in Studio.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation portal1, the Document Understanding Process is a fully functional UiPath Studio project template based on a document processing flowchart. It provides logging, exception handling, retry mechanisms, and all the methods that should be used in a Document Understanding workflow, out of the box. The Document Understanding 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 components1. The Document Understanding Framework, on the other hand, is a set of activities that can be used to build custom document processing workflows. The framework facilitates the processing of incoming files, from file digitization to extracted data validation, all in an open, extensible, and versatile environment. The framework enables you to combine different approaches to extract information from multiple document types. The framework consists of several components, such as Taxonomy, Digitization, Classification, Data Extraction, Data Validation, and Data Consumption2. Therefore, option D is the correct answer, as it describes the difference between the Document Understanding Process and the Document Understanding Framework.

Reference: 1 Document Understanding Process: Studio Template 2 Document Understanding - Introduction

Question: 92

Which of the below is the correct definition of "recall" in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. For a given concept what % of cases will the model incorrectly predict.

B. For a given concept, what % of cases will the model not detect.

C. For a given concept what % of cases will the model correctly predict.

D. For a given concept, what % of cases will the model detect.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Recall is a metric that measures the proportion of all possible true positives that the model was able

to identify for a given concept1. A true positive is a case where the model correctly predicts the presence of a concept in the data. Recall is calculated as the ratio of true positives to the sum of true positives and false negatives, where a false negative is a case where the model fails to predict the presence of a concept in the data. Recall can be interpreted as the sensitivity or completeness of the model for a given concept2. For example, if there are 100 verbatims that should have been labelled as 'Request for information', and the model detects 80 of them, then the recall for this concept is 80% (80 / (80 + 20)). A high recall means that the model is good at finding all the relevant cases for a concept, while a low recall means that the model misses many of them.

Reference: 1: Recall 2: Precision and Recall

Question: 93

What is the definition of a UiPath Communications Mining data source?

A. A collection of raw unlabeled communications data of a similar type, that can be associated with up to 10 datasets.
B. The model that we create when training the platform to understand the data in those sources.
C. A permissioned storage area within the platform which contains communications and labels.
D. A user-permissioned project containing a taxonomy with labels and entities.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, a data source is a raw collection of verbatims, which are text-based communications such as survey responses, emails, transcripts, or calls1. A data source can be of a similar type and share a similar intended purpose, such as capturing customer feedback or servicing requests2. A data source can be added to up to 10 different datasets, which are collections of sources and labels that are used to train and evaluate ML models3. Therefore, the correct definition of a UiPath Communications Mining data source is A. Reference: 1: Communications Mining - Sources 2: Communications Mining - Managing Sources and Datasets 3: Communications Mining - Understanding the data structure and permissions

Question: 94

Which is the correct description of the Configure Extractors Wizard?

A. A mandatory step in the extractor configuration that allows choosing which extractors are applied to each field.
B. A mandatory step in the extractor configuration that allows choosing which extractors are applied to each document type and field.
C. A mandatory step in the extractor configuration that allows choosing which extractors are applied to each document type.
D. An optional step in the extractor configuration which allows choosing which extractors are applied to each document type.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Configure Extractors Wizard is a tool that enables you to select and customize the extractors that are used for data extraction from documents. It is accessed via the Data Extraction Scope activity, which is a container for extractor activities. The wizard allows you to map the fields defined in your taxonomy with the fields supported by each extractor, and to set the minimum confidence level and the framework alias for each extractor. The wizard is mandatory for the extractor configuration, as it ensures that the extractors are applied correctly to each document type and field1.

Reference: Configure Extractors Wizard of Data Extraction Scope

Question: 95

Which UiPath Communications Mining model performance factor assesses the proportion of the entire dataset that has informative label predictions?

A. Average label performance.
B. Coverage.
C. Balance.
D. Underperforming labels.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the UiPath Communications Mining documentation, coverage is one of the four main factors that contribute to the model rating, which is a holistic measure of the model's performance and health. Coverage assesses the proportion of the entire dataset that has informative label predictions, meaning that the predicted labels are not generic or irrelevant. Coverage is calculated as the percentage of verbatims (communication units) that have at least one informative label out of the total number of verbatims in the dataset. A high coverage indicates that the model is able to capture the main topics and intents of the communications, while a low coverage suggests that the model is missing important information or producing noisy predictions. Reference:

Communications Mining - Understanding and improving model performance Communications Mining - Model Rating

Communications Mining - It's All in the Numbers - Assessing Model Performance with Metrics

Question: 96

What is the difference between OCR (Optical Character Recognition) and IntelligentOCR?

A. OCR (Optical Character Recognition) is a method that reads text from images, recognizing each

character and its position, while IntelligentOCR is an enhanced version of it that can also work with noisier input data.

B. IntelligentOCR is simply a rebranding of the OCR (Optical Character Recognition), both of them being methods that

read text from images, recognizing each character and its position.

C. OCR (Optical Character Recognition) is a UiPath Studio activity package that contains IntelligentOCR as an activity used to read text from images, recognizing each character and its position. OCR is widely used in Document Understanding processes.

D. IntelligentOCR is a UiPath Studio activity package that contains all the activities needed to enable information extraction, while OCR (Optical Character Recognition) is a method that reads text from images, recognizing each character and its position.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation and web search results, OCR (Optical Character Recognition) is a method that reads text from images, recognizing each character and its position. OCR is used to digitize documents and make them searchable and editable. OCR can be performed by different engines, such as Tesseract, Microsoft OCR, Microsoft Azure OCR, OmniPage, and Abbyy. OCR is a basic step in the Document Understanding Framework, which is a set of activities and services that enable the automation of document processing workflows.

IntelligentOCR is a UiPath Studio activity package that contains all the activities needed to enable information extraction from documents. Information extraction is the process of identifying and extracting relevant data from documents, such as fields, tables, entities, and labels. IntelligentOCR uses different components, such as classifiers, extractors, validators, and trainers, to perform information extraction. IntelligentOCR also supports different formats, such as PDF, PNG, JPG, TIFF, and BMP. IntelligentOCR is an advanced step in the Document Understanding Framework, which builds on the OCR output and provides more functionality and flexibility.

Reference:

About the IntelligentOCR Activities Package

OCR Activities

OCR Feature Comparison: Uipath Community vs Uipath Licensed OCR

Document Understanding - Introduction

Question: 97

What can be done in the Reports section of the dataset navigation bar in UiPath Communication Mining?

A. Train models using unsupervised learning.

B. View, save, and modify dataset model versions.

C. Monitor model performance and receive recommendations.

D. Access detailed, quervable charts, statistics, and customizable dashboards.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Reports section of the dataset navigation bar in UiPath Communication Mining allows users to access detailed, quervable charts, statistics, and customizable dashboards that provide valuable insights and analysis on their communications data1. The Reports section has up to six tabs, depending on the data type, each designed to address different reporting needs2:

Dashboard: Users can create custom dashboard views using data from other tabs, such as label summary, trends, segments, threads, and comparison. Dashboards are specific to the dataset and can be edited, deleted, or renamed by users with the 'Modify datasets' permission3.

Label Summary: Users can view high-level summary statistics for labels, such as volume, precision, recall, and sentiment. Users can also filter by data type, source, date range, and label category.

Trends: Users can view charts for verbatim volume, label volume, and sentiment over a selected time period. Users can also filter by data type, source, date range, and label category.

Segments: Users can view charts comparing label volumes to verbatim metadata fields, such as sender domain, channel, or language. Users can also filter by data type, source, date range, and label category.

Threads: Users can view charts of thread volumes and label volumes within a thread, if the data is in thread form, such as call transcripts or email chains. Users can also filter by data type, source, date range, and label category.

Comparison: Users can compare different cohorts of data against each other, such as different sources, time periods, or label categories. Users can also filter by data type, source, date range, and label category.

Reference: 1: Communications Mining - Using Reports 2: Communications Mining - Reports 3: Communications Mining - Using Dashboards : [Communications Mining - Using Label Summary] : [Communications Mining - Using Trends] : [Communications Mining - Using Segments] : [Communications Mining - Using Threads] : [Communications Mining - Using Comparison]

Question: 98

What is the recommended number of documents per vendor to train the initial dataset?

A. 5
B. 10
C. 15
D. 20

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, the recommended number of documents per vendor to train the initial dataset is 10. This means that for each vendor that provides a specific type of document, such as invoices or receipts, you should have at least 10 samples of their documents in

your training dataset. This helps to ensure that the dataset is balanced and representative of the real- world data, and that the machine learning model can learn from the variations and features of each vendor's documents. Having too few documents per vendor can lead to poor model performance and accuracy, while having too many documents from a single vendor can cause overfitting and bias1.

Reference: 1: Document Understanding - Training High Performing Models

Question: 99

DRAG DROP

What is the order of steps for automatically retraining and deploying a Document Understanding ML Model in Al Center with data from Document Validation Action?

Instructions: Drag the steps found on the "Left" and drop them on the "Right" in the correct order.

Steps

70__1=1 enable the Auto Update feature in the ML t Skill D

A

Use the Export feature from Document Manager using Scheduled Expert

'Run Tralning/Full Pipeline In Al Center using Scheduled Pipe!me with AutoRetraining enabled.

Send Human in the Loop data to the used Dataset

Order of Steps

r—

First

F

Second

r

Third

F

Fourth

Answer:

Explanation:

Steps	Order of Steps	
Enable the Auto Update feature in the ML Skill.	First	Send Human in the Loop data to the used Dataset.
Use the Export feature from Document Manager using Scheduled Export.	Second	Use the Export feature from Document Manager using Scheduled Export.
Run Training/Full Pipeline in Al Center using Scheduled Pipeline with Auto-Retraining enabled.	Third	Run Training/Full Pipeline in Al Center using Scheduled Pipeline with Auto-Retraining enabled.
Send Human in the Loop data to the used Dataset.	Fourth	Enable the Auto Update feature in the ML Skill.

To automatically retrain and deploy a Document Understanding Machine Learning (ML) Model in AI Center with data from the Document Validation Action, the steps should be followed in this order: Send Human in the Loop data to the used Dataset.

This step involves sending the data that has been validated and corrected by human reviewers to the dataset. This data will be used for training the ML model.

Use the Export feature from Document Manager using Scheduled Export.

After the data is reviewed and validated, it needs to be exported from the Document Manager. Scheduled Export automates this process, ensuring the dataset in AI Center is regularly updated with new data.

Run Training/Full Pipeline in AI Center using Scheduled Pipeline with Auto-Retraining enabled.

With the updated data in the dataset, the next step is to run the training or the full pipeline. The use of Scheduled Pipeline with Auto-Retraining ensures that the ML model is automatically retrained with the latest data.

Enable the Auto Update feature in the ML Skill.

Finally, enabling the Auto Update feature in the ML Skill ensures that the newly trained model is automatically deployed, making the improved model available for document understanding tasks. Following these steps in the specified order allows for a streamlined process of continuously improving the ML model based on human-validated data, ensuring better accuracy and efficiency in document understanding tasks over time.

Question: 100

What is one best practice when designing a UiPath Communications Mining label taxonomy?

A. Each label should be identifiable from the text of the individual verbatim (not thread) to which it will be applied.
B. Each label should include customer experience/sentiment analysis in its coverage.
C. Each parent label should have at least 3 children labels to ensure specificity.
D. Each label should overlap sliqhtlv with a few distinct others so we ensure 100% coveraqe.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A label taxonomy is a hierarchical structure of concepts that you want to capture from your communications data, such as emails, chats, or calls. Each label represents a specific concept that serves a business purpose and is aligned to your objectives. A label taxonomy can have multiple levels of hierarchy, where each child label is a subset of its parent label. For example, a parent label could be “Product Feedback” and a child label could be “Product Feature Request” or “Product Bug Report”. A label taxonomy is used to train a machine learning model that can automatically classify your communications data according to the labels you defined1.

One of the best practices for designing a label taxonomy is to ensure that each label is clearly identifiable from the text of the individual verbatim (not thread) to which it will be applied. A verbatim is a single unit of communication, such as an email message, a chat message, or a call transcript segment. A thread is a collection of related verbatims, such as an email conversation, a chat session, or a call recording. When you train your model, you will apply labels to verbatims, not threads, so it is important that each label can be recognized from the verbatim text alone, without relying on the context of the thread. This will help the model to learn the patterns and features of each label and to generalize to new data. It will also help you to maintain consistency and accuracy when labelling your data2.

Reference: 1: Communications Mining - Taxonomies 2: Communications Mining - Label hierarchy and best practice

Question: 101

Which of the following is an indicator that sufficient training has been completed for a model in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. A model rating of 30-40.
B. A model rating of 40-50.

C. A model rating of 50-60.

D. A model rating of 70-90 or better.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The model rating is a proprietary score that assesses the overall health and performance of a model in UiPath Communications Mining. It considers four main factors: balance, underperforming labels, coverage, and all labels. The model rating is a score from 0 to 100, which equates to a rating of 'Poor' (0-49), 'Average' (50-69), 'Good' (70-89) or 'Excellent' (90-100). A model rating of 70-90 or better indicates that the model has sufficient training and performs well in all of the most important areas. A model rating of 70-90 or better also means that the model has a balanced and representative training data, a low number of labels with performance issues or warnings, a high coverage of the dataset by informative labels, and a high average precision of all labels.

Reference: Communications Mining - Model Rating, Communications Mining - Understanding and improving model performance

Question: 102

What is the Machine Learning Extractor?

A. A specialized model that can recognize multiple languages in the same document using API calls to a Hugging Face model with over 250 languages.

B. An extraction model that can be enabled and trained in Al Center. For better accuracy. 25 documents per model are recommended to train the model.

C. A tool using machine learning models to identify and report on data targeted for data extraction. D. A tool that helps extract data from different document structures, and is particularly useful when the same document has multiple formats.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Machine Learning Extractor utilizes machine learning models to effectively extract data from documents, especially when dealing with varying structures or formats within the same document type. This capability is crucial in scenarios where documents do not follow a strict template and have variations in their layout or content organization. The extractor can be trained to understand these variations and accurately extract the needed information.

The Machine Learning Extractor is a data extraction tool that uses machine learning models to extract data from various types of documents, such as invoices, receipts, or forms. It is especially useful when the same document type has multiple layouts or formats, as it can learn and infer the values for the targeted fields, even from documents and layouts it has never seen before1.

The Machine Learning Extractor can be used with one of UiPath's public Document Understanding endpoints, which provide generic models for certain document types, or with custom trained machine learning models hosted in AI Center, which can be tailored to specific use cases. The Machine Learning Extractor can be configured and trained using

the Data Extraction Scope activity in UiPath Studio2.

Reference:

Document Understanding - Machine Learning Extractor

UiPath Activities - Data Extraction Scope

Question: 103

What are the two main data extraction methodologies used in document understanding processes?

A. Hybrid and manual data extraction.
B. Rule-based and model-based data extraction.
C. Rule-based and hybrid data extraction.
D. Manual and model-based data extraction.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, there are two common types of data extraction methodologies used in document understanding processes: rule-based data extraction and modelbased data extraction12. Rule-based data extraction targets structured documents, such as forms, invoices, or receipts, that have a fixed layout and a predefined set of fields. Rule-based data extraction uses predefined rules, such as regular expressions, keywords, or coordinates, to locate and extract the relevant data from the documents1. Model-based data extraction is used to process semi-structured and unstructured documents, such as contracts, emails, or reports, that have a variable layout and a diverse set of fields. Model-based data extraction uses machine learning models, such as neural networks, to learn from examples and extract the relevant data from the documents1. Both methodologies have their advantages and limitations, and depending on the use case, they can be used separately or in combination, in a hybrid approach2.

Reference: 1: Data Extraction Overview 2: Document Processing with Improved Data Extraction

Question: 104

What are the out-of-the-box model types available in AI Center?

A. Pre-trained, custom training, and reviewed.
B. Custom training, fine-tunable, and reviewed.
C. Pre-trained, fine-tunable, and reviewed.
D. Pre-trained, custom training, and fine-tunable.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, AI Center provides three types of out-of-the-box model types that can be used for different purposes and scenarios1:

Pre-trained: These are models that are already trained on a large and diverse dataset and can be used as-is for

inference or prediction. They do not require any additional data or training from the user. Examples of pre-trained models are Language Detection, Sentiment Analysis, and Question Answering.

