

# UiPath.UiPath-ASAPv1.v2024-07-18.q87

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## NEW QUESTION: 1

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

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

**Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Named user accounts are used to identify a person who can access UiPath products and services, and can be assigned roles, licenses, and groups. User Robot accounts are used to run unattended processes that do not require human interaction, and can also be assigned permissions and groups1.

References: About accounts and groups

## NEW QUESTION: 2

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

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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

## NEW QUESTION: 3

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

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

Reference:

Become an Automation Solution Architect | UiPath Academy  
Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting - UiPath  
Studio - Automation Lifecycle - UiPath Documentation Portal

#### **NEW QUESTION: 4**

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

- A. It requires manual installation and maintenance.
- B. Can have single or multi-node deployment options.
- C. Major updates are provided twice yearly as one install for the entire suite
- D. It scales up easily as your automation needs grow

**Answer:** D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

Reference:

Complete cloud-based enterprise automation solution | UiPath  
Automation Cloud - UiPath Documentation Portal  
Automation Cloud - About Automation Cloud - UiPath Documentation Portal

#### **NEW QUESTION: 5**

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

- A. Is a deliverable created by the Client SME for the final business users.
- B. Consolidates the project conclusion for the automation.

- C. Contains the project's detailed steps and timeline.
- D. Is used by the support team to learn more about automation.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### **NEW QUESTION: 6**

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

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

**Answer:** B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A standard business process model and notation (BPMN) is a graphical representation of the business processes and workflows in a solution. It helps to communicate the logic, flow, and interactions of the activities and actors involved in the solution. By using a standard BPMN, the solution architect can ensure that the solution design is consistent, clear, and understandable across different process diagrams, regardless of the level of detail or complexity. A standard BPMN also facilitates the alignment and integration of the solution with other systems and platforms, as well as the validation and verification of the solution requirements and functionality. References: UiPath Automation Solution Architect Learning Plan, Module 4: High-Level Solution Design<sup>1</sup>; UiPath Automation Suite - Deployment Architecture<sup>2</sup>; UiPath Academy - Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting<sup>3</sup>.

### **NEW QUESTION: 7**

What is U-Path Process Mining?

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

**Answer:** A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

UiPath Process Mining is a technique to analyze, improve, and track processes. It uses the data already stored in systems and applications to automatically show how processes are really executed. It also uses AI-powered process modeling techniques and flexible dashboarding experience to reveal process bottlenecks and optimization opportunities. It can be used in any industry and any functional area, and it can be deployed in various options<sup>12</sup> Reference:

Process Mining Tool - Business Process Mining | UiPath

What is Process Mining - RPA and Process Mining | UiPath

**NEW QUESTION: 8**

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

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

References: 1: Orchestrator - Working With Long-running Workflows 2: Action Center - Designing long-running workflows 3: Best practice long running processes - UiPath Community Forum

**NEW QUESTION: 9**

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

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

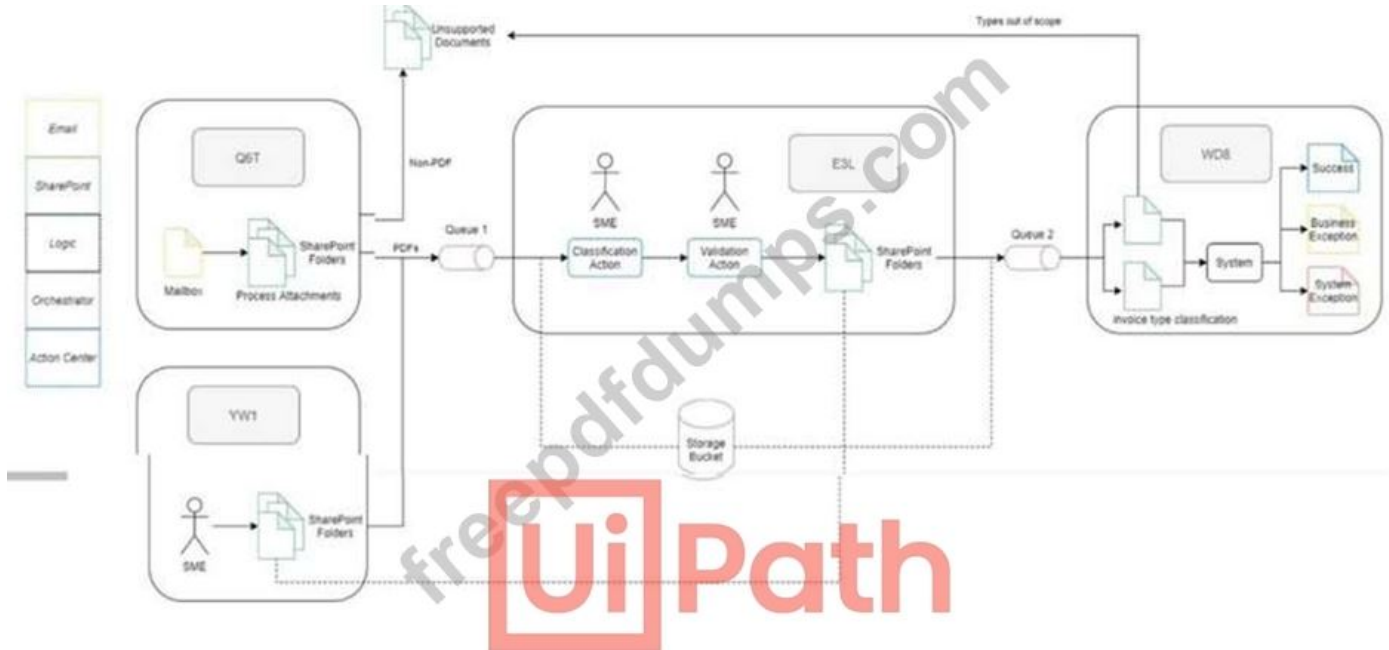
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

UiPath Data Service is a cloud-based data platform that enables users to store and manage structured and relational data for their RPA projects. Entity Records are the basic units of data in Data Service, which consist of fields and values that represent a specific object or concept. Users can create custom Entity Records to store data that is relevant to their automation scenarios, such as customer information, order details, invoice data, etc. Users can also use suitable queries to retrieve and manipulate existing Entity Records as needed, such as filtering, sorting,

aggregating, updating, or deleting data. Users can also leverage the relationships between Entity Records to access related data across different entities, such as joining, expanding, or embedding data. Reference: Data Service - Entities - UiPath, Data Service - Queries - UiPath, Data Service - Relationships - UiPath

**NEW QUESTION: 10**

What is the use case of the following diagram?



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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION: 11**

What are the Solutions Architects responsibilities in avoiding access delays?

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

- C. Identify and document the accesses needed for themselves, the developers and the robots
- D. Request access for themselves the developers and the robots in the Development phase

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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

Learn more

### NEW QUESTION: 12

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

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

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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

This answer is correct because the Object Repository allows for creating and reusing UI taxonomies inside and across automation projects. By referencing Library B, which contains the Object Repository for application C, process A can reuse the UI elements defined there without creating a new Object Repository or using selectors. This way, process A can benefit from the centralized management, reusability, and reliability of the UI elements in the Object Repository12 Reference:

Studio - About Object Repository - UiPath Documentation Portal  
Object Repository | UiPath UI Library | UiPath Academy

### NEW QUESTION: 13

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

- A. Ease of deployment to production environment.

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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

The Config.xlsx file is a data file that stores the settings, constants, and assets for an RPA project. It is used to make the project more configurable, reusable, and maintainable<sup>2</sup>. By assigning folders to the assets sheet in the Config.xlsx file, you can easily manage the assets for different environments, such as development, testing, and production. You can also change the asset values without modifying the code, which reduces the risk of errors and increases the efficiency of the development process<sup>3</sup>.

References:

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

#### **NEW QUESTION: 14**

What are long-running workflows?

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

References:

- Orchestrator - Working With Long-running Workflows
- Designing long-running workflows - UiPath Documentation Portal

#### **NEW QUESTION: 15**

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

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

Reference:

UiPath Document Understanding Guide: Document Classification

UiPath Academy: Document Understanding Course

### NEW QUESTION: 16

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

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

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### NEW QUESTION: 17

What is the benefit of High Availability?

- A. High availability provides redundancy and stability for a multi-node Orchestrator deployment through a retrieval mechanism.

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

Reference:

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: High Availability

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: Setting Up High Availability

#### **NEW QUESTION: 18**

Which of the following can be achieved by using Automation Ops?

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

According to the UiPath documentation<sup>1</sup>, Automation Ops is a component of the UiPath platform meant for creating, deploying, and managing Robotic Process Automation (RPA) governance policies in UiPath Studio, UiPath StudioX, and UiPath Assistant. You can use a single, simple web portal to manage and implement governance rules based on user profiles, such as defining the acceptable feeds, packages, widgets, and activities, restricting the applications and URLs that can be automated, and assigning roles and responsibilities for reviewing and approving the automation projects. Automation Ops also integrates with Git repositories and CI/CD pipelines to provide source control and automation delivery capabilities. Therefore, the correct answer is D. Configure and deploy governance policies, as this is one of the main functionalities of Automation Ops. References: 1: Automation Ops - UiPath Documentation

#### **NEW QUESTION: 19**

What are the permissions required for a document validation user?