Custom training: These are models that allow the user to train them on their own data using the AI Center UI or API. They require the user to upload a dataset, configure the training parameters, and monitor the training progress and results. Examples of custom training models are Image Classification, Text Classification, and Named Entity Recognition.

Fine-tunable: These are models that are pre-trained on a general dataset but can be further trained or fine-tuned on a specific dataset provided by the user. They offer the best of both worlds: the benefit of using a pre-trained model and the flexibility of customizing it to the user's needs.

Examples of fine-tunable models are Object Detection, Text Summarization, and Language Translation.

Reference:

I. Out-of-the-Box Packages

Question: 105

What are the languages supported by the generic Document Understanding ML Package?

A. Languages using the Greek left-to-right alphabet. Japanese, and Chinese.

B. Languages using the Cyrillic alphabet, the Greek left-to-right alphabet, and Chinese.

C. Languages using the Latin alphabet (like Italian, French. Portuguese. Spanish, and Romanian), and the Greek left-to-right alphabet.

D. Languages using the Latin alphabet, the Cyrillic alphabet, the Greek left-to-right alphabet. Japanese, and Chinese.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation1, the generic Document Understanding ML Package supports data extraction from any type of structured or semi-structured documents, building an ML model from scratch. The supported languages for this package are Latin-based languages, Cyrillic languages, Greek left-to-right, and Japanese (Preview). Additionally, the documentation23 also mentions that the package can support Chinese with the use of an OCR that supports that language. Therefore, the correct answer is D.

Reference: Document Understanding - Supported Languages, Document Understanding - ML Packages, Document Understanding - ML Packages.

Question: 106

Which of the following time periods can be selected when viewing Trends in UiPath Communications Mining?

Which of the following time periods can be selected when viewing Trends in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. Daily, Monthly, Quarterly, Yearly.

B. Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Yearly.

C. Daily, Bi-weekly, Monthly, Yearly.

D. Daily, Bi-weekly, Quarterly, Yearly.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the UiPath Communications Mining documentation, the Trends tab in the Reports page displays charts for verbatim volume, label volume, and sentiment over a selected time period. Users can choose the time period for the data in the filter bar, and the time sequencing of the chart (i.e. daily, weekly, etc.) in the top right dropdown menu. The available options for the time sequencing are Daily, Weekly, Monthly, and Yearly. These options allow users to see how the trends change over

different time intervals and identify patterns or anomalies.

Reference:

Communications Mining - Using Reports

Communications Mining - Trends

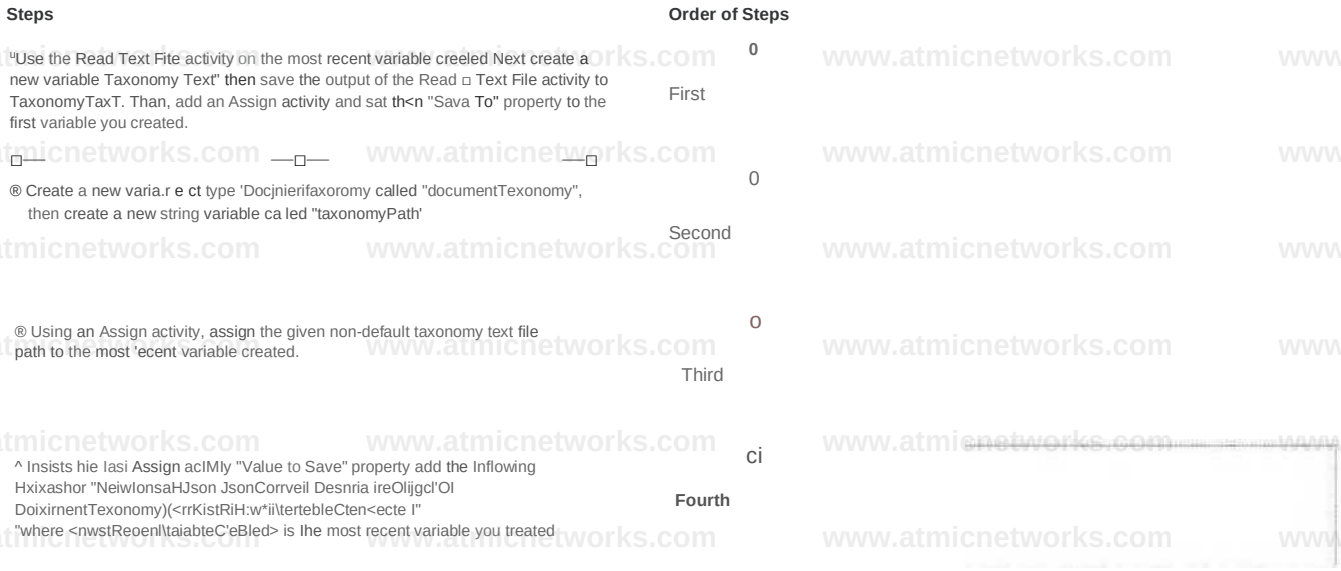
Question:

107

DRAG DROP

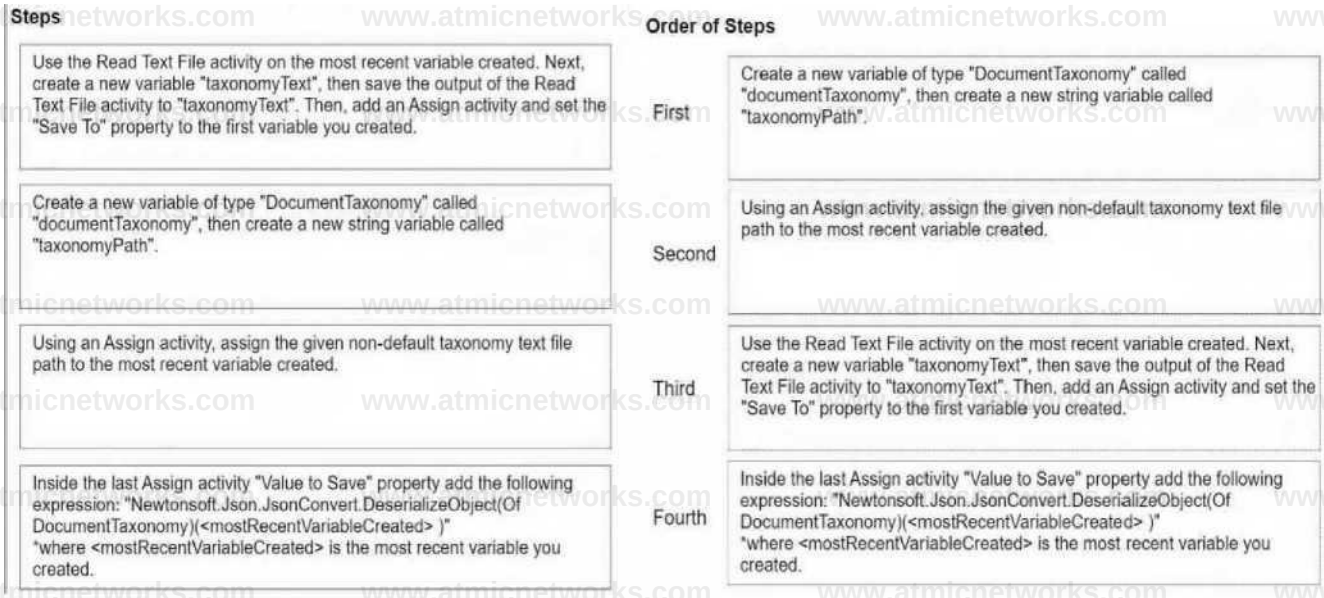
How do you load a taxonomy from a given non-default location text file into a variable?

Instructions: Drag the steps found on the "Left" and drop them on the "Right" in the correct order.



Answer

Explanation:



to load a taxonomy from a given non-default location text file into a variable, the order of steps should be as follows:

Create a new variable of type 'DocumentTaxonomy' called 'documentTaxonomy', then create a new string variable called 'taxonomyPath'.

This step involves setting up the necessary variables that will be used in the process. The 'documentTaxonomy' variable will hold the deserialized taxonomy object, and 'taxonomyPath' will store the path to the taxonomy file.

Using an Assign activity, assign the given non-default taxonomy text file path to the most recent variable created.

Here you will assign the path of the taxonomy file to the 'taxonomyPath' variable.

Use the Read Text File activity on the 'taxonomyPath' variable created. Next, create a new variable 'taxonomyText', then save the output of the Read Text File activity to 'taxonomyText'.

This step is where you read the contents of the taxonomy file using the 'Read Text File' activity. The contents are stored in the 'taxonomyText' variable.

Inside the last Assign activity 'Value to Save' property add the following expression: "Newtonsoft.Json.JsonConvert.DeserializeObject(Of DocumentTaxonomy)(taxonomyText)" where 'taxonomyText' is the text read from the file and 'documentTaxonomy' (the most recent variable created) is the variable you created.

In this final step, you will deserialize the JSON content from the 'taxonomyText' into a 'DocumentTaxonomy' object using the 'JsonConvert.DeserializeObject' method and assign it to the 'documentTaxonomy' variable.

Following these steps in this order will load the taxonomy from a text file into the 'documentTaxonomy' variable in UiPath.

Question: 108

Under what condition can a dataset be edited in UiPath AI Center?

A. If it is not being used in any active pipeline.
B. If it has not been modified within the last 24 hours.
C. There are no restrictions in editing a dataset.
D. If it is not linked to any data labeling session.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, a dataset is a folder of storage containing arbitrary subfolders and files that allows machine learning models in your project to access new data points. You can edit a dataset's name, description, or content from the Datasets > [Dataset Name] page, by clicking Edit dataset. However, you can only edit a dataset if it is not currently being used in an active pipeline. A pipeline is a sequence of steps that defines how to train, test, and deploy a machine learning model. If a dataset is being used in an active pipeline, you will see a lock icon next to it, indicating that it cannot be edited. You can either wait for the pipeline to finish or stop it before editing the dataset. Reference:

AI Center - Managing Datasets

AI Center - About Datasets

AI Center - About Pipelines

Question: 109

What is the purpose of the "Explore" phase in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. To fully review and correctly tag the model version, regardless if it's "Live" or "Staging".
B. To use the bulk label functionality, a helpful tool to quickly train the model when searching for specific terms.
C. To provide each label/entity in a taxonomy with enough training examples so the model can make accurate predictions at scale.
D. To review the clusters of similar communications from a data set that unsupervised learning automatically found.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Explore phase is the second phase of model training in UiPath Communications Mining, which is a solution that enables the analysis of large volumes of text-based communications using natural language processing and machine learning. The Explore phase builds on the foundations of the taxonomy that was created in the Discover phase by reviewing clusters and searching for different terms and phrases. The objective of the Explore phase is to provide each of the labels or entities that are important for the use case with enough varied and consistent training examples, so that the platform has sufficient training data from which to make accurate predictions across the entire dataset. The Explore phase is the core phase of model training, and requires the most time and effort, but also leads to better model performance and accuracy1.

Reference: 1: Communications Mining - Explore

Question: 110

Under what condition can a project be deleted in UiPath AI Center?

A. If it does not have any pipeline data.
B. If it does not have any running pipelines.
C. If it does not have any deployed packages.
D. If it does not have any scheduled pipelines.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A project in UiPath AI Center is an isolated group of resources (datasets, pipelines, packages, skills, and logs) that you use to build a specific ML solution. You can create, edit, or delete projects from the Projects page or the project's Dashboard page. However, you can only delete a project if it does not

have any package currently deployed in a skill. A package is a versioned and deployable unit of an ML model or an OS script that can be used to create an ML skill. A skill is a consumer-ready, live deployment of a package that can be used in RPA workflows in Studio. If a project has a package deployed in a skill, you need

to undeploy the skill first before deleting the project. This is to ensure that you do not accidentally delete a project that is being used by a skill12.
Reference: 1: AI Center - Managing Projects 2: AI Center - Managing ML Skills

Question: 111

What does adding missed labels help improve in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. Label bias warnings.
B. Increases data security.
C. Increases the taxonomy coverage.
D. Label precision and recall.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Adding missed labels helps improve the label precision and recall in UiPath Communications Mining. Precision is the percentage of correctly labeled verbatims out of all the verbatims that have the label applied, while recall is the percentage of correctly labeled verbatims out of all the verbatims that should have the label applied. By adding missed labels, you are increasing the recall of the label, as you are reducing the number of false negatives (verbatims that should have the label but do not). This also improves the precision of the label, as you are reducing the noise in the data and making the label more informative and consistent. Adding missed labels is one of the recommended actions that the platform suggests to improve the model rating and performance of the labels.
Reference: Communications Mining - Training using 'Check label' and 'Missed label', Communications Mining - Model Rating

Question: 112

Which role consumes ML Skills within customized workflows in Studio using the ML Skill activity from the UiPath.MLServices.Activities package?

A. Data Scientist.
B. Administrator.
C. RPA Developer.D Process Controller

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation portal1, the RPA Developer is the role that consumes ML

Skills within customized workflows in Studio using the ML Skill activity from the UiPath.MLServices.Activities package. The RPA Developer is responsible for designing, developing, testing, and deploying automation workflows using UiPath Studio and other UiPath products. The RPA Developer can use the

ML Skill activity to retrieve and call all ML Skills available on the AI Center service and request them within the automation workflows. The ML Skill activity allows the RPA Developer to pass data to the input of the skill, test the skill, and receive the output of the skill as JSON response, status code, and headers2. Therefore, option C is the correct answer, as it describes the role and the activity that are related to consuming ML Skills in Studio. Option A is incorrect, as the Data Scientist is the role that creates and trains ML models using AI Center or other tools, and publishes them as ML Packages or OS Packages1. Option B is incorrect, as the Administrator is the role that manages the AI Center service, such as configuring the infrastructure, setting up the permissions, and monitoring the usage and performance1. Option D is incorrect, as the Process Controller is the role that deploys ML Packages or OS Packages as ML Skills, and manages the versions, the endpoints, and the API keys of the skills1.

Reference: 1 AI Center - User Personas 2 Activities - ML Skill

Question: 113

Which of the following options is accepted as a Column field name in Document Manager?

A. first_n@me
B. first name
C. f1rst-name
D. First_name123

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, the field name for a column field in Document Manager does not accept uppercase letters. It can only contain lowercase letters, numbers, underscore _ and dash -12. Therefore, the only option that meets these criteria is D. First_name123. The other options are invalid because they either contain uppercase letters, spaces, or @ symbols, which are not allowed.

Reference: 1: Document Understanding - Create and Configure Fields 2: Document Understanding - Create & Configure Fields

Question: 114

What information does the comparison between two cohorts display on the Comparison page in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. Total verbatim count and proportion for each label.
B. Entity count for each metadata.
C. Verbatim content for each label.
D. Differences in verbatim length between Group A and Group B.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, UiPath Communications Mining is a tool that enables you to analyze text-based communications data, such as customer feedback, support tickets, or chat transcripts, using natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning (ML) techniques1. One of the features of UiPath Communications Mining is the Comparison page, which allows you to compare two cohorts of verbatims based on different criteria, such as date range, source, metadata, or label2. The Comparison page displays the following information for each cohort3:

Total verbatim count: The number of verbatims in the cohort.

Proportion for each label: The percentage of verbatims in the cohort that are assigned to each label. A label is a category or a topic that is relevant for the analysis, such as sentiment, intent, or issue type. Labels can be predefined or custom-defined by the user.

Statistical significance: The p-value that indicates whether the difference in proportions between the two cohorts is statistically significant or not. A p-value less than 0.05 means that the difference is unlikely to be due to chance.

The Comparison page also provides a visual representation of the proportions for each label using a bar chart, and allows the user to drill down into the verbatim content for each label by clicking on the bars3. Therefore, the correct answer is A.

Reference:

1: About Communications Mining 2: Communications Mining - Comparing Cohorts 3: Communications Mining - Comparison Page

Question: 115

What do entity predictions refer to within UiPath Communications Mining?