- A.** View and edit on Actions, View, edit, and create on Storage files. View on Storage Bucket View and edit on Action Assignments.

**B.** View on Actions, view, on storage files, view on Storage Buckets View and edit on Action Assignments.

**C.** View on Action, View and edit on Storage Files. View and create on Storage Buckets View and edit on Action Assignments.

**D.** View and edit Actions. View, edit, and create on Storage Files. View on Storage Buckets View on Action Assignments.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

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

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

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

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

Reference:

Action Center - Roles and Permissions - UiPath Documentation Portal

Create Document Validation Action - UiPath Documentation Portal

Create Document Validation Action: You are not authorized - Action Center - UiPath Community Forum

## **NEW QUESTION: 20**

What is a requirement to access Automation Cloud?

**A.** Need a dedicated infrastructure

**B.** Need a compatible browser

**C.** Need to install on-premises

**D.** Need an offline access

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

### NEW QUESTION: 21

What is the correct flow from a high level design standpoint in UiPath Test Manager1?

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



Answer:



Reference:

2: UiPath Test Manager - UiPath Documentation Portal

3: Task Capture - UiPath Test Manager - UiPath Documentation Portal

1: Test Manager Overview Demo - Test Automation Case | UiPath

### NEW QUESTION: 22

What are the primary responsibilities of an RPA Solution Architect?

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

Reference:

UiPath Role Guides: Solution Architect

UiPath Best Practices: Role of a Solution Architect

### NEW QUESTION: 23

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

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

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

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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION: 24

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

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

A multi-node HA-ready production deployment is the only configuration supported for production use by UiPath Automation Suite. It ensures that the cluster can handle increased workloads and

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

### **NEW QUESTION: 25**

Consider the two Workflows with their descriptions below:

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

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

Which Abstraction Layer do the Workflows belong to?

**A.** Workflow1: Application Data layer.

Workflow2: Application Screen layer.

**B.** Workflow1: Service layer.

Workflow2: Business Process layer.

**C.** Workflow1: Data layer.

Workflow2: Application Process layer.

Workflow1: Application Process layer.

**D.** Workflow2: Business Screen layer.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

Reference:

UiPath Best Practices: Layered Approach to Automation

UiPath Studio Guide: Project Organization

### **NEW QUESTION: 26**

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

**A.** Models built by independent freelance developers

**B.** Models built by third-party integration platforms from UiPath Marketplace

**C.** Models built by in-house data scientists

**D.** Models built by non-tech industry professionals

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

### **NEW QUESTION: 27**

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

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

The development time for process development depends on various factors, such as the scope, requirements, design, testing, deployment, and maintenance of the automation solution. However, two of the most important factors are the number of actions to be automated and the complexity of the architecture. The number of actions to be automated refers to the number of steps, activities, or tasks that the automation solution has to perform to achieve the desired outcome. The complexity of the architecture refers to the level of difficulty, integration, and customization involved in designing and implementing the automation solution. Both of these factors affect the amount of effort, resources, and skills required for the process development<sup>12</sup>. References: Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting, Become an Automation Solution Architect

### **NEW QUESTION: 28**

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

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

The "Isolated" option for the Invoke Workflow File activity allows the invoked workflow to run in a separate Windows process, which can help with isolating a faulty workflow from the main workflow. However, this option requires that the arguments passed to the invoked workflow are serializable, meaning that they can be converted into a binary format that can be transferred across processes. Simple types, such as integers, strings, booleans, etc., are serializable by default. Reference types, such as arrays, lists, dictionaries, etc., are serializable if they implement

the `ISerializable` interface or have the `[Serializable]` attribute. Class types are serializable if they meet the same criteria as reference types. Data Row is an example of a non-serializable type that cannot be used as an argument for an isolated workflow. References: Invoke Workflow File, Using Arguments, What is the use of "isolated" property of invoke workflow, How to pass arguments to Isolated Workflow.

### **NEW QUESTION: 29**

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

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

A PDD is a Process Definition Document that describes the business process to be automated, its inputs, outputs, exceptions, and dependencies. It is a key document for the RPA project, as it serves as the basis for the solution design and development<sup>2</sup>. The business analyst is the one who leads the creation of the PDD, by gathering the requirements from the subject matter experts, analyzing the current state of the process, and documenting the steps and logic of the process in a clear and detailed manner. The business analyst also ensures that the PDD is aligned with the client's expectations, objectives, and standards, and that it is reviewed and approved by the relevant stakeholders before handing it over to the RPA developers<sup>13</sup>.