A. The understanding of the parent-label relationship when assigning label predictions.
B. The difference between label suggestions and label predictions in a training process.
C. The identification of a specific span of text as a value for a particular entity type.
D. The model's confidence that a specific concept exists within a communication.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Entity predictions refer to the process of identifying and highlighting a specific span of text within a communication that represents a value for a predefined entity type. For example, an entity type could be “Organization” and an entity value could be “UiPath”. Entity predictions are made by the platform based on the training data and the rules defined for each entity type. Users can review, accept, reject, or modify the entity predictions using the Classification Station interface12. Reference: Communications Mining - Reviewing and applying entities, Communications Mining - Predictions - UiPath Documentation Portal.

Question: 116

How can the code be tested in a development or testing environment in the context of the Document Understanding Process?

A. Use them as a template to create other tests.
B. Simply run the existing tests

C. Based on the use case developed, create test data to test existing and new tests.

D. Based on the use case developed, create test data to test existing tests.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the UiPath Document Understanding Process template, the best way to test the code in a development or testing environment is to create test data based on the use case developed, and use it to test both the existing and the new tests. The test data should include different document types, formats, and scenarios that reflect the real-world data that the process will handle in production. The existing tests are provided by the template and cover the main functionalities and components of the Document Understanding Process, such as digitization, classification, data extraction, validation, and export. The new tests are created by the developer to test the customizations and integrations that are specific to the use case, such as custom extractors, classifiers, or data consumption methods. The test data and the test cases should be updated and maintained throughout the development lifecycle to ensure the quality and reliability of the code. Reference: Document Understanding Process: Studio Template

Document Understanding Process: User Guide

Question: 117

How is the Taxonomy component used in the Document Understanding Template?

A. To define the document types and the pieces of information targeted for data extraction (fields) for each document type.

B. To apply rigor in the taxonomy of data, ensuring any newly discovered object fits into one and only one category or object.

C. To organize knowledge by using a controlled vocabulary to make it easier to find related information.

D. To apply relationship schemas other than parent-child hierarchies, such as network structures on the processed data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation, the Taxonomy component is used in the Document Understanding Template to define the document types and the fields that are targeted for data extraction for each document type. The Taxonomy component is the metadata that the Document Understanding framework considers in each of its steps, such as document classification and data extraction. The Taxonomy component allows you to create, edit, import, or export the taxonomy of your project, which is a collection of document types and fields that suit your specific objectives. The Taxonomy component also allows you to configure the field types, details, and validations, as well as the supported languages and categories for your documents.

Reference:

Document Understanding - Taxonomy

Document Understanding - Taxonomy Overview

Document Understanding - Create and Configure Fields

Question: 118

What is the recommended split of documents for training and evaluation, considering a total of 15 documents per vendor?

A. 7 documents for training the model, and 8 for evaluating the model.
B. 8 documents for training the model, and 7 for evaluating the model.
C. 10 documents for training the model, and 5 for evaluating the model.
D. 12 documents for training the model, and 3 for evaluating the model.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you create a training dataset for document classification or data extraction, you need to split your documents into two subsets: one for training the model and one for evaluating the model. The training subset is used to teach the model how to recognize the patterns and features of your document types and fields. The evaluation subset is used to measure the performance and accuracy of the model on unseen data. The evaluation subset should not be used for training, as this would bias the model and overfit it to the data1.

The recommended split of documents for training and evaluation depends on the size and diversity of your data. However, a general guideline is to use a 70/30 or 80/20 ratio, where 70% or 80% of the documents are used for training and 30% or 20% are used for evaluation. This ensures that the model has enough data to learn from and enough data to test on. For example, if you have 15 documents per vendor, you can use 10 documents for training and 5 documents for evaluation. This would give you a 67/33 split, which is close to the 70/30 ratio. You can also use the Data Manager tool to create and manage your training and evaluation datasets2.

Reference: 1: Document Understanding - Training High Performing Models 2: Data Manager - Creating a Dataset

Question: 119

How can you build custom models supported by AI Center?

A. Using the Al Center IDE (Integrated Development Environment).
B. Using the Al Center model builder.
C. Using a Python IDE (Integrated Development Environment) or an AutoML platform.
D. Using a C/C++ IDE (Integrated Development Environment), then upload the code to Al Center IDE.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To build custom models supported by AI Center, you can use a Python IDE or an AutoML platform of your choice. A Python IDE is a software application that provides tools and features for writing, editing, debugging, and running Python code. An AutoML platform is a service that automates the process of building and deploying machine learning models, such as data preprocessing, feature engineering, model selection, hyperparameter

tuning, and model evaluation. Some examples of Python IDEs are PyCharm, Visual Studio Code, and Jupyter Notebook. Some examples of AutoML platforms are Google Cloud AutoML, Microsoft Azure Machine Learning, and DataRobot.

To use a Python IDE, you need to install the required Python packages and dependencies, write the code for your model, and test it locally. Then, you need to package your model as a zip file that follows the AI Center ML Package structure and requirements. You can then upload the zip file to AI Center and create an ML Skill to deploy and consume your model.

To use an AutoML platform, you need to sign up for the service, upload your data, configure your model settings, and train your model. Then, you need to export your model as a zip file that follows the AI Center ML Package structure and requirements. You can then upload the zip file to AI Center and create an ML Skill to deploy and consume your model.

Reference: AI Center - Building ML Packages, AI Center - ML Package Structure, AI Center - Creating ML Skills

Question: 120

What does the Export stage of the Document Understanding Framework do?

A. Converts the result of extraction to a dataset or to a customized format.
B. Allows a human to validate and correct the extracted data.
C. Classifies the document as one of the predefined document types.
D. Extracts the text out of the image document using OCR (Optical Character Recognition).

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the UiPath documentation portal1, the Export stage of the Document Understanding Framework is the final stage of the document processing workflow, where the extracted data is converted to a dataset or to a customized format, such as Excel, JSON, or XML. The Export stage

enables you to easily export data for training ML models, using the Export files dialog box in Data Manager or Document Manager. The Export stage also allows you to export the schema of the fields and their configurations, which can be imported into a different session. The Export stage supports different export options, such as current search results, all labeled, schema, or all. The Export stage also provides validation rules, such as requiring at least 10 labeled documents or pages for each field, and at least one document for each classification option1. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as it describes the main function and benefit of the Export stage. Option B is incorrect, as it refers to the Data Validation stage, which is the previous stage of the document processing workflow, where a human can review and correct the extracted data using the Validation Station or the Present Validation Station activities2. Option C is incorrect, as it refers to the Classification stage, which is the second stage of the document processing workflow, where the document is classified as one of the predefined document types using the Classify Document Scope activity and a classifier of choice3. Option D is incorrect, as it refers to the Digitization stage, which is the first stage of the document processing workflow, where the text is extracted out of the image document using OCR (Optical Character Recognition) using the Digitize Document activity and an OCR engine of choice.

Reference: 1 Document Understanding - Export Documents 2 Document Understanding - Data Validation 3 Document Understanding - Classification Document Understanding - Digitization

Question: 121

What is the primary function of the Wait for Classification Validation Task and Resume activity In UiPath's Document Understanding Framework?

A. It prioritizes actions in Action Center based on document classification results, optimizing task management and allocation according to the importance of document classifications.

B. It initiates the classification process for documents across different platforms, ensuring consistent and accurate document organization and categorization.

C. It automatically validates classified data without human intervention, expediting document processing by removing the need for manual review and correction.

D. It suspends the workflow until a specified document validation action is completed, ensuring human review and correction.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The "Wait for Classification Validation Task and Resume" activity in UiPath's Document Understanding Framework is primarily used to halt or suspend the workflow until a specified document classification validation task is completed by a human. This activity is part of the broader workflow to ensure that when automatic classification of documents cannot be confidently achieved, a human-in-the-loop (HITL) approach is followed to validate or correct classifications. Once the validation is performed in UiPath's Action Center by a human, the workflow is resumed, ensuring the proper handling of documents that require review and correction.

This is aligned with the design of the Action Center, which is integrated into UiPath's Document Understanding Framework. When dealing with document classification or extraction confidence issues, manual human validation tasks are often required, which is what this activity manages. It facilitates human oversight, preventing the automation from proceeding with potentially incorrect

classifications.

Reference from UiPath documentation:

UiPath Action Center explains how humans are involved in validation tasks to handle cases where classification or extraction needs manual review.

Wait for Task and Resume Activity in UiPath Documentation explains how it waits for a task (such as document validation) to be completed in the Action Center before resuming the workflow.

For more details, you can consult the official UiPath documents:

UiPath Document Understanding Framework

Wait for Classification Validation Task and Resume

This functionality ensures that incorrect data processing due to automation can be caught and rectified by a human, improving accuracy in document handling workflows.

Question: 122

What is the purpose of field rules in Taxonomy Manager?

A. To generate custom data fields for extraction.

B. To optimize extraction results and automatically validate them.
C. To create complex data manipulation operations.
D. To handle exceptions during the extraction process.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In UiPath's Taxonomy Manager, field rules are used to optimize extraction results and perform automatic validation of extracted data. These rules can be applied to specific fields within the document understanding process to ensure that extracted data meets certain predefined conditions or constraints, such as formats, patterns, or value ranges. This allows for higher accuracy in the extraction process and reduces errors, as invalid data can be flagged or corrected based on these rules.

Field rules help automate the validation of data by setting criteria that extracted data must meet, thus enhancing the extraction quality and ensuring that only valid and structured data is processed further in the automation workflow.

For more details, refer to:

UiPath Taxonomy Manager Documentation: Field Rules in UiPath

UiPath Document Understanding Framework: Taxonomy Manager Overview

Question: 123

Which UiPath Communications Mining label category is often mapped to a service catalogue?

A. Products / Systems.
B. Root causes / Exceptions.
C. Customer experiences.
D. Process / Request types.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In UiPath's Communications Mining, the label category "Process / Request types" is often mapped to a service catalog. This label category is used to identify different types of processes or service requests that are common in customer communications. It enables automation processes to classify incoming communications into distinct service categories, which are typically mapped to entries in a service catalog. This allows organizations to handle customer inquiries more effectively by routing them to the correct department or service line based on the classification provided by this label category.

For example, if a communication relates to a request for support or a service inquiry, it would be classified under "Process / Request types," allowing it to be mapped directly to an appropriate service in the service catalog.

For more details, refer to:

UiPath Communications Mining Documentation: Label Categories

Communications Mining Process Categories: UiPath AI Communications Mining

Question: 124

Why should using the Search feature be limited when training in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. It could increase model coverage.
B. It could increase model bias.
C. It could decrease model coverage.
D. It could decrease model bias.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In UiPath Communications Mining, over-reliance on the Search feature during the training process can lead to an increase in model bias. This happens because using search-based filtering to identify and label examples might not represent the full diversity of the data. The model could be trained on a skewed subset of the data, causing it to favor certain patterns or keywords, and thus biasing the model towards specific types of data rather than learning to generalize effectively across all data. Limiting the use of search ensures that the training process considers a broader and more representative sample of the data, which reduces the risk of introducing bias into the model and helps it generalize better to new, unseen communications.
For more details, refer to:
UiPath Communications Mining Documentation: Model Training and Avoiding Bias

Question: 125

Considering the Process Design phase, what should be Taken into consideration as a best practice when creating the scope for the automation?

A. Document Types. Taxonomy. Languages. Success Criteria. OCR, ML Model.
B. Document Types. Taxonomy. Templates. Languages. Scans/Digital docs, Success Criteria. Technical Criteria.
C. Document Types. Technical Criteria, Templates. Languages, Scans/Digital docs, OCR quality.
D. Document Types. Templates. Technical Criteria. Languages. Scans/Digital docs. Success Criteria. OCR engines.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When creating the scope for automation during the Process Design phase, several critical factors need to be taken into account to ensure a successful automation project. These include: Document Types: The types of documents that will be processed (invoices, receipts, etc.).
Taxonomy: The classification and structuring of the data that will be extracted.
Templates: The standardized formats for documents, which can improve extraction accuracy. Languages: The different languages in which documents are written, affecting the need for multilingual support.
Scans/Digital Docs: Whether the documents are scanned or born-digital, impacting the accuracy of OCR.
Success Criteria: Clear metrics that define the success of the automation (such as accuracy or processing

time).

Technical Criteria: Requirements related to the infrastructure, integration, and tools being used (OCR engines, ML models, etc.).

These elements are crucial in defining the technical and functional requirements for automating document processing tasks effectively, ensuring that the scope covers all necessary considerations. For more details, refer to:

UiPath Process Design Best Practices: Process Design Considerations

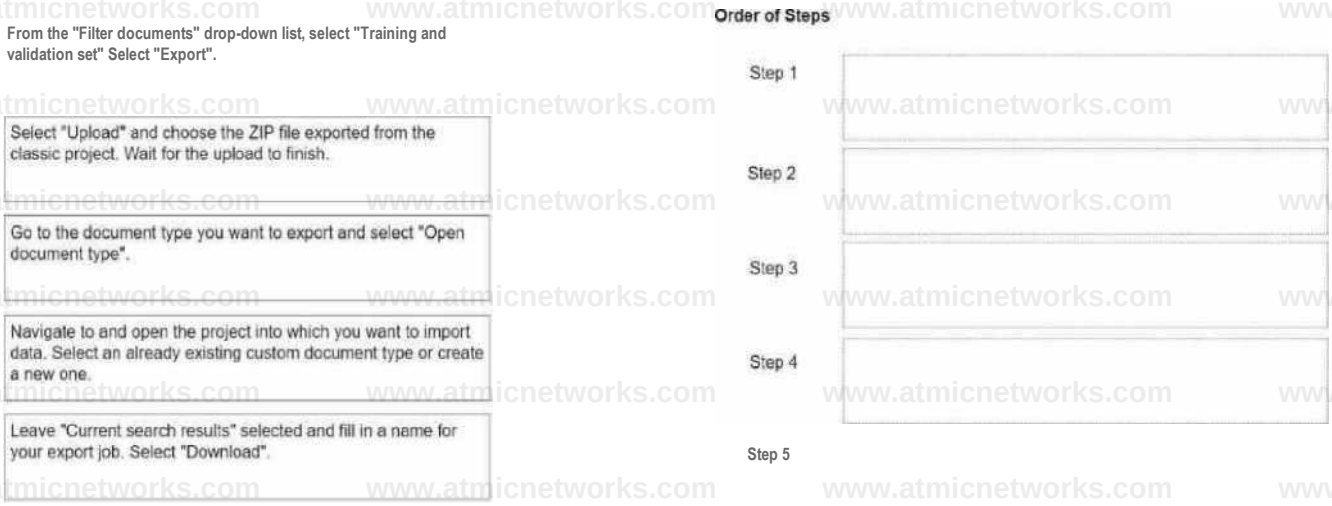
UiPath Document Understanding Framework: Scope Definition in Document Understanding

Question: 126

DRAG DROP

What is the correct order of migrating a dataset from Document Manager to a Modern Project?

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



Answer:

Explanation:

To organize the steps in the correct order for migrating a dataset from the Document Manager to a Modern Project, I'll analyze the instructions and then match the steps accordingly. Here's the logical order based on the descriptions:

Step 1: Navigate to and open the project into which you want to import dat

a. Select an already existing custom document type or create a new one.

Step 2: Select "Upload" and choose the ZIP file exported from the classic project. Wait for the upload to finish.

Step 3: Go to the document type you want to export and select "Open document type."

Step 4: From the "Filter documents" drop-down list, select "Training and validation set." Select "Export."

Step 5: Leave "Current search results" selected and fill in a name for your export job. Select "Download."

This should reflect the correct sequential process of migrating a dataset from Document Manager to a Modern Project.

Order of Steps

Step 1	Navigate to aim open the project Into which you want tn Import data. Select an already exiting custom document type or create a new one.
Step 2	Select "Upload* and shadse tins ZIP file expelled from the classic project. Walt for the upload to finish,
Step 3	Go to the document type you want to export ana select 'Open document type*
Step 4	From the "Filter documents" drop-down fist, sc co* Training and validation set*. Select "Export"
Step 5	Leave "Current search results" selected and fill n a name lor your export Job Select 'Download'.

Question: 127

How do you use the Generative Classifier within UiPath Document Understanding Cloud APIs to classify a document as either an "Invoice" or a "Receipt"?

A. By sending a GET request to /api/framework/projects/{projectId}/classifiers/generative_classifier/classification with a body containing prompts that specify the 'Invoice' and 'Receipt' names and descriptions.