Reference:

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

### **NEW QUESTION: 30**

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

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

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

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

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

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

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

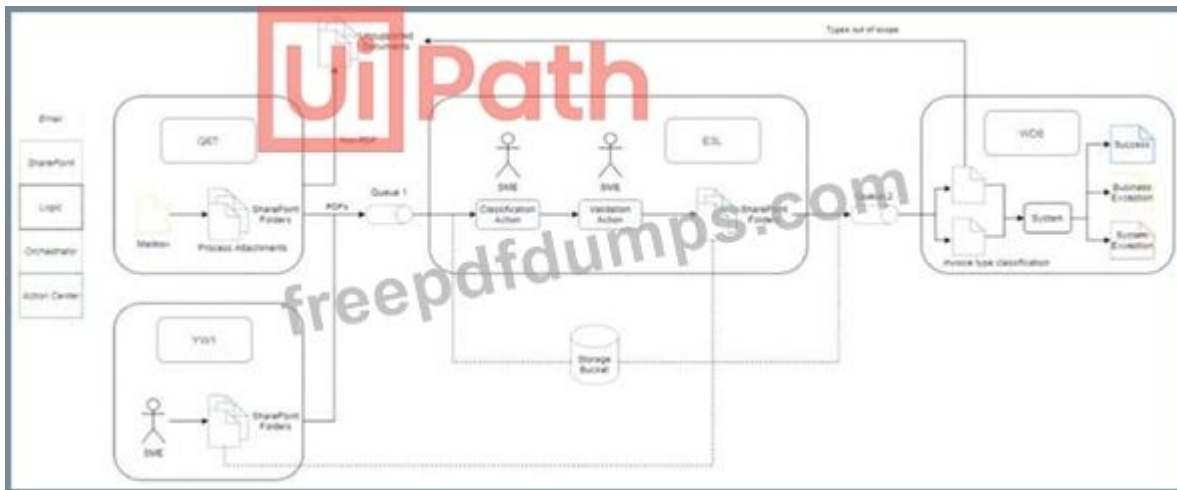
**Testing:** This is the phase where the automation solution is tested and validated by the quality assurance team, the business users, and the automation experts, using UiPath Test Suite and other tools. The testing involves verifying the functionality, performance, security, and compliance of the automation,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

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

**References:** Automation Hub - Automation Pipeline Management | UiPath, Overview - Product Lifecycle - UiPath, Studio - Automation Lifecycle - UiPath.

### **NEW QUESTION: 31**

What is the role of 'E3L'?



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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

According to the image, 'E3L' is a component that connects the Storage Bucket and the SME Validation Action. This implies that 'E3L' is responsible for retrieving the documents from the storage and sending them to the SMEs for validation. This is an example of a Human in the Loop (HITL) scenario, where human intervention is required to complete the automation process. Therefore, 'E3L' can be considered as a Human in the Loop Performer, which is a role that enables human interaction with the automation solution<sup>1</sup>.

References: Human in the Loop

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### NEW QUESTION: 32

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

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

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

According to the UiPath documentation and the UiPath Academy course, test cases can be linked directly from Uipath Studio to a correspondent test case and requirement in Test Manager. To

complete this action, you need to integrate Studio to Test Manager. In Studio, you can right-click a test case and select Link to Test Manager.

You can also use Ctrl + Click for multiple selections to link multiple test cases to a requirement. Test Manager might require you to sign in, using your credentials. Then, you can configure the test case information, such as the project, the requirement, and the test case name<sup>12</sup>.

References:

Studio - Test Cases - UiPath Documentation Portal<sup>1</sup>

UiPath Test Manager | UiPath Academy<sup>2</sup>

### **NEW QUESTION: 33**

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

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

The Robotic Enterprise Framework is suitable for complex and long-running processes that require high reliability and scalability.

References:

Robotic Enterprise Framework

RPA Solution Architect Learning Plans

### **NEW QUESTION: 34**

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

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

High-volume, repetitive tasks that are predictable and do not require creativity or critical thinking are well-suited for automation with RPA. These tasks often involve routine data entry, data extraction, and rule-based decision-making, which can be efficiently handled by robots.

Automating such tasks can significantly improve efficiency, accuracy, and speed, while freeing up human workers to focus on more complex and value-added activities that require human judgment, creativity, and emotional intelligence.