B. By sending a POST request to yapi/framework/projectsy{projectId}/ctassifiers/generative_classifier/classification with a body containing prompts that specify the 'Invoice' and 'Receipt' names and descriptions.

C. By sending a PUT request to /api/framework/proiects/{projectId}/classifiers/generative_classifier/classification without any specific classification details in the body of the request.

D. By sending a POST request to /api/framework/projects/{projectId}/classifiers/generative_classifier/dassification with a body containing prompts that specify the 'Invoice' and 'Receipt' names and a description for their fields.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In UiPath Document Understanding Cloud APIs, the Generative Classifier is used to classify documents by leveraging a generative AI model. To classify a document as either an "Invoice" or a "Receipt," a POST request must be sent to the /api/framework/projects/{projectId}/classifiers/generative_classifier/classification endpoint. The body of this request should contain prompts specifying the classification types (in this case, "Invoice" and "Receipt") along with their corresponding descriptions. This allows the model to correctly classify incoming documents based on these predefined prompts.

For further reading, refer to:

UiPath Document Understanding API Documentation: Cloud API for Classification

Generative Classifier APIs: UiPath Classification APIs

Question: 128

Which features in Generative Annotation are automatically enabled on datasets in Communication Mining technology?

A. Taxonomy Uploading

B. Assisted Labelling

C. Preview Mode

D. Sentiment Analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:

In UiPath Communication Mining, the Generative Annotation feature automatically enables Assisted Labelling on datasets. Assisted Labelling helps to accelerate the labeling process by automatically suggesting relevant labels based on the content of the communications. This feature significantly improves the efficiency of the model training process by reducing the manual effort required to label large datasets.

For more details, refer to:

UiPath Communication Mining Documentation: Generative Annotation and Assisted Labelling Labeling and Annotation in UiPath Communications Mining: UiPath AI Center Documentation

Question: 129

How can a Pipeline be scheduled?

A. A Pipeline can be scheduled at multiple future dates or with a recurring schedule.
B. A Pipeline can be scheduled at a single future date.
C. A Pipeline can be scheduled with a recurring schedule.
D. A Pipeline can be scheduled at a single future date or with a recurring schedule.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In UiPath's AI Center, a Pipeline can be scheduled for execution either at a specific future date or with a recurring schedule. This allows for flexibility in automating the retraining or execution of

machine learning models based on predefined time intervals or specific dates. For example, you can schedule a pipeline to run once on a given date or set it to run daily, weekly, or monthly, depending on the project's needs.

For more information, refer to:

UiPath AI Center Documentation: Pipeline Scheduling

Automation Pipelines in AI Center: Pipeline Execution and Scheduling

Question: 130

Which OCR (Optical Character Recognition) option is recommended to be initially utilized for document processing in a project?

A. UiPath CJK (for Chinese. Japanese. Korean).
B. UiPath Document OCR.
C. OmniPage.
D. Tesseract OCR.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In UiPath's Document Understanding Framework, UiPath Document OCR is recommended as the initial OCR engine for processing documents. This OCR option is optimized for extracting text from a wide variety of document types and provides good accuracy with structured, semi-structured, and unstructured documents. It is designed to work seamlessly within the UiPath Document Understanding process and is highly compatible with other UiPath activities and models, making it a preferred choice for starting document processing in most projects.

For more details, refer to:

UiPath Document Understanding Framework: UiPath OCR Engines

UiPath Document OCR: UiPath OCR Guide

Question: 131

What is a reason for pinning a UiPath Communications Mining Model?

A. To allow AB comparing of the statistics of that model version with another one.
B. To force the Ul to show predictions from that model version in explore
C. To allow rollback of annotations to that model version.
D. To delete all other model versions.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In UiPath Communications Mining, pinning a model ensures that the predictions shown in the

Explore tab are generated from that specific model version. This feature allows users to control which version of the model is actively making predictions, particularly during evaluation or comparison stages. By pinning a model, the user ensures that the UI reflects the predictions from the selected version, helping maintain consistency when analyzing results or making changes.

For more details, refer to:

UiPath Communications Mining: Model Management and Pinning

UiPath AI Center Documentation: Managing Model Versions

Question: 132

Which UiPath Communications Mining model performance factor relates to the proportion of messages in the dataset that have informative label predictions?

A. Coverage.
B. Balance.
C. Average label performance.
D. Underperforming labels.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In UiPath Communications Mining, the term Coverage refers to the proportion of messages in the dataset that have informative label predictions. This is an important metric that indicates how much of the dataset the model is able to classify with meaningful and relevant labels. High coverage means that the model is effectively assigning labels to a large portion of the data, which is crucial for ensuring the model's usefulness in automating communication mining tasks.

For more details, refer to:

UiPath Communications Mining Performance Factors: Model Coverage and Accuracy

Communications Mining: Coverage and Other Metrics

Question: 133

Which of the following statements best defines Dashboards in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. Dashboards are pre-set visual displays for each dataset that can be modified only by admins.

B. Dashboards are used for monitoring label and entity performance.

C. Dashboards are fully customizable pages containing relevant charts and visuals for a specific dataset.

D. Dashboards are a tool used for monitoring the performance of live communications channel integrations.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In UiPath Communications Mining, Dashboards are fully customizable pages that allow users to display relevant charts, visualizations, and insights for a specific dataset. These dashboards provide critical insights into the performance of models, labels, and other metrics relevant to the communication mining process. Users can create and adjust these dashboards to reflect specific data points, making them a powerful tool for tracking and improving model performance over time. For more details, refer to:

UiPath Communications Mining Dashboards: Customizing Dashboards

UiPath AI Center Documentation: Dashboards and Visualization

Question: 134

What is DOM in the context of Document Understanding?

A. Digitized Object Model is an XML object containing information such as page data, content, and coordinates for every image identified in the file.

B. Data Object Model is a YAML object containing information such as name, content type, text length, and the number of pages.

C. Document Object Model is a JSON object containing information such as name, content type, text length, and the number of pages.

D. Digitize Object Module is an XML object containing information such as mandatory field names, types, and values

Answer: A

Explanation:

In UiPath Document Understanding, the Digitized Object Model (DOM) is an XML structure that contains detailed information about the document being processed. This includes data such as the content of each page, the coordinates of each element within the document, and additional metadata. The DOM is created during the digitization process, where scanned or image-based documents are converted into machine-readable formats for further processing, such as classification and data extraction.

For more details, refer to:

UiPath Document Understanding Documentation: Digitization and the DOM

Digitize Document Activity: Working with DOM

Question: 135

What are all the types of ML (Machine Learning) models supported by Al Center?

A. Out-of-the-box models from UiPath and UiPath technology partners.
B. Out-of-the-box models from UiPath technology partners and custom models.
C. Out-of-the-box models from UiPath, UiPath technology partners, open-source models from the community, and custom models.
D. Out-of-the-box models from UiPath technology partners, and open-source models from the community.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In UiPath AI Center, the platform supports several types of machine learning (ML) models, including: Out-of-the-box models from UiPath: Pre-built models designed for common automation tasks.

Models from UiPath technology partners: External models developed by UiPath's partners. Open-source models: Community-contributed models that can be used and adapted for various use cases.

Custom models: Models that users build and train specifically for their projects using their datasets. This flexibility in model support ensures that organizations can leverage a wide range of machine learning capabilities to suit different automation needs.

For more details, refer to:

UiPath AI Center Documentation: AI Center Models

Machine Learning Model Types: Types of Models in UiPath AI Center

Question: 136

Which are all the options for managing ML Skills?

A. ML skills can be created, stopped, redeployed, updated to a new package version, rolled back to a previous package version, modified to use or not use GPU. modified to use or not use Al units, made public or private,

or deleted.

B. ML skills can be created, stopped, redeployed, updated to a new package version, rolled back to a previous package version, made public or private, or deleted.

C. ML skills can be created, stopped, redeployed, updated to a new package version, rolled back to a previous package version, modified to use or not use GPU. made public or private, or deleted.

D. ML skills can be created, updated to a new package version, rolled back to a previous package version, modified to use or not use GPU. made public or private, or deleted.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In UiPath AI Center, ML Skills can be managed in various ways, allowing users to customize and control how these skills are deployed and used. The management options include: Creating a new ML skill.
Stopping a deployed skill.
Redeploying an ML skill.
Updating to a new package version.
Rolling back to a previous version if needed.
Modifying GPU usage.
Modifying the use of AI units.
Making the skill public or private.
Deleting an ML skill when no longer needed.
This provides flexibility for both managing the ML infrastructure and optimizing resources in real time.
For more details, refer to:
UiPath AI Center Documentation: Managing ML Skills
ML Skill Management Options: Managing Machine Learning Skills in AI Center

Question: 137

What function in the train.py file is responsible for persisting the trained model?

A. evaluate(self, evaluation_directory)
B. save(self)
C. train(setf. trainmg_directory}
D. init_(self)

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the context of a machine learning pipeline, specifically within the train.py file in UiPath AI models, the function responsible for persisting the trained model is typically named save(self). This function is invoked after the model has been trained, and it ensures that the model's state, weights, and configurations are saved to disk or another persistent storage medium. The saved model can then be reused for inference or further fine-tuning in future executions.

For more details, refer to:
UiPath AI Center Documentation: Training Models
Model Persistence: Saving Machine Learning Models in AI Center

Question: 138

What are the available options for Scoring in Document Manager, that apply to string fields only?

A. Exact match and Auto.
B. Exact match and First span.
C. Exact match and Native string search.
D. Exact match and Levenshtein.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In UiPath Document Manager, for string fields, the available options for scoring include: Exact match: This checks whether the extracted string exactly matches the expected value.

Levenshtein: This method computes the "distance" between two strings, which is the number of single-character edits (insertions, deletions, or substitutions) required to change one string into the other. It is used to assess the similarity between the extracted string and the expected value.
These scoring methods help evaluate the accuracy of string extraction in the document understanding process.
For more details, refer to:
UiPath Document Understanding Framework: String Field Scoring
Levenshtein Distance in UiPath: Scoring String Fields

Question: 139

What are all the ways to deploy Al Center?

A. In cloud availability, on-premises air-gapped, on-premises online, hybrid mode (Al Center onpremise + Orchestrator on-premise). and Automation Suite.
B. In cloud availability, on-premises air-gapped, on-premises online, and hybrid mode {cloud Al Center + Orchestrator on-premise).
C. In cloud availability, on-premises, hybrid mode (Al Center on-premise + cloud Orchestrator), and Automation Suite.
D. In cloud availability, on-premises air-gapped, on-premises online, hybrid mode (cloud Al Center + Orchestrator on-premise). and Automation Suite.

Answer: A

Explanation:

UiPath AI Center can be deployed in multiple ways to meet different organizational needs and infrastructures.
The available deployment options include:
Cloud availability: Using UiPath's cloud services.
On-premises air-gapped: A fully isolated, ofline environment for organizations with strict security requirements.
On-premises online: Deployed on-premise but with internet connectivity.
Hybrid mode: Combining on-premises AI Center with on-premises Orchestrator for flexibility.
Automation Suite: A comprehensive deployment of UiPath tools, including AI Center.
For more details, refer to:
UiPath AI Center Deployment Models: Deployment Options

Question: 140

Which Reports tab do we use to get a high-level overview and statistics on all labels in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. Dashboards.
B. Label Summary.
C. Trends.
D. Segments.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In UiPath Communications Mining, the Label Summary report tab provides a high-level overview and statistics on all labels. This summary gives insights into the performance and distribution of labels across the dataset, helping users understand how well the model is classifying different types of communications.
For more details, refer to:
UiPath Communications Mining Documentation: Label Summary Reports

Question: 141

Why is having high coverage important for an automation-focused use case in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. The higher the coverage, the lower the model's recall, resulting in greater throughput of automatable processes.
B. High coverage ensures that the software consumes less computational resources, resulting in cost savings for the organization implementing the automation.
C. High coverage on the model means that fewer communications will be sent for manual review and that fewer automatable processes are missed.
D. With high coverage, you can increase the amount of data provided downstream via Streams.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In UiPath Communications Mining, high coverage ensures that a larger proportion of communications is classified with meaningful labels, meaning fewer communications are sent for manual review and more processes are captured for automation. This leads to more effective automation, reducing the need for human intervention and ensuring that the automation use case is fully realized.

For more details, refer to:

UiPath Communications Mining Performance Metrics: Coverage and Automation

Question: 142

What information is required when creating a data labeling session?

A. Data labeling session name and dataset.
B. Data labeling name, dataset. and Al Center project.
C. Dataset and Al Center project.
D. Data labeling name, language, and number of documents.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When creating a data labeling session in UiPath AI Center, the key pieces of information required are:

The data labeling session name: A unique identifier for the session.

The dataset: The data that will be used in the labeling session.

For more details, refer to:

UiPath AI Center Documentation: Data Labeling Sessions

Question: 143

Which validation checks are performed for ML packages uploaded with the Enable Training option inactive?

A. Existence of a non-empty root folder, requirements.txt file, and train.py file in the root folder which implements a class Main. The class is further validated to implement an init_function.
B. Existence of a non-empty root folder, requlrements.txt file, and main.py file in the root folder which implements a class Main. The class is further validated to implement an init and a predict function.
C. Existence of a non-empty root folder, main.py file in the root folder which implements a dass Main. The class is further validated to implement an init and a predict function.
D. Existence of a requirements.txt file, and main.py file which implements a class Main. The class is further validated lo implement an init and a predict function.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When uploading an ML package in UiPath AI Center with the Enable Training option inactive, several validation checks are performed:

There must be a non-empty root folder.

A requirements.txt file must be present to define dependencies.

A main.py file should be in the root folder, which implements a class Main.

The class must implement the necessary methods, such as init and predict.

For more details, refer to:

UiPath AI Center Documentation: ML Package Validation

Question: 144

How has UiPath improved the experience for handling failed queue transactions in the 2023.10 release?

A. Enhancing the logging capabilities to provide more detailed insights into each transaction.

B. Implementing a sophisticated automatic retry mechanism to handle failed transactions without manual intervention.

C. Recording and storing failed queue transactions for debugging purposes.

D. Introducing real-time error alerts to notify users immediately when a queue transaction fails.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the UiPath 2023.10 release, a key improvement introduced was the ability to record and store failed queue transactions for debugging purposes. This feature helps users by capturing the failure details and making them accessible directly in Orchestrator. The recording of failed transactions is enabled at the process level, within the Video section of the Job recording settings. It is intended to facilitate easier troubleshooting of failed automations by providing insights into the moments leading to the failure, which can be reviewed later for debugging

Question: 145

Which of the following statements is correct in the context of migrating a schema from Document Manager to a Modern Project?

A. If you import a schema into a document type that already contains a schema, the import will be successful and the schema will be updated with the missing field.

B. If you import a schema into a document type that already contains a schema, the import will fail only if documents were already uploaded.

C. If you import a schema into a document type that already contains a schema, the import will fail.

D. If you import a schema into a document type that already contains a schema, the import will be successful and the schema will be overridden.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When migrating a schema from Document Manager to a Modern Project, UiPath will override any existing schema associated with the document type if you attempt to import a new schema. This behavior is confirmed in UiPath's handling of document types and schema imports, where the new schema will replace the old one,

ensuring that the latest version is applied to the project. This helps maintain consistency in schema configurations during migrations, especially when schemas are updated or need to be standardized

Question: 146

In the general fields training, what actions does the Communications Mining Train feature guide you through?

A. It guides you through the completion of model training before starling entity training.
B. It guides you to focus solely on model refinement.
C. It guides you right from the moment you create a dataset with the next best action to take to advance your general fields training.
D. It guides you to start entity training without a dataset.

Answer: C

Explanation:

his is confirmed in the UiPath documentation, where the "Train" feature guides users from the dataset creation stage through the necessary steps to optimize the training process. The system recommends next best actions based on progress to ensure efficient and focused training

Question: 147

Where should a model be pinned in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. In the validation page.
B. In Admin > Models.
C. On the models tab.
D. When setting up a stream.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to UiPath documentation, model versions can be pinned and managed on the "models" tab, ensuring that users can maintain and revert to specific versions when necessary for continuity and performance

Question: 148

What are the out-of-the-box packages types available in Al Center?

A. Pre-trained. fine-tunable, and reviewed.
B. Pre-trained. custom training, and fine-tunable.
C. Custom training, fine-tunable, and reviewed.
D. Pre-trained, custom training, and reviewed.