Reference:

UiPath RPA Guide: Identifying Processes for Automation

UiPath Best Practices: Process Selection

### **NEW QUESTION: 35**

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

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

Reference:

UiPath Security Guide: Logging Best Practices

UiPath Security and Compliance: Data Protection and Privacy

### **NEW QUESTION: 36**

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

- A.** Acting as technical lead during the full RPA project Lifecycle from planning through implementation and hypercare
- B.** Offering consultations during the initial planning stage then withdrawing from the project before development begins
- C.** Performing post-deployment code reviews and inspecting the final RPA solution without engaging in earlier stages
- D.** Response for giving presentations and training sessions on RPA products without involvement in project planning

**Answer:** **A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

According to the UiPath Automation Solution Architect course<sup>1</sup>, the role of an RPA Solution Architect is to design, develop, and deliver end-to-end automation solutions for various business processes. The RPA Solution Architect is involved in all the stages of an RPA project, from the initial analysis and planning, to the development and testing, to the deployment and maintenance. The RPA Solution Architect also acts as a technical lead and mentor for the RPA developers, ensuring that the best practices and standards are followed.

The RPA Solution Architect also collaborates with the business analysts, process owners, and other stakeholders to ensure that the automation solutions meet the business requirements and expectations.

References: 1: UiPath Automation Solution Architect Course

### **NEW QUESTION: 37**

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

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

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

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

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

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

It allows for easy scaling and load balancing of the process, as multiple robots can process documents in parallel from the same queue, without any conflicts or dependencies<sup>12</sup>

Reference: RPA Framework for Document Understanding - UiPath Community Forum

The Business Process for Document Understanding - UiPath Studio Template Explained

### **NEW QUESTION: 38**

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

Using the "Advanced" option.

Timezone \*

(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

Minutes  
 Hourly  
 Daily  
 Weekly  
 Monthly  
 Advanced

Cron expression: 0 \*/15 7-18 ? \* MON-FR

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

A.

Using the "Monthly" option.

Timezone \*

(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

Minutes  
 Hourly  
 Daily  
 Weekly  
 Monthly  
 Advanced

Every 1 month(s)

Monday  
 Tuesday  
 Wednesday  
 Thursday  
 Friday  
 Saturday  
 Sunday

At 0 hour(s) and 15 minute(s)

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

B.

Using the "Minutes" option.

Timezone \*

(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

Minutes  
 Hourly  
 Daily  
 Weekly  
 Monthly  
 Advanced

Every 15 minute(s)

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

C.

Using the "Hourly" option.



Timezone \*

(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

Minutes

Hourly

Daily

Weekly

Monthly

Advanced

At 7:00 hours

At 15 minute(s)

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

D.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Option D is the correct answer because it shows the scheduling option using the "Advanced" option. This option allows the user to specify a cron expression that defines the exact time and frequency of the process execution. The cron expression for this scenario is `0 0/15 7-18 ? * MON-FRI *`, which means the process will run every 15 minutes starting at 0 minutes past the hour, from 7 AM to 6 PM, on every weekday. The other options are incorrect because they do not match the required schedule. Option A uses the "Hourly" option, which will run the process every hour at 15 minutes past the hour, not every 15 minutes. Option B uses the "Daily" option, which will run the process once a day at 15 minutes past 7 AM, not every 15 minutes. Option C uses the "Weekly" option, which will run the process once a week on Monday at 15 minutes past 7 AM, not every 15 minutes. Reference: UiPath Automation Solution Architect Learning Plan, Module 5: Operationalization<sup>1</sup>; UiPath Automation Suite - Scheduling Processes<sup>2</sup>; UiPath Academy - Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting<sup>3</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION: 39

What is the purpose of UiPath Solution Accelerators?

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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

UiPath Solution Accelerators are automation frameworks that are custom-built for specific use cases. They use best practices and pre-built components that can be modified, expanded, and customized based on the needs of each specific use case and customer, enabling faster time to value for your automation projects<sup>1</sup>. Solution Accelerators are not plug-and-play solutions, but rather ready-to-use building blocks that can be easily integrated with various systems and applications<sup>2</sup>. They cover various domains and scenarios, such as document understanding, IT service management, healthcare, and finance<sup>3</sup>.

References:

Solution Accelerators | UiPath Marketplace Automation Applications

**NEW QUESTION: 40**

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

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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

Reference:

UiPath Task Mining Guide: Introduction to Task Mining

UiPath Licensing Guide: Understanding Licensing

**NEW QUESTION: 41**

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

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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

**Orchestrator:** The core service that enables you to monitor, manage, and control your robots, processes, queues, assets, and environments. Orchestrator also provides APIs, webhooks, and integrations for connecting your automation workflows with other systems and applications.

**Testing:** A service that allows you to create, execute, and analyze automated tests for your applications and processes. Testing also integrates with Test Manager, a web application that helps you manage your testing projects, test cases, test data, and test results.

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

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

Other services that are available within UiPath Automation Cloud include:

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

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

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

References:

Automation Cloud - About Automation Cloud - UiPath Documentation Portal Automation Cloud - Managing services - UiPath Documentation Portal Complete cloud-based enterprise automation solution | UiPath

## **NEW QUESTION: 42**

What are the characteristics of a semi-structured document?

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

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Semi-structured documents are documents that have some degree of structure, but not enough to be easily processed by traditional data management systems. They usually have a common schema or layout, but the data fields may vary in number, position, or content. They may also contain unstructured elements such as text, images, or handwriting. Examples of semi-structured

documents are invoices, receipts, purchase orders, utility bills, and contracts. These documents are often used in business processes and require data extraction and classification. UiPath Document Understanding provides out-of-the-box Machine Learning Models to handle semi-structured documents in a template-less approach<sup>12</sup>.

Reference:

Introducing Document Understanding - UiPath

Document Understanding - About ML Packages - UiPath Documentation Portal

### **NEW QUESTION: 43**

Consider the following business scenario which has to be automated:

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

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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

This architectural approach is best for this scenario because it leverages the UiPath Platform capabilities to automate the end-to-end process of invoice processing. It uses the UiPath Email activities to connect to various mailboxes and retrieve the invoices as attachments. It then uses the UiPath Document Understanding framework to classify, extract, and validate the relevant information from the invoices, such as invoice number, date, amount, vendor, etc. It also uses the UiPath SAP activities to connect to the SAP system and input the extracted data into the appropriate fields and transactions. This approach is scalable, reliable, and efficient, as it does not require any manual intervention or third-party service. References: UiPath Automation Solution Architect Learning Plan, Module 4: High-Level Solution Design<sup>1</sup>; UiPath Automation Suite - Invoice Processing<sup>2</sup>; UiPath Academy - Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting<sup>3</sup>.

### **NEW QUESTION: 44**

How can defects be created in Tests Manager?

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

**Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

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

References:

Test Suite - Test Results

Issue with Creating Defect in Test Manager

Test Suite - Troubleshooting

**NEW QUESTION: 45**

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

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

**Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

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

References:

Become an Automation Solution Architect | UiPath Academy

Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting - UiPath

Studio - Automation Lifecycle - UiPath Documentation Portal

**NEW QUESTION: 46**

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

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

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

UiPath Unassisted Task Mining is a cloud-based service that collects and analyzes employee desktop data to identify tasks with high automation potential. The Admin Portal and Analyzer are

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

Unassisted Task Mining - Introduction - UiPath Documentation Portal

UiPath Automation Cloud - Introduction - UiPath Documentation Portal

Microsoft Azure - Overview

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#### **NEW QUESTION: 47**

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

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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

References:

About Workflow Analyzer - Standalone 2023.10

Workflow Analyzer in Studio

About Workflow Analyzer - StudioX

**NEW QUESTION: 48**

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

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

Reference:

UiPath Automation Solution Architect Learning Plan

Automation Suite - Alert Runbooks

Activities - Start Runbook

**NEW QUESTION: 49**

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

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

A multi-node HA-ready production deployment is the only configuration supported for production use by UiPath Automation Suite.

It ensures that the cluster can handle increased workloads and demand, as well as provide resilience and availability in case of node failures or disasters.

A multi-node HA-ready production deployment requires at least 3 server nodes behind a load balancer, which distributes the incoming requests among the nodes and manages the cluster state. The number of agent nodes, which run the UiPath products and shared components, is optional and depends on the actual usage and capacity. A specialized agent node with GPU support is recommended for running special tasks like Task Mining analysis and Document Understanding pipelines, which require high computational power. Reference: Automation Suite -

Deployment architecture - UiPath, Automation Suite - Manual: Multi-node HA-ready production profile requirements and installation - UiPath.

**NEW QUESTION: 50**

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

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

Reference:

UiPath AI Center Guide: About AI Center

UiPath AI Center Guide: Deploying and Managing Models

**NEW QUESTION: 51**

Why are stability and standardization crucial factors when assessing the technical feasibility of process automation?

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Stability and standardization are important factors to consider when assessing the technical feasibility of process automation, because they affect how easy or difficult it is to develop and maintain the automation solution. A stable and standardized process has fewer exceptions, variations, and changes, which means it can be automated more reliably and efficiently. A process that is unstable or non-standardized may require more complex logic, exception handling, and frequent updates, which can increase the development time and cost, as well as the maintenance effort and risk. Therefore, stability and standardization are indicators of how suitable a process is for automation and how likely it is to deliver the expected benefits.

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

UiPath Automation Hub - Technical Feasibility

**NEW QUESTION: 52**

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

1 Sub-Process 3 Components Estimation (days)Q Notes

Dispatcher Config file configuration 0.25

System 1

Login/Logout 0.25

Navigate to CO report 0.125

Extract Data 0.25

Orchestrator

Configure assets/queue 0.125

Upload queue items 0.125

Performer Config file configuration 0.125

System 1

Login/Logout 0.25

Navigate to CO report 0.125

Search Person by ID 0.125

Person Details - Extract data 0.125

Current Performance Details + Extract data 0.5

Check Level Info 0.1

System2

Create Confirmation file 0.1

ReadMNOPfile 0.1

System?