Answer: B

Explanation:

UiPath AI Center offers three primary package types: pre-trained, custom training, and fine-tunable models. These are essential for various use cases, from leveraging existing models to training custom ones based on specific data

Question: 149

Why is it important to gather and analyze data about the languages in scope?

A. The main reason is that all taxonomy fields should have their names translated into all the languages presented in the documents to be processed.

B. Different Document Understanding components have support for different languages, so they have to be selected according to the requirements.

C. This is a standard check but has no actual effect on the Document Understanding process.

D. If an ML (Machine Learning) extractor is used, the model schema fields should be renamed according to the most frequently used language from the documents to be processed

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is essential to analyze the languages involved in a project because different components of UiPath's Document Understanding framework have varying language support. For instance, some OCR engines and classifiers support specific languages, and this determines whether a particular language can be processed accurately. As the supported languages differ across components such as the Machine Learning Extractor, Form Extractor, and various OCR services, selecting the right components is crucial to meeting project requirements

Question: 150

When a parent label is deleted in UiPath Communications Mining, what happens to the training data tor that label?

A. The parent label and any child labels to that parent label are removed from any reviewed messages, any messages with updated annotations are flagged for review.

B. The parent label and any child labels to that parent label are removed from any reviewed messages.

C. The parent label is removed from any reviewed messages but the child labels to that parent label remain.

D. The parent label is removed from any reviewed messages, messages with any child labels to that parent label are flagged for review.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In UiPath Communications Mining, when a parent label is deleted, both the parent and its child labels are removed from the reviewed messages. Additionally, any messages with updated annotations that were associated with those labels are flagged for review to ensure consistency in the training data

Question: 151

What does the darker shading of a label prediction represent in Explore in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. An incorrect prediction.
B. A lower confidence score.
C. Multiple label predictions.
D. A higher confidence score.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In UiPath Communications Mining, the shading of label predictions in the Explore section indicates confidence levels. Darker shading represents a higher confidence score, meaning the model is more certain of the prediction made for that particular label

Question: 152

Which statement accurately describes out-of-the-box models in UiPath?

A. Out-of-the-box models are custom-built models created specifically for each project.
B. Out-of-the-box models are pre-trained models that cover a wide range of document types.
C. Out-of-the-box models require extensive training and customization before they can be used effectively.
D. Out-of-the-box models are only available for specific languages and cannot be adapted for multilingual documents.

Answer: B

Explanation:

UiPath provides out-of-the-box pre-trained models that are ready for use and cover a wide variety of document types. These models can be used as-is for common use cases or fine-tuned based on specific requirements, making them versatile for different projects

Question: 153

What are the options available in the Export Now tab of the Export Files dialog box in Document Manager?

A. Download to Excel. Download, and Export to Al Center.
B. Download to Excel. Export to Al Center, and Export All.
C. Download to Excel and Export All.
D. Export to Al Center, Export All. and Download.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Document Understanding documentation, when using the "Export Now" tab in the Export Files dialog box within the Document Manager, the available options include:
Download to Excel – This allows downloading the dataset locally in an Excel format.
Export to AI Center – This exports the data directly to the AI Center for use in model training or evaluation.
Export All – This option exports all documents regardless of labeling or filtering status.
These features are designed to facilitate exporting labeled data for further processing in AI Center, or locally for ofline analysis

Question: 154

How does Al Center handle versioning of ML packages?

A. Only ML packages retrained via pipelines change their major version.
B. Versioning is not supported for ML packages.
C. Only ML packages uploaded by users change their minor version.
D. Only ML packages retrained via pipelines change their minor version.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In UiPath AI Center, versioning of ML packages is an integral part of managing the lifecycle of machine learning models. Each ML package has a major and minor version to track changes. When an ML package is initially uploaded, it is assigned a major version (e.g., 1.0). If a package is retrained via pipelines, it increments the minor version (e.g., from 1.0 to 1.1). This mechanism helps differentiate between user-uploaded packages and those that have been retrained. Only packages that undergo retraining through pipelines modify their minor version, not the major version. Thus, answer D is correct.
(Source: docs.uipath.com on ML Package Management).

Question: 155

How should the data be managed after extraction in the UiPath Document Understanding process?

A. Directly pass the extracted data to other processes via Arguments.
B. Serialize the data and store it in a storage bucket or similar location.
C. Store the data temporarily in local folders before processing.
D. Keep the data only in the queue items without serialization.

Answer: B

Explanation:

After the data is extracted using the UiPath Document Understanding framework, it is crucial to handle the data securely and efficiently for further use in other processes or storage. Serialization is often used to convert the extracted data into a format suitable for storage or transmission. By serializing the data, it can be stored in storage buckets (such as cloud storage or a database) and accessed later as needed for subsequent processing. This approach ensures that data is preserved, secure, and available for other workflows or automations.
(Source: UiPath Document Understanding Documentation).

Question: 156

When should a UiPath Communications Mining taxonomy be imported?

A. Before starting the model training.
B. When new labels must be added to the taxonomy.
C. As part of the "Increase coverage" phase.
D. After pruning and reorganizing a taxonomy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In UiPath Communications Mining, importing a taxonomy should be done before starting model training. The taxonomy, which includes labels and categories, defines how the data will be classified and structured during the training process. It is essential to have a well-defined taxonomy to ensure accurate predictions and classifications. Importing the taxonomy before training allows the model to learn from it, enhancing its performance. Changes to the taxonomy can be made later, but the initial import is crucial at the start of the training phase to guide the model effectively.
(Source: UiPath Docs on Communications Mining)

Question: 157

What new capability has been introduced for processing unstructured documents in the 2023.10 release?

A. Real-time document translation.
B. Only using pre-trained extraction models.
C. Manual classification of document types.
D. Generative capabilities for classifying various document types.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the 2023.10 release of UiPath, a significant new feature is the introduction of generative capabilities for classifying various document types. This update allows for more advanced handling of unstructured data by leveraging AI to automatically generate classifications, even for document types that the model hasn't encountered before. This feature enhances the flexibility and power of Document Understanding, enabling organizations to handle a wider variety of documents without needing extensive manual setup for each new type.
(Source: UiPath 2023.10 Release Notes)

Question: 158

What is the role of the dispatcher in the Document Understanding Process?

A. To handle logging and exception mechanisms.
B. To process multiple files simultaneously in bulk.
C. To manage downstream processes where the extracted Information is used
D. To ensure one job is created for each input file.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the Document Understanding framework, the dispatcher is responsible for ensuring that one job is created for each input file. It works by submitting files to be processed individually, ensuring that each document or group of documents is handled as a separate transaction. This allows for more efficient processing and better tracking of each file, especially in high-volume workflows where managing each file as a separate job is critical for performance and error handling.
(Source: UiPath Documentation on Document Understanding)

Question: 159

For what type of documents is it recommended to use the Form Extractor?

A. For use cases in which non-variable format documents need to be processed.
B. For structured or semi-structured documents where the extraction method is based on a set of FlexiCapture definition files.
C. For structured or semi-structured documents where for certain fields, data is always found in a strict, predictable format and context.
D. For structured or semi-structured documents in which layouts of different document providers vary greatly.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Form Extractor in UiPath is best suited for documents that have a fixed or non-variable format. This means that documents where the layout remains consistent and predictable, such as standardized forms or invoices, are ideal for this extraction method. The Form Extractor uses predefined templates that map data fields based on their positions, making it highly effective for extracting data from documents with little to no variation in layout. It is not well-suited for documents with significant layout variability, which would require a more flexible extraction approach, such as a machine learning extractor.
(Source: UiPath Document Understanding documentation)

Question: 160

Which of the following best describes the primary purpose of the Quality of Service (QoS) functionality in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. To measure and monitor service quality within a communications channel.
B. To track the time spent by employees working productively.
C. To track the number of responses that employees get to their outbound communications.
D. To measure the quality of the output of the model.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Quality of Service (QoS) feature in UiPath Communications Mining is designed to monitor and measure the quality of service within a communications channel. It helps businesses understand how well their communications are being managed by evaluating different performance metrics such as response times and the quality of interactions. QoS ensures that communications are aligned with service level agreements and business expectations.
(Source: UiPath Communications Mining documentation)

Question: 161

What information should be provided when adding a classification label for the OOB (Out Of the Box) labeling template?

A. Name, Classification type. Input to be labeled. Attribute name. Shortcut, and Color.
B. Name, Input to be labeled. Attribute name, and Shortcut.
C. Name, Classification type, Attribute name, and Shortcut.
D. Name, Classification Type. Attribute name. Color, and Shortcut.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When setting up a classification label in UiPath's Out Of the Box (OOB) labeling templates, you need to provide several key details: the name of the label, the classification type (which defines the kind of label), the input to be

labeled, the attribute name that describes the label's context, a shortcut for quick access, and a color for visual distinction. These fields ensure the label is fully defined and easy to manage in workflows.
(Source: UiPath Document Understanding documentation)

Question: 162

What is the primary metric used to calculate the score for the All Labels performance factor in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. Mean Average Precision.
B. Number of labels.
C. Volume of data uploaded.
D. Number of annotations.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Mean Average Precision (MAP) is the primary metric used in UiPath Communications Mining to assess the performance of classification models, specifically for the "All Labels" factor. MAP evaluates how well the model predicts labels by considering both the precision and recall of the predictions. This metric is commonly used in information retrieval systems to provide an overall measure of accuracy across all labels in the dataset.
(Source: UiPath Communications Mining documentation)

Question: 163

When designing the Taxonomy for document types, what should be a primary consideration?

A. Creating taxonomies that focus solely on scanned documents.
B. Designing taxonomies without considering the need for post-processing rules.
C. Focusing on creating separate taxonomies for each document type to avoid confusion.
D. Grouping as many document types under the same taxonomy as possible.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When designing a taxonomy for document types in UiPath, a key consideration is to structure it in a way that maximizes efficiency and reusability. Grouping related document types under the same taxonomy helps to simplify processing and reduce redundancy. This approach ensures that similar document types are treated consistently, making it easier to apply extraction methods and postprocessing rules across different but related document types. Over-segmentation into separate taxonomies for each document type can lead to unnecessary complexity and confusion, making management and scaling of automation workflows more difficult. The goal is to create a cohesive structure that can handle various document types effectively.
(Source: UiPath Document Understanding and Communications Mining documentation)

Question: 164

What differentiates UiPath Communications Mining general fields trained from scratch from general fields that are pre-trained?

A. The trained-from-scratch general fields depend on the model version, while the ones that are pretrained do not.

B. The trained-from-scratch general fields have better accuracy, while the pre-trained general fields have a longer training time.

C. The trained-from-scratch general fields are entirely user-trained, while the ones that are pretrained are typically based on a set of standard or custom-defined rule

D. The trained-from-scratch general fields need to be normalized to be used in downstream automation, while the ones that are pre-trained can only be used in dashboards within the platform.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In UiPath Communications Mining, general fields that are trained from scratch require user-defined inputs and training data, making them highly customizable but dependent on the specific data provided by the user. In contrast, pre-trained general fields are based on predefined rules and training models developed by UiPath. These pre-trained fields offer out-of-the-box functionality and are optimized for common use cases, whereas user-trained fields offer more flexibility to meet specific business requirements.
(Source: UiPath Communications Mining documentation)

Question: 165

For what type of documents is it recommended to use the RegEx Based Extractor?

A. For structured or semi-structured documents in which layouts of different document providers have little to no variation.

B. For structured or semi-structured documents in which layouts of different document providers vary greatly.

C. For structured or semi-structured documents where the extraction method is based on a set of FlexiCapture definition files.

D. For structured or semi-structured documents where for certain fields, data is always found in a strict, predictable format and context.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The RegEx Based Extractor is most effective for documents where data fields follow a strict and predictable format, such as dates, invoice numbers, or specific patterns like email addresses. This method is well-suited for

extracting information from structured or semi-structured documents with consistent formats across different documents, making it highly reliable for use cases where patterns are easily identifiable and do not vary significantly.
(Source: UiPath Document Understanding documentation)

Question: 166

Why is the Shufle training mode important in the "Explore" phase while working with UiPath Communications Mining?

A. Because it helps create a balanced model by focusing on outlier labels with sufficient training examples but low confidence.
B. Because it helps create a balanced model free from labelling bias by introducing random variation into the training data.
C. Because it creates a high precision model, focusing on labels with low precision and a low number of examples.
D. Because it creates a new model version with shufled labels and general fields and lets the user explore to understand the state of the model

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Shufle training mode in the "Explore" phase of UiPath Communications Mining helps to introduce randomness into the training data. This prevents labeling bias by ensuring that the model does not overly focus on certain labels or examples, leading to a more balanced and generalized model. By shufling the data, the model is exposed to a diverse range of examples, which enhances its ability to make accurate predictions across different labels and datasets.
(Source: UiPath Communications Mining documentation)

Question: 167

What rule should be used in Taxonomy Manager for a text field that can have one of multiple known values?

A. Ends with
B. Contains
C. Possible values
D. Starts with

Answer: C

Explanation:

In UiPath's Taxonomy Manager, the "Possible values" rule should be used when a text field can have one of several predefined values. This ensures that the extracted data is validated against a list of acceptable values, helping to maintain consistency and accuracy during the extraction process. It is particularly useful for fields such as status indicators or categorical fields where only a limited set of options is valid.
(Source: UiPath Taxonomy Manager documentation)

Question: 168

Which generic ML Package should be used when the document type you are using is not part of the out of the box models?

A. DocumentClassifier
B. Document
C. DocumentUnderstanding
D. DocumentMLPackage

Answer: C

Explanation:

The DocumentUnderstanding ML package is a generic, retrainable model designed to handle various document types that are not covered by out-of-the-box models. It allows for the extraction of data from structured and semi-structured documents by building a model from scratch through training. This package is highly flexible and can be tailored to fit different document formats, making it ideal when specific document types are not pre-configured in UiPath's out-of-the-box offerings.(Source: UiPath Documentation on ML Packages

Question: 169

Which role is responsible for building and uploading ML (Machine Learning) models lo Al Center?

A. RPA Developer.
B. Process Controller.
C. Administrator.
D. Data Scientist.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In UiPath, the Data Scientist role is primarily responsible for creating, training, and uploading machine learning models to AI Center. While RPA developers might integrate these models into workflows, it is the Data Scientist who builds and fine-tunes models, ensuring their accuracy and relevance for various use cases.

Question: 170

Which of the following document type is part of UiPath's out-of-the-box models?

A. Emails.
B. Medical prescriptions.
C. Invoices.
D. Letters.

Answer: C

Explanation:

UiPath offers several pre-trained out-of-the-box models, and Invoices is one of the most commonly supported document types. This model is optimized to extract relevant fields such as invoice numbers, dates, amounts, and more from structured invoices. Other common out-of-the-box models include receipts and purchase orders.

Question: 171

On at least how many different pages should a regular field be labeled in Data Manager before Exporting the labeled documents to Al Center?

A. 5
B. 10
C. 15
D. 20

Answer: B

Explanation:

To ensure the model is trained effectively, UiPath recommends that regular fields be labeled on at least 10 different pages in Data Manager before exporting the labeled documents to AI Center. This helps in providing enough variation and examples for the model to learn from and generalize effectively.

Question: 172

What can the Sentiment Analysis out-of-the-box model be used for?

A. Extract and classify text in emails, letters, web pages, research papers, and call transcripts.
B. Classify text in resumes, emails, web pages, and other formats.
C. Understand the emotion in product reviews, customer surveys, social media posts, and emails.
D. Relate customer questions to FAQ documents and automatically pull responses from these documents.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Sentiment Analysis out-of-the-box model in UiPath is used to interpret and classify the emotional tone within text data. It is particularly useful for analyzing product reviews, customer feedback, social media posts, and emails to understand customer sentiment and emotional responses, helping businesses make informed decisions based on these insights.(Source: UiPath Sentiment Analysis model documentation

Question: 173

What actions can be performed on a pipeline which is in the running state?

A. Kill.
B. Remove and restart.
C. Kill, remove, and restart.
D. Remove and kill.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When a pipeline is in the running state in UiPath AI Center, the only action that can be performed is to Kill it. This terminates the process immediately, stopping any further processing. Actions like removing or restarting the pipeline can only be performed after the pipeline has stopped.(Source: UiPath Pipeline documentation

Question: 174

What are the three types of classifier trainers available in packages UiPath.IntelligentOCR.Activities and UiPath.DocumentUnderstanding.ML.Activities?