Create Confirmation file 0.1

Read MNOPfile 0.1

Convert MNOPfile data into structured Data 0.5

Compare data between files 0.5

System 1

Navigate to CO report 0.125

Search Person by ID 0.125

Update Date & Save 0.125

Navigate back to search 0.125

Dispatcher/Performer Integration, functional testing 2

Dispatcher/Performer General best practices 2

Total Estimation All + Contingency (30%) 11.0

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

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

### NEW QUESTION: 53

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

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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

Automation Pricing - Complete UiPath Enterprise Solution | UiPath

UiPath Pricing 2024: Its 3 RPA Pricing Models, Clearly Explained

### NEW QUESTION: 54

A user is designing a solution for a business process that uses the following Personal Identifiable Information (PII):

Employee Name and Employee Date of Birth

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

- A. Store Employee Name and Date of Birth as Transaction item Reference and set "Store in encrypted format as True
- B. Store Employee Name and Date of Birth in Transaction item Specific Content and set "Store in encrypted format" as True

- C. Store the Employee Name and Date of Birth in Transaction Item Specific Content
- D. Store Employee Name and Date of Birth as Transaction item Reference so the business users can search by name

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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

References: About Queues and Transactions, Managing Queues in Studio, UiPath for Compliance, a GDPR Automation Solution

#### **NEW QUESTION: 55**

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

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

The Pro Trial plan is a plan intended solely for internal non-production purposes, such as evaluation and testing, while fully complying with the Acceptable Use Policy outlined in the Terms of Use. It is available free of charge for a limited amount of time. You can upgrade to the Pro Trial plan if you want to experiment with more robotic power and premium services. With a Pro Trial plan, you can try the extended platform capabilities that come with a paid Pro plan. The evaluation period is limited to 60 days. After the trial expires, your organization is automatically downgraded to the Free plan<sup>1</sup>.

References:

Automation Cloud - About licensing

#### **NEW QUESTION: 56**

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

- Document Understanding
- Email
- SharePoint
- Logic
- Orchestrator
- CW1
- Action Center