A. Intelligent Keyword Classifier Trainer, Language Based Classifier Trainer, and Image Based Classifier Trainer.
B. Image Based Classifier Trainer, Format Based Classifier Trainer, and Machine Learning Classifier Trainer.
C. Machine Learning Classifier Trainer, Language Based Classifier, and Keyword Based Classifier Trainer.
D. Keyword Based Classifier Trainer, Intelligent Keyword Classifier Trainer, and Machine Learning Classifier Trainer.

Answer: D

Explanation:

UiPath provides three types of classifier trainers to optimize document classification: Keyword Based Classifier Trainer, Intelligent Keyword Classifier Trainer, and Machine Learning Classifier Trainer. These trainers are used to teach the system how to categorize documents based on keywords, intelligent learning patterns, or machine

learning techniques for more complex classifications.(Source: UiPath Classifier Trainer documentation

Question: 175

Which of the following is true when creating an ML Package in UiPath AI Center?

A. The package name cannot use any Python reserved keywords.
B. The package name cannot contain any spaces or hyphens.
C. The package name cannot exceed 10 characters in length.
D. The package name cannot include any special characters such as "@", "S", or "#".

Answer: A

Explanation:

When creating an ML Package in UiPath AI Center, the package name must adhere to Python naming conventions, meaning it cannot include reserved keywords such as class, break, finally, etc. This ensures that the package can be successfully deployed without conflicts in the Python environment.

Question: 176

Which are the the minimum required inputs in order to configure the Classification Station as an attended activity?

A. Taxonomy, Document Object Model, Automatic Extraction Results, Document Directory.

B. Taxonomy, Document Path, Document Object Model, Document Text, Automatic Classification Results.
C. Taxonomy, Document Path, Document Directory, Document Text, Automatic Extraction Results. D. Taxonomy, Document Path, Document Object Model, Document Text.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To configure the Classification Station as an attended activity in UiPath, certain inputs are mandatory for proper functionality. These include:
Taxonomy: The schema that defines the structure of document types and fields.
Document Path: The file path of the document to be classified.
Document Object Model (DOM): Generated from the document using the Digitize Document activity, this is a structured representation of the document.
Document Text: The extracted text of the document, also an output from the Digitize Document activity.
These inputs allow the Classification Station to review and validate the classification results, either manually or based on automatic suggestions from previous processes.

Question: 177

Given the following scenario:

- You have a trained version of the Document Understanding Model with 1000 pages called v22.10.0.1.
- You have an evaluation dataset of 100 pages that gave a score of 0.72 for v22.10.0.1.
- The business team labeled 800 pages and they ask for an increment of the Model that would contain all 1000+800 pages.

What is the first recommended pipeline run configuration to create the new version?

A. Pipeline type: FullPackage Major Version: 23.10.4.0 Package Minor Version: 1 Input Dataset: 800 pages Evaluation Dataset: 100 pages

B. Pipeline type: EvaluatePackage Major Version: 23.10.4.0 Package Minor Version: 0 Input Dataset: 1000+800 pages Evaluation Dataset: 100 pages

C. Pipeline type: Full Package Major Version: 23.10.4.0 Package Minor Version: 0 Input Dataset: 1000+800 pages Evaluation Dataset: 100 pages

D. Pipeline type: Training Package Major Version: 23.10.4.0 Package Minor Version: 1 Input Dataset: 1000+800 Evaluation Dataset: N/A

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct pipeline configuration for creating a new model version that includes both the initial 1000 pages and the newly labeled 800 pages is to run a Full pipeline. This ensures that the model is fully retrained with all available data (1800 pages in total). The evaluation dataset should remain the 100 pages to gauge the model's performance after retraining. This approach maximizes the model's learning by incorporating all labeled data while allowing for evaluation against a known dataset.

Question: 178

What is the benefit of making an ML Skill public?

A. It allows access from outside of the UiPath environment.
B. It provides additional security measures for the ML Skill.
C. It enables automatic updates and enhancements to the ML Skill without user intervention.
D. It allows access from inside of the UiPath environment.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Making an ML Skill public in UiPath enables it to be accessed externally from the UiPath ecosystem. This can be beneficial if the ML Skill needs to be utilized in external applications, systems, or services beyond UiPath's automation environment. Public access expands the usability of the skill, allowing integration with other systems while maintaining security through managed endpoints.

Question: 179

What is the minimum number of pinned examples users should provide per label in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. 15
B. 20
C. 25
D. 30

Answer: C

Explanation:

Mining, it is recommended that users provide a minimum of 25 pinned examples per label to ensure proper training and accurate predictions by the machine learning models. This number allows the platform to have a sufficient variety of examples to generalize and make reliable predictions for each label in real-world scenarios.

The minimum number of pinned examples per label is crucial because it enhances both precision and recall, helping the model effectively differentiate between labels and improving overall model performance. If fewer examples are provided, the model may struggle with generalization and might not perform well in distinguishing between similar or overlapping categories.

This standard of 25 pinned examples is outlined in several UiPath documentation sections and best practices for training models in Communications Mining

UiPath Documentation

UiPath Documentation

UiPath Community Forum

For further details, refer to UiPath's official Communications Mining User Guide on their documentation portal.

Question: 180

What is the main purpose of the Document Understanding Process template in UiPath Studio?

A. To integrate with other connected automations seamlessly.
B. To offer a fully functional document processing tool that is easy to use and execute.
C. To create custom workflows from scratch.
D. To eliminate the need for exception handling in workflows.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The main purpose of the Document Understanding Process template in UiPath Studio is to provide users with a ready-to-use document processing framework. It is designed to simplify the development of document understanding automations by offering out-of-the-box features like logging, exception handling, and retry mechanisms. This template allows developers to quickly start working on both simple demos and large-scale document processing projects without needing to build everything from scratch. It is equipped with key components such as classifiers and extractors to streamline document classification and data extraction workflows

Question: 181

How do partially labeled messages impact label predictions in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. They negatively affect model performance.
B. They improve label precision.
C. They reduce label bias.
D. They enhance label recall.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Partially labeled messages in UiPath Communications Mining can negatively impact model

performance because incomplete or inconsistent labeling creates ambiguity for the model during training. This leads to the model receiving conflicting signals, which hampers its ability to generalize well across the dataset, resulting in reduced precision and recall in predictions. Proper and complete labeling is critical to ensure the model learns accurately from the data

Question: 182

In UiPath Communications Mining, what does the Reports section contain?

A. Tools for evaluating model performance.
B. Tools for evaluating label and entity performance.
C. Tools for comparing different model versions.
D. Tools for message analytics and monitoring.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In UiPath Communications Mining, the Reports section provides a variety of tools for analyzing and monitoring

messages within a dataset. This includes functionalities like label summaries, trends, and message segmentation, which allow users to gain insights into message volumes, sentiment trends, and other analytical metrics. The Reports section is integral for tracking the performance of messages and the overall dataset, making it useful for monitoring communication channels

Question: 183

What can be found in the Images folder within the exported dataset coming from Document Manager?

A. Each page of the images used for schema configuration.
B. Each page of the exported documents saved as an image.
C. Each page of the images of logs.
D. Each page of the images of exported files.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Images folder in the exported dataset from UiPath's Document Manager contains each page of the documents in the dataset saved as images. This ensures that the visual layout of the documents is preserved, which is especially important when working with scanned documents or files that need to retain their original format for processing or validation purposes

Question: 184

Which of the following use cases is best suited for tone analysis instead of label sentiment analysis in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. Analyzing customer complaints in a B2C organization.
B. Analyzing employee engagement survey responses.
C. Analyzing customer satisfaction survey responses.
D. Monitoring "Quality of Service" in an operations-focused shared mailbox in a B2B organization.

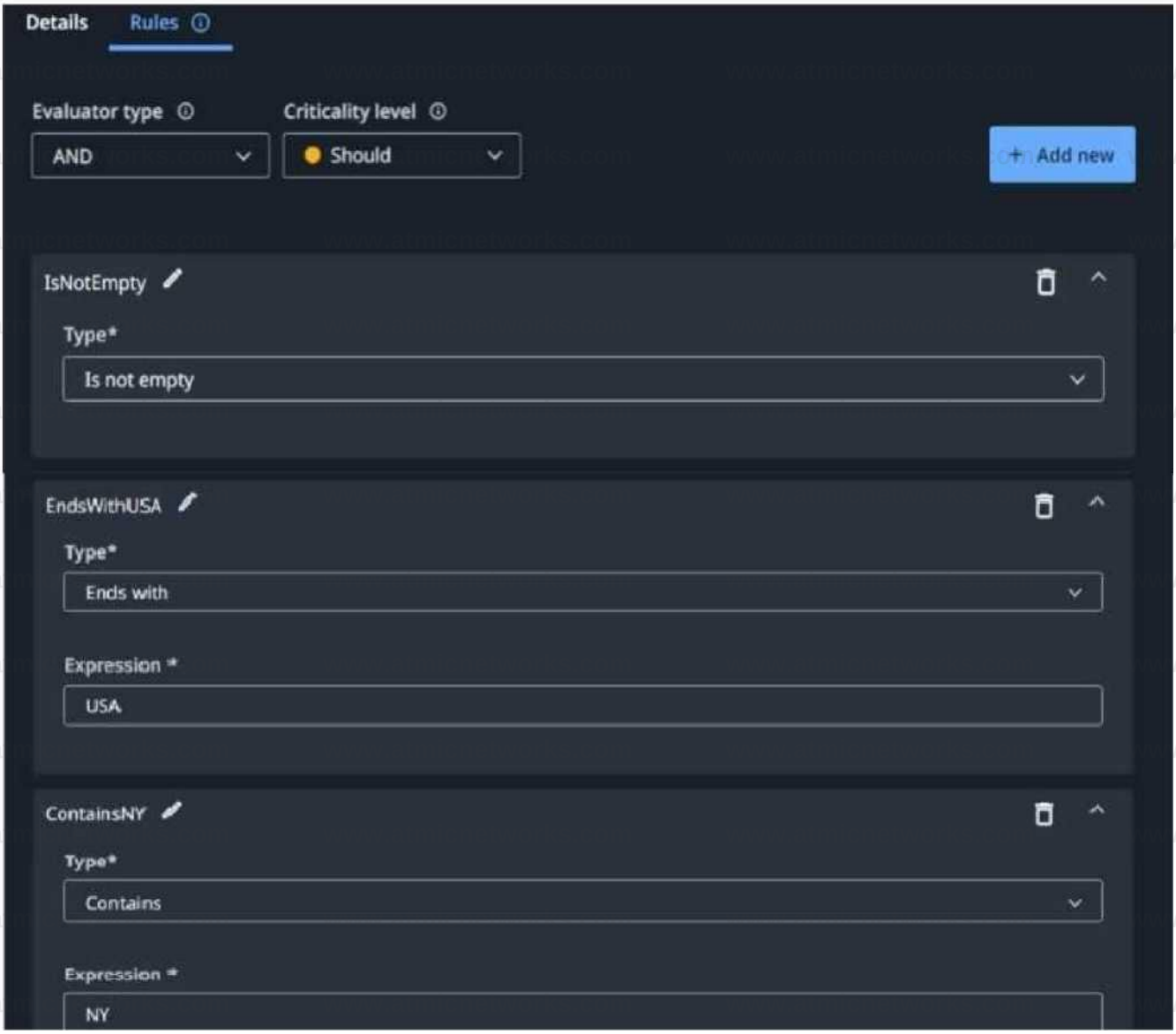
Answer: D

Explanation:

Tone analysis is better suited for monitoring situations like "Quality of Service" in shared mailboxes, where the focus is on evaluating emotional tone in communications that may not always have clearcut positive or negative sentiments. This contrasts with label sentiment analysis, which is better for datasets with explicit feedback (e.g., customer satisfaction surveys). In operations-focused environments, tone analysis provides more nuanced insights into service quality

Question: 185

Having the following Rules defined in the Taxonomy Manager for Billing Address field.



At the data extraction step. 42 W 80th St. West New York, NJ 1234, USA have been extracted (or the Billing Address field. When processing a Invoice using the DU process what will happen in (he Validation Station after data extraction step?

A. There will be a warning message for Billing Address field regarding the ContalnsNY rule, but the validation can be performed.

B. There will be a warning message for Billing Address field regarding the ContalnsNY rule, and the validation step will throw the user specified exception.

C. There will be an error for Billing Address field regarding the ContalnsNY rule, but the validation can be performed.

D. There will be an error for Billing Address field regarding the ContainsNY rule, and the validation step will throw the user specified exception.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In this scenario, the rules defined in the Taxonomy Manager are as follows: IsNotEmpty: Ensures that the field is not empty.
EndsWithUSA: Checks if the extracted address ends with "USA".
ContainsNY: Ensures that the extracted address contains "NY".
The address extracted in this case is: "42 W 80th St. West New York, NJ 1234, USA". While the address ends with "USA" (passing the EndsWithUSA rule), it includes "West New York, NJ", which satisfies the ContainsNY rule even though "NY" is part of "New York". However, the exact behavior of the Contains rule can generate a warning message because "NY" is part of a larger string ("New York"). Since this does not constitute an error but simply a rule conflict, the validation can proceed. Therefore, the most accurate outcome would be a warning, but validation can still be performed

Question: 186

Which of these statements is true about precision and recall statistics for specific labels in UiPath Communications Mining precision?

A. The label precision and recall statistics are determined by the mean average precision (MAP).
B. The label precision and recall statistics are determined by the model's rating.
C. The label precision and recall statistics are determined by the model's coverage.
D. The label precision and recall statistics are determined by the confidence threshold.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In UiPath Communications Mining, the precision and recall statistics for specific labels are primarily determined by the confidence threshold set for the model. This threshold represents the level of certainty the model needs before it assigns a label to a message. By adjusting this threshold, you can trade off between precision (fewer false positives) and recall (fewer false negatives). For instance, a higher threshold will increase precision but may reduce recall, and vice versa

Question: 187

If Label X in UiPath Communications Mining has 80% precision at a given confidence threshold, what output should this provide?

A. For every 100 messages, 80 would be labelled correctly as 'Label X', and 20 would be labelled incorrectly.
B. For every 100 messages which should have been labelled as 'Label X', 80 were labelled and 20 were missed.
C. For every 100 messages, 20 would be labelled correctly as 'Label X', and 80 would be labelled incorrectly.
D. For every 100 messages which should have been labelled as 'Label X\ 20 were labelled and 80 were missed.

Answer: A

Explanation:

If Label X has 80% precision at a given confidence threshold, this means that out of every 100 messages predicted to have Label X, 80 are correctly labelled, and 20 are incorrectly assigned the label. Precision measures the correctness of predictions made, so in this case, 80% of the predictions were correct, while 20% were false positives

Question: 188

What fields are available when creating an AI Center project?

A. Name, description, and labels.
B. Name, description, and permissions.
C. Name and description.
D. Name and labels.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When creating an AI Center project in UiPath, the fields available to input are the project's name and description. These fields allow you to clearly label and describe the purpose of the AI project within the UiPath platform. Permissions and labels can be managed separately after the project is created

Question: 189

Which are the the minimum required inputs in order to configure the Validation Station as an attended activity?

A. Taxonomy, Document Path, Document Object Model, Document Type. Document Text.
B. Taxonomy, Document Object Model, Automatic Extraction Results. Document Directory.
C. Taxonomy, Document Path, Document Object Model, Document Text, Automatic Extraction Results.
D. Taxonomy, Document Path, Document Type, Document Text, Automatic Extraction Results.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To configure the Validation Station as an attended activity in UiPath, the minimum required inputs include the Taxonomy, which defines the structure and fields for data extraction, the Document Path, the Document Object Model (DOM), the Document Text obtained during digitization, and the Automatic Extraction Results, which are the results from automatic data extraction activities that

need validation. These inputs allow the Validation Station to properly display and validate extracted data

Question: 190

Which of the following scenarios is a good candidate for using Document Understanding Cloud APIs with

synchronous calls?

A. You need to process documents larger than five pages.
B. You need real-time interaction and you are only processing documents with maximum five pages.
C. You need to handle multiple operations simultaneously, allowing for concurrent processing and avoiding idle time.
D. You have a large dataset that needs long-term processing.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The synchronous API calls for UiPath Document Understanding Cloud are ideal when you need realtime interaction and fast feedback, such as when processing small documents (with up to five pages). This approach is beneficial in use cases requiring low latency, but it is less suitable for large datasets or documents due to limitations in speed and page count

Question: 191

As a best practice, who should perform the data labeling?

A. Data Scientists.
B. Automation RPA Developers.
C. Business Analysts.
D. Subject Matter Experts.

Answer: D

Explanation:

As a best practice, Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) should perform the data labeling in UiPath Communications Mining or Document Understanding projects. SMEs have the in-depth knowledge of the specific content and context, which ensures that the data is labeled correctly and meaningfully for training machine learning models. Their expertise is essential for accurate taxonomy and data preparation

Question: 192

Under what condition can a dataset be deleted in UiPath AI Center?

A. If it has never been used in a pipeline.
B. If it is not being used in any active pipeline.
C. If it is not associated with any ML skills.
D. If it has not been modified within the last 24 hours.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In UiPath AI Center, datasets can only be deleted if they are not being utilized in any active pipelines. This ensures that datasets tied to running or scheduled operations are not inadvertently deleted, which could disrupt ongoing processes. Once the dataset is confirmed to be unused in any active pipeline, it can safely be removed

Question: 193

Which log level in UiPath provides the most detailed information about the execution of activities?

A. Verbose
B. Warning
C. Information
D. Error

Answer: A

Explanation:

In UiPath, the Verbose log level offers the most detailed information about the execution of activities. It logs every possible detail about the automation operations, including variable changes, function calls, and external responses. This level is particularly useful for in-depth debugging and analysis.

UiPath Documentation
The hierarchy of log levels in ascending order of priority is as follows:
Off: No logs are stored.
Verbose: Logs all details about automation operations.
Trace: Logs finer-grained informational events than the Debug level.
Information: Logs informational messages that highlight the progress of the application.
Warning: Logs potentially harmful situations.
Error: Logs error events that might still allow the application to continue running.
Fatal: Logs very severe error events that will presumably lead the application to abort.
Therefore, setting the log level to Verbose ensures that all possible details about the execution are captured, aiding in thorough diagnostics.

Question: 194

Which filter option should be used for the For Each File in Folder activity to iterate through all the Microsoft Word documents in a local folder?

A. ".doc"
B. Microsoft Word
C. "* doc"
D. "* doc, *docx"

Answer: A

Explanation:

To iterate through all Microsoft Word documents in a local folder using the For Each File in Folder activity, you should use the filter option "*.doc*". This filter utilizes the asterisk (*) wildcard to match any number of characters, effectively capturing both .doc and .docx file extensions.

UiPath Documentation

In the Filter by field of the activity, entering "*.doc*" ensures that the iteration includes all files with names ending in .doc or .docx, which are standard extensions for Microsoft Word documents.

Other options are incorrect because:

B . Microsoft Word: This is not a valid filter pattern.

*C . " doc"**: This pattern looks for files with names ending in " doc" and does not account for file extensions.

*D . " doc, *docx"**: This is not a valid filter pattern; multiple patterns should be separated by semicolons (e.g., "*.doc;*.docx").

Therefore, the correct filter to use is "*.doc*".

Question: 195

What does the Train stage of the Document Understanding Framework do?

A. Allows the model to learn from human-validated data.

B. Allows the extractor to improve its prediction over time by using better OCR (Optical Character Recognition) engines.

C. Allows a human to validate and correct the extracted data.

D. Improves the extractor accuracy by learning from the classification result.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the UiPath Document Understanding Framework, the Train stage enables models to learn from human-validated data. This process involves feeding the corrections made by humans during the validation phase back into the model, allowing it to refine its predictions and improve accuracy over time.

UiPath Documentation

The training component is crucial for classifiers and extractors capable of learning from human feedback. By incorporating validated data, these components can adjust their algorithms to better handle similar documents in the future, enhancing the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the automation process.

Other options are incorrect because:

B . Allows the extractor to improve its prediction over time by using better OCR engines: While better OCR engines can enhance data extraction, this is not the function of the Train stage.

C . Allows a human to validate and correct the extracted data: This describes the Validation stage, not the Train stage.

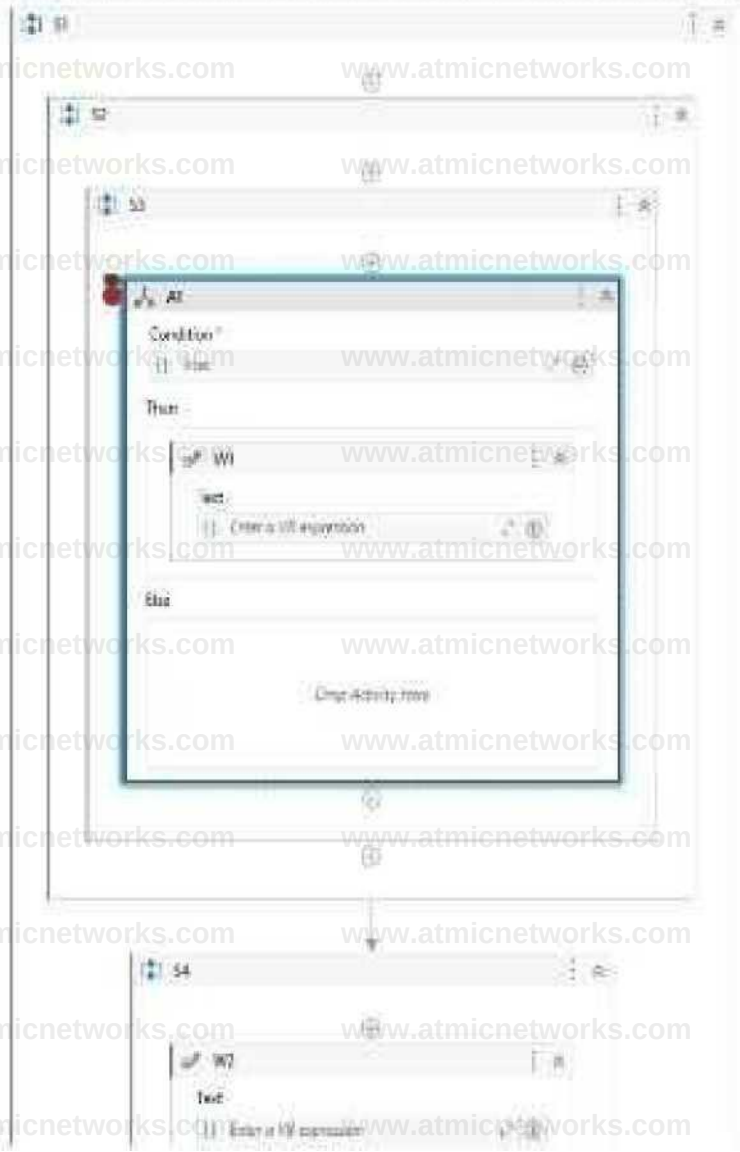
D . Improves the extractor accuracy by learning from the classification result: Training focuses on learning from human-validated extraction results, not just classification outcomes.

Therefore, the primary purpose of the Train stage is to allow the model to learn from human- validated data,

thereby improving its future performance.

Question: 196

Exhibit:



When a developer is examining a suspended state upon reaching a breakpoint, which activity will the Executor be directed to if Step Out is selected from the Debug section in UiPath Studio's ribbon interface?

A. S2
B. S3
C. A1
D. S4

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Debugging Activities

Question: 197

What will be the behavior of the process if, during design time, the property

ValidateUnconnectedNodes is set to True on a flowchart and a Log Message activity from this flowchart is not connected to any other node?

A. The flowchart undergoes successful validation with no errors displayed, but an exception will occur during the workflow's runtime.
B. The flowchart displays an error indicating that some activities are not connected to the others within the flowchart.
C. The flowchart will display an error indicating the presence of unconnected activities, but only when validated using the Workflow Analyzer.
D. A warning message is displayed in the Output section of Studio, indicating the presence of unconnected activities.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Flowchart Validation

Question: 198

What role do Triggers play in the UiPath Integration Service?

A. Assist in the creation of automation projects by providing event-based activities.
B. Provide a mechanism for starting processes on a scheduled basis from Orchestrator. C. Provide a mechanism for subscribing to specific events from third-party applications, automatically starting processes in Orchestrator.
D. Manage connections between UiPath Studio and third-party applications.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Integration Service Triggers

Question: 199

Which of the following best describes UiPath Document Understanding?

A. A suite of tools for automating document processing tasks.
B. A solution for managing cloud infrastructure.
C. A software for creating machine learning models.
D. A platform for managing robotic process automation (RPA) workflows.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: UiPath Document Understanding

Question: 200

How do the prediction mechanisms for labels and general fields differ in the UiPath Communications Mining platform?

A. Label predictions are made based on the text of the message as well as some metadata properties, while general fields are learnt from the assigned span of text and the context of the text surrounding that span.

B. Label predictions rely solely on metadata properties, general fields are learnt from the presence of certain key phrases in the text.

C. Labels predictions are based on assigned span of text and entities are predicted solely from metadata properties.

D. Labels and general fields are both predicted based on the text of the message, with no consideration given to metadata properties or contextual surrounding text.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Communications Mining

Question: 201

Which scenario would be best accomplished using unattended automation?

A. Running reports and sending them via email to stakeholders overnight.
B. Generating invoices that require manual approval before issuing.
C. Providing on-demand assistance to users for specific activities.
D. Resolving customer queries with real-time input from support agents.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Unattended automation is ideal for tasks that can run independently without human intervention, such as scheduled activities during off-hours. Running reports and emailing stakeholders overnight is a perfect use case for unattended bots, which can execute the process autonomously.
Reference: UiPath Orchestrator Unattended Automation

Question: 202

Who is responsible for devising a strategy to prioritize processes during the Business Case and Technical Validation phase?

A. Project Manager
B. Solution Architect
C. Automation Developer
D. Business Analyst

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Solution Architect is responsible for devising a strategy to prioritize processes during the Business Case and Technical Validation phase. Their role involves assessing technical feasibility, scalability, and business value to determine process prioritization.
Reference: UiPath Solution Architect Role

Question: 203

What does Data Extraction do?

A. Identifies and extracts specific information that should be processed.
B. Applies rules for validating that the information extracted from a document is correct.
C. Digitizes the document that should be processed.
D. Identifies words and their coordinates from images and PDFs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data Extraction identifies and extracts specific information from documents to be processed by automations. This is a key part of UiPath's Document Understanding Framework, enabling bots to process structured and unstructured documents effectively.
Reference: UiPath Document Understanding - Data Extraction

Question: 204

Having the following list of documents:
Invoice1.pdf, Invoice2.raw, Invoice3.gif, Invoice4.jpg, Invoice5.docx
Please choose all the files that can be used in the DocumentPath property of the Classify Document Scope activity.

A. Invoice1.pdf, Invoice2.raw, Invoice3.gif, Invoice4.jpg
B. Invoice1.pdf, Invoice3.gif, Invoice4.jpg
C. Invoice1.pdf, Invoice4.jpg, Invoice5.docx
D. Invoice1.pdf, Invoice3.gif, Invoice5.docx

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Classify Document Scope activity in UiPath is used to classify documents supported by the Document Understanding framework. It primarily works with file formats like PDF, JPG, PNG, and other image-based formats but does not process raw or non-standard file types like .raw. Reference: UiPath Classify Document Scope

Question: 205

What is the purpose of UiPath Communications Mining?

A. Process unstructured communication data using NLP.
B. Analyze financial data.
C. Design user interfaces.
D. Generate code for automation processes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

UiPath Communications Mining uses Natural Language Processing (NLP) to analyze and process unstructured communication data such as emails, chat logs, and other textual inputs. This enables automation to identify actionable insights from large volumes of communication data.
Reference: UiPath Communications Mining

Question: 206

For which version(s) from Out-of-the-Box ML Packages minor versions is the download functionality available?

A. Version 0 only
B. Version 0 and above
C. Version 1 only
D. Version 1 and above

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath ML Packages Documentation

Question: 207

Which activity can be used to convert the default taxonomy.json file into a variable for further use?

A. UiPath.IntelligentOCR.Activities.TaxonomyManagement.LoadTaxonomy
B. UiPath.IntelligentOCR.Activities.TaxonomyManagement.LoadFile
C. UiPath.IntelligentOCR.Activities.TaxonomyManagement.LoadTaxonomyFile
D. UiPath.IntelligentOCR.Activities.TaxonomyManagement.LoadFileTaxonomy

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath IntelligentOCR Activities - LoadTaxonomyFile

Question: 208

What is the difference in scope between variables and arguments in UiPath?

A. Variables can only be used within the main workflow, while arguments can only be used within invoked workflows.
B. Variables are used for input data, while arguments are used for output data.
C. Variables have a limited scope within a specific workflow or sequence, while arguments are used to pass data between workflows.
D. Variables are global and arguments are local.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In UiPath:

Variables are scoped to a specific workflow or sequence and are used to store data for operations within that scope.

Arguments, on the other hand, are used to pass data between workflows, allowing information to flow in or out of invoked workflows.

Reference: UiPath Variables and Arguments

Question: 209

A developer needs to create a process for the Human Resources team. During the development, they try to run the workflow containing the following dictionary variable:

, ^iwnri

| *ff* {'MTWUVTt // Write ynUI icrirntrili Iri the lent properly

I (J) ^II ir/eta Value In tryL

FinMappingriohn Doe' I > = . '1287^5373' u

What is the possible cause of the error?

A. The assign's set value syntax should be PinMapping["John Doe"].
B. The "John Doe" key was not present in the dictionary.
C. The Dictionary was not initialized.
D. The assign's set value syntax should be PinMapping<"John Doe">.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most likely cause of the error is that the dictionary was not initialized. In UiPath, a dictionary must be initialized before assigning values to its keys. If you attempt to add a key-value pair to a dictionary that has not been initialized, you will encounter a runtime error.
The correct initialization can be done as follows:

PinMapping = New Dictionary(Of String, String)

Explanation of Other Options:

A . PinMapping["John Doe"]: This is the correct syntax for accessing or assigning a value to a dictionary key. There is no issue with this syntax.

B . The "John Doe" key not present: While it is true that the key might not exist, this specific error would occur only during a Get operation, not an assignment.

D . PinMapping<"John Doe">: This is incorrect syntax for working with dictionaries in UiPath.

Reference:UiPath Variables and Data Types – Dictionaries

Question: 210

Which of the following is a characteristic of a poorly-performing model in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. The model makes correct predictions across the majority of the dataset.
B. All of the labels in the dataset have at least 25 training examples.
C. Many of the labels in the taxonomy have amber or red performance warnings.
D. 2% of the dataset has been reviewed by a model trainer.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: UiPath Communications Mining

Question: 211

Which activity enables the identification of the document type by using any classifier?

A. Digitize Document activity.
B. Train Classifiers Scope activity.
C. Present Classification Station activity.
D. Classify Document Scope activity.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: Classify Document Scope

Question: 212

Which of the following is a main feature of the Manage Packages feature in UiPath Studio?

A. Managing package dependencies exclusively for attended automation projects.
B. Automatically updating all packages in a project to their latest versions.
C. Disabling previously installed packages without uninstalling them.
D. Installing, uninstalling, and updating activity packages in a project.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: UiPath Manage Packages

Question: 213

How do you choose the appropriate document processing methodology?

A. Based on the text language and the number of pages.
B. Based on the document structure and data points to be extracted.
C. Based on the document type and length.
D. Based on the number of fields to be extracted.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Document Understanding

Question: 214

A developer has created a string array variable as shown below:

UserNames = {"Jane", "Jack", "Jill", "John"}

Which expression should the developer use in a Log Message activity to print the elements of the array separated by the string ","?

A. String.Concat(UserNames,",")
B. String.Concat(",", UserNames)
C. String.Join(UserNames,",")
D. String.Join(",", UserNames)

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath String Manipulations

Question: 215

If you need to retrieve an item based on a corresponding identifier in UiPath, which collection type would you use?

A. ArrayOf<T> or System.DataType[] as it stores indexed values
B. System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary<TKey, TValue> as it stores key-value pairs
C. System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary<TKey, TValue> as it stores indexed values
D. System.Collections.Generic.List<T> as it stores ordered values

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Dictionaries

Question: 216

What components are part of the Document Understanding Process template?

A. Load Taxonomy, Digitization, Categorization, Data Validation, and Export
B. Load Document, Categorization, Data Extraction, and Validation
C. Load Taxonomy, Digitization, Classification, Data Extraction, and Data Validation Export
D. Import, Classification, Text Extractor, and Data Validation

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Document Understanding

Question: 217

Which of the following functionalities does UiPath Assistant provide?

A. Analyzing processes to determine optimal automation solutions.
B. Developing automation workflows in UiPath Studio.
C. Running, managing, and organizing automation workflows on the user's machine.
D. Scheduling and monitoring robot processes in Orchestrator.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: UiPath Assistant

Question: 218

What are the UiPath Action Center action statuses?

A. Unassigned, Assigned, Modified, Completed
B. Unassigned, Assigned, Completed
C. Unassigned, Pending, Edited, Completed
D. Unassigned, Pending, Completed

Answer: D

Explanation:

The valid Action Center statuses are:

Unassigned: The action is not assigned to any user.

Pending: The action is assigned and awaiting user response.

Reference: UiPath Action Center

Question: 219

In a Document Understanding project, the user needs to extract information from PDF documents with the following requirements:

The documents can contain scanned or digitally typed text.

The documents can contain checkboxes, and these must be extracted.

The automation must use the logical processors in the most efficient way to obtain the maximum degree of parallelism.What are the properties provided to the Digitize Document activity in the Digitize phase?

A. ApplyOcrOnPdf -> Auto
B. ApplyOcrOnPdf -> Auto DegreeOfParallelism -> -1 DetectCheckboxes -> True
C. ApplyOcrOnPdf -> No DegreeOfParallelism -> True DetectCheckboxes -> True
D. ApplyOcrOnPdf -> Auto DegreeOfParallelism -> Max DetectCheckboxes -> True
E. ApplyOcrOnPdf -> No DegreeOfParallelism -> -1 DetectCheckboxes -> False

Answer: B

Explanation:

For the described requirements:
ApplyOcrOnPdf set to Auto ensures OCR is applied only when needed.
DegreeOfParallelism set to -1 uses all available logical processors for maximum parallelism.
Reference: UiPath Digitize Document Activity

Question: 220

Which of the following business processes is the most suitable for automation?

A. Suggesting key financial client's concern over changes to the stock market.
B. Setting goals and objectives for a company.
C. Scheduling and sending patient reminders in a healthcare center.
D. Creating a presentation using various sources based on different topics.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: UiPath Business Process Automation

Question: 221

What is one of the main purposes of connecting Robots to Orchestrator?

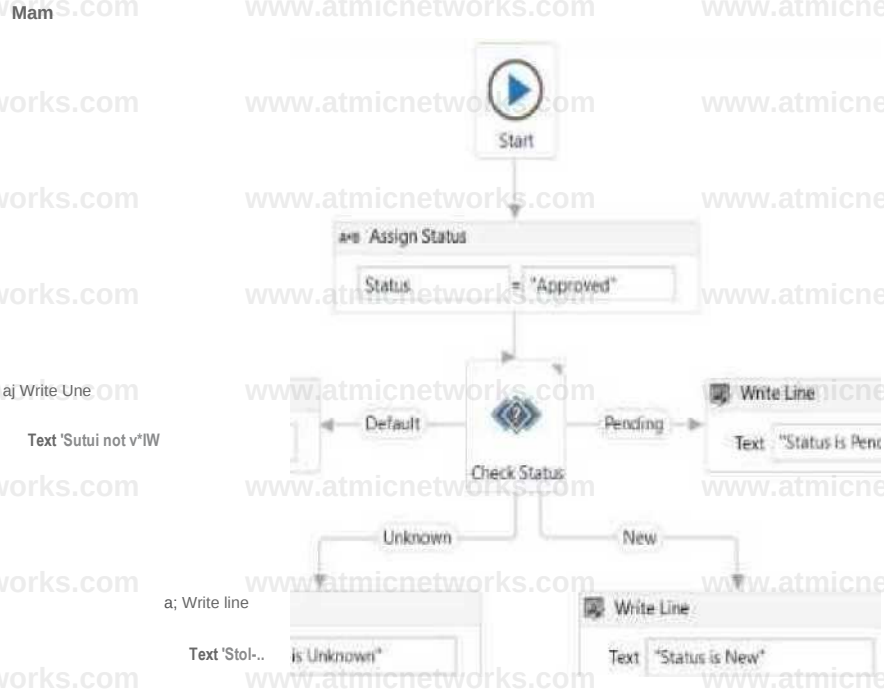
A. To prevent Robots from operating on unsupported applications.
B. To manage and monitor Robot deployments and executions centrally.
C. To enable Robots to communicate with other third-party systems.
D. To provide an alternative development environment to Studio.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Orchestrator Overview

Question: 222

What will be displayed in the Output panel after running the workflow below?



A. Status not valid.
B. Status is Unknown.
C. Status is Pending.
D. Status is New.

Answer: A

Explanation:

From the provided workflow:
The Assign Status activity sets the variable Status to the value "Approved".
The Check Status activity evaluates the value of Status against defined conditions.
It has branches for "Pending", "New", and "Unknown".
The "Default" branch is triggered if none of these conditions match the value of Status.
Since "Approved" does not match "Pending", "New", or "Unknown", the Default branch will execute.
The Write Line activity in the Default branch outputs "Status not valid." to the Output panel.

Question: 223

What activity from the Microsoft 365 package should be used to share a SharePoint file URL with specific permissions to a specific user?

A. Upload File
B. Share URL Link
C. Get File-Folder
D. Share File/Folder

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Microsoft 365 Activities

Question: 224

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

A. AI Center is the infrastructure on top of which UiPath Document Understanding digitization runs.
B. Document Understanding is the infrastructure on which AI Center digitization runs.
C. AI Center is the infrastructure on top of which UiPath Document Understanding machine learning models run.
D. Document Understanding is the infrastructure on which AI Center machine learning models run.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath AI Center and Document Understanding

Question: 225

What is the purpose of the generative classifier?

A. To classify documents using AI Center out-of-the-box generative models.
B. To classify documents using generative OCR.
C. To classify documents using generative models.

D. To classify documents using a combination of generative and specialized models.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: UiPath Document Understanding Framework

Question: 226

Which feature should be used to inspect the available versions for activities employed within a workflow?

A. Activities Panel
B. Variables Panel
C. Manage Packages
D. Outline Panel

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: UiPath Manage Packages

Question: 227

The "Train" stage from Document Understanding Framework usually comes after?

A. Digitization.
B. Classification.
C. Validation.
D. Extraction.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: UiPath Document Understanding Workflow

Question: 228

What happens to your document and the process of pre-labeling when you choose the "Predict" option from the "Predict" dropdown in Document Manager?

A. It merges the results of the Generative Predict functionality and the results of the prelabeling endpoint (if configured). If the latter is not configured, it uses solely Generative Predict for all fields. B. It predicts fields using the Generative Prelabeling for OOTB document types and the pre-labeling endpoint for custom document types.

C. It predicts fields using only the prelabeling endpoint model configured in the Prelabeling settings, and it does not use Generative Predict.

D. It predicts all fields using the Generative Predict capability only, ignoring any pre-labeling endpoint that may be configured. If Generative Predict is not available, it will not predict any fields.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Document Manager - Predict Feature

Question: 229

In the UiPath Implementation Methodology, which phase involves building the SDD (Solution Design Document)?

A. Kick-off phase
B. Solution Design phase
C. Process Design phase
D. User Acceptance Testing phase

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Implementation Methodology

Question: 230

What does a UiPath Communications Mining taxonomy include?

A. General fields and datasets.
B. Labels and sources.
C. Messages, labels, and general fields.
D. Labels and general fields.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Communications Mining

Question: 231

What is the primary purpose of assigning labels to messages within a dataset in UiPath Communications Mining?

A. To allocate 20 training examples for each label.

B. To apply labels to a maximum amount of data to enhance model performance.
C. To formulate a comprehensive training set that closely reflects the entirety of the dataset.
D. To provide the platform with a collection of keywords associated with each label for predicting other instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Communications Mining Training

Question: 232

Which type of documents can be processed using UiPath Document Understanding?

A. Spreadsheets and databases.
B. Images and videos.
C. PDFs and images.
D. Word documents and presentations.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Document Understanding Formats

Question: 233

Which of the following options contains the correct list of Default actions that can be found in Workflow Analyzer Settings?

A. Error, Critical, Info, Warning, Verbose
B. Exception, Info, Warning, Verbose
C. Error, Info, Warning, Verbose
D. Fatal, Error, Warning, Info, Trace

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: UiPath Workflow Analyzer

Question: 234

How is the Taxonomy component used in the Document Understanding Template?

A. To define the document types and the pieces of information targeted for data extraction (fields) for each document type.

B. To assign predefined document categories based on content similarity, simplifying classification tasks for easier document organization.

C. To convert scanned documents into machine-readable formats, utilizing taxonomy rules to enhance digitized content accuracy.

D. To automatically extract structured data fields from documents, leveraging taxonomy mappings for precise data extraction.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Taxonomy Manager

Question: 235

A project contains a Try Catch activity in the "Main.xaml" workflow. In the Catches block, there is a Rethrow activity. The process is started from Orchestrator and an exception is caught in the Try section. What is the expected result?

A. Job is completed with a "Faulted" state.

B. Exception Pop-up is displayed on the robot machine.

C. Job is completed with a "Stopped" state.

D. Job is completed with a "Successful" state.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Try Catch and Rethrow

Question: 236

What is a mandatory requirement before using the One Click Classification functionality?

A. The Document Understanding project must be linked to Action Center.

B. The Document Understanding project must have at least five Document Types defined.

C. The Document Understanding project must be linked to AI Fabric.

D. The Document Understanding project must be linked to AI Center.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Document Understanding and AI Center

Question: 237

Which of the following data structures in a UiPath workflow allow dynamic resizing, making it suitable for scenarios where the number of elements is not predetermined?

A. Integer
B. Tuple
C. List
D. Array

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Lists

Question: 238

Which UiPath Studio activity creates a Data Labeling Action in UiPath Action Center?

A. Create Document Labeling Action activity
B. Create Labeling Task activity
C. Create Labeling Action activity
D. Create External Task activity

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Document Understanding Action Center

Question: 239

How does UiPath Document Understanding handle structured documents with fixed formats?

A. It requires manual data entry, as structured documents cannot be processed automatically.
B. It relies on AI models for natural language processing.
C. It uses optical character recognition (OCR) to extract text from the documents.
D. It leverages predefined templates for accurate data extraction.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Document Understanding Structured Documents

Question: 240

What is the definition of Machine Learning?

A. 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. The theory and development of computer systems that are able to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence and decision making.

C. A sub-field of artificial intelligence that enables systems to learn from data. Systems learn from previous experience and information to deduce and predict future information. To do this they use algorithms that learn to perform a specific task without being explicitly programmed.

D. A branch of artificial intelligence that deals with analyzing, understanding, and generating human natural languages. For example, NLP enables computers to hear speech, read text, interpret the text/speech or measure the sentiment.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Machine Learning Concepts

Question: 241

What is the primary advantage of the One Click Extraction feature in UiPath's Document Understanding interface?

A. It provides a simplified way to manually create Datasets, Pipelines, and Datasets for document extraction.

B. It automates the creation of document extractors by automatically creating Datasets, Pipelines, and ML Skills but requires manual creation of Pipelines.

C. It allows training document extractors without manually creating Datasets, Pipelines, and ML Skills in AI Center.

D. It allows training document extractors without manually creating Datasets and Pipelines, but you need to manually deploy the ML Skills in AI Center.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath One Click Extraction

Question: 242

What is the function of the Immediate Panel in UiPath Studio during the debugging process?

A. Inspecting data at a certain point during debugging by evaluating variables, arguments, or statements.

B. Modifying the values of variables and arguments at runtime during the debugging process.

C. Displaying the next activity to be executed and its parent containers when the project is paused in debugging.

D. Displaying the performance analysis of all the operations, showing the execution time of each activity.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Debugging Tools

Question: 243

What can be done in the Reports section of the dataset navigation bar in UiPath Communication Mining?

A. Train models using unsupervised learning.
B. View, save, and modify dataset model versions.
C. Access detailed, queryable charts, statistics, and customizable dashboards.
D. Monitor model performance and receive recommendations.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Communication Mining Reports

Question: 244

How are UiPath RPA and AI Center used for process improvement?

A. UiPath RPA and AI Center have overlapping functionalities, so they are not designed to work together in process improvement. Each tool serves different purposes and is used independently to achieve automation and AI capabilities, respectively.
B. UiPath RPA and AI Center work together in process improvement by utilizing RPA bots to execute models deployed in Action Center that can be monitored in Insights. The ML models process data and generate insights, which are then used by the RPA bots to make informed decisions and carry out automated actions.
C. UiPath RPA and AI Center are independent tools that do not work together in process

improvement. RPA focuses on task automation, while AI Center is primarily used for training and deploying machine learning models.
D. UiPath RPA and AI Center work together in process improvement by leveraging RPA capabilities to automate repetitive tasks and integrating AI Center to enhance decision-making and cognitive abilities. RPA bots can collect data, perform actions, and feed information to ML models in AI Center, which in turn can analyze the data and make predictions.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath RPA and AI Center Integration

Question: 245

Having the taxonomy in a file, shared and updated across multiple projects, what is the most convenient way to load it in a UiPath Studio project?

A. Using Read Taxonomy activity.
B. Using DeserializeTaxonomy activity.
C. Using Load Taxonomy activity.
D. Using DocumentTaxonomy.Deserialize method inside an Assign activity.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: UiPath Load Taxonomy Activity

Question: 246

Which of the following is a best practice when choosing a UiPath ML (Machine Learning) Extractor?

A. The popularity of the ML Extractor among other UiPath users should be the primary factor. Opt for the ML Extractor that has the highest number of downloads or positive reviews.
B. Consider the document types, language, and data quality. It is important to select one that is specifically trained or optimized for the document types being processed. It is also important to take into account the quality and diversity of the training data used to train the ML Extractor to ensure accurate and reliable extraction results.
C. The size of the ML Extractor is the most important factor to consider. Bigger models always perform better and provide more accurate extraction results because the development team invested time and effort into creating the algorithm, which in turn will result in better performance for the trained model.
D. The cost of the ML Extractor should be the main consideration. Select the ML Extractor that offers the lowest price, regardless of its performance or suitability for the specific document understanding needs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best practice is to select an ML Extractor based on document types, language, and data quality. Choosing a model specifically optimized for the type of document being processed ensures higher accuracy and reliability. The quality and diversity of the training data used to develop the model play a significant role in its performance.
Reference: UiPath ML Extractors

Question: 247

Which Source Control Plugins can be connected at the same time?

A. GIT, TFS
B. GIT, SVN, TFS
C. GIT, TFS, Azure DevOps
D. You cannot connect to multiple plugins at the same time.

Answer: D

Explanation:

UiPath Studio does not allow connecting to multiple source control plugins at the same time. A single version control system (e.g., GIT, TFS, SVN) can be used per project to manage code versions.
Reference: UiPath Source Control

Question: 248

What action should be performed to have the Taxonomy Manager button appear on the Ribbon, in the Wizard section?

A. Install UiPath.IntelligentOCR.Activities package.
B. Install a newer version of Studio.
C. Install UiPath.Documentunderstanding.ML.Activities package.
D. Nothing to do, it should be already there.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To enable the Taxonomy Manager button in the Ribbon, the UiPath.IntelligentOCR.Activities package must be installed. This package includes all activities related to Document Understanding, including the Taxonomy Manager.
Reference: UiPath Taxonomy Manager Setup

Question: 249

Which UiPath product is most suitable for processing invoices?

A. UiPath Communications Mining.
B. UiPath Task Mining.
C. UiPath Process Mining.
D. UiPath Document Understanding.

Answer: D

Explanation:

UiPath Document Understanding is the most suitable product for processing invoices. It provides tools for digitization, classification, data extraction, and validation, which are ideal for structured and semi-structured documents like invoices.

Reference: UiPath Document Understanding for Invoices