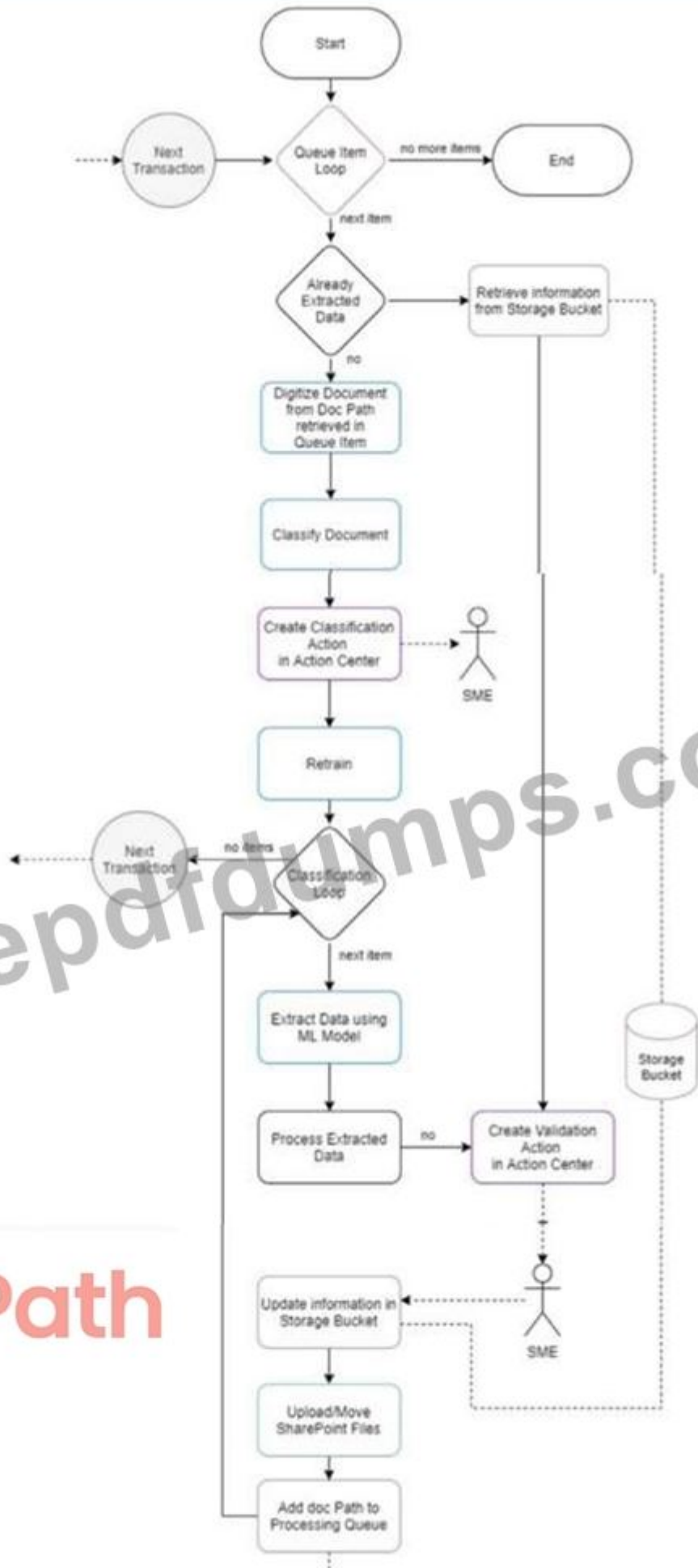




Exhibit A

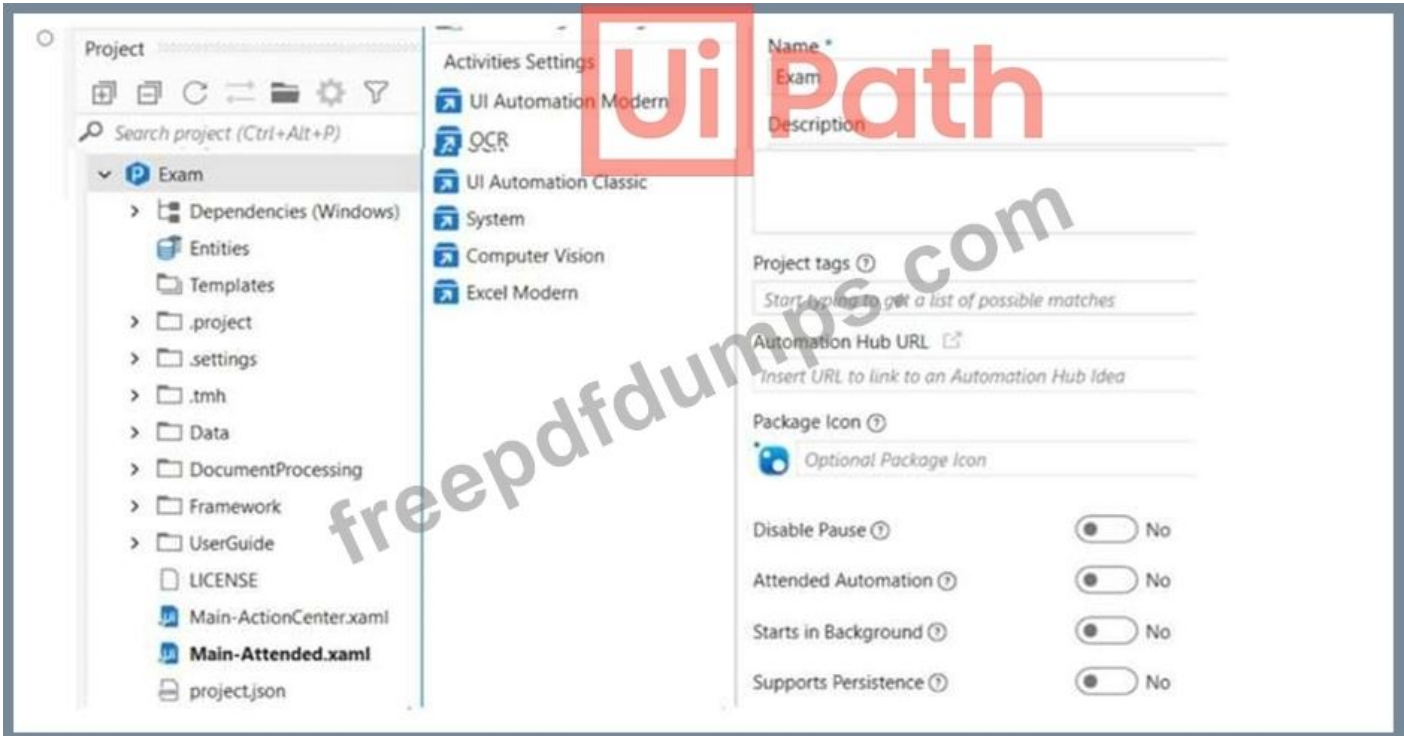


Exhibit B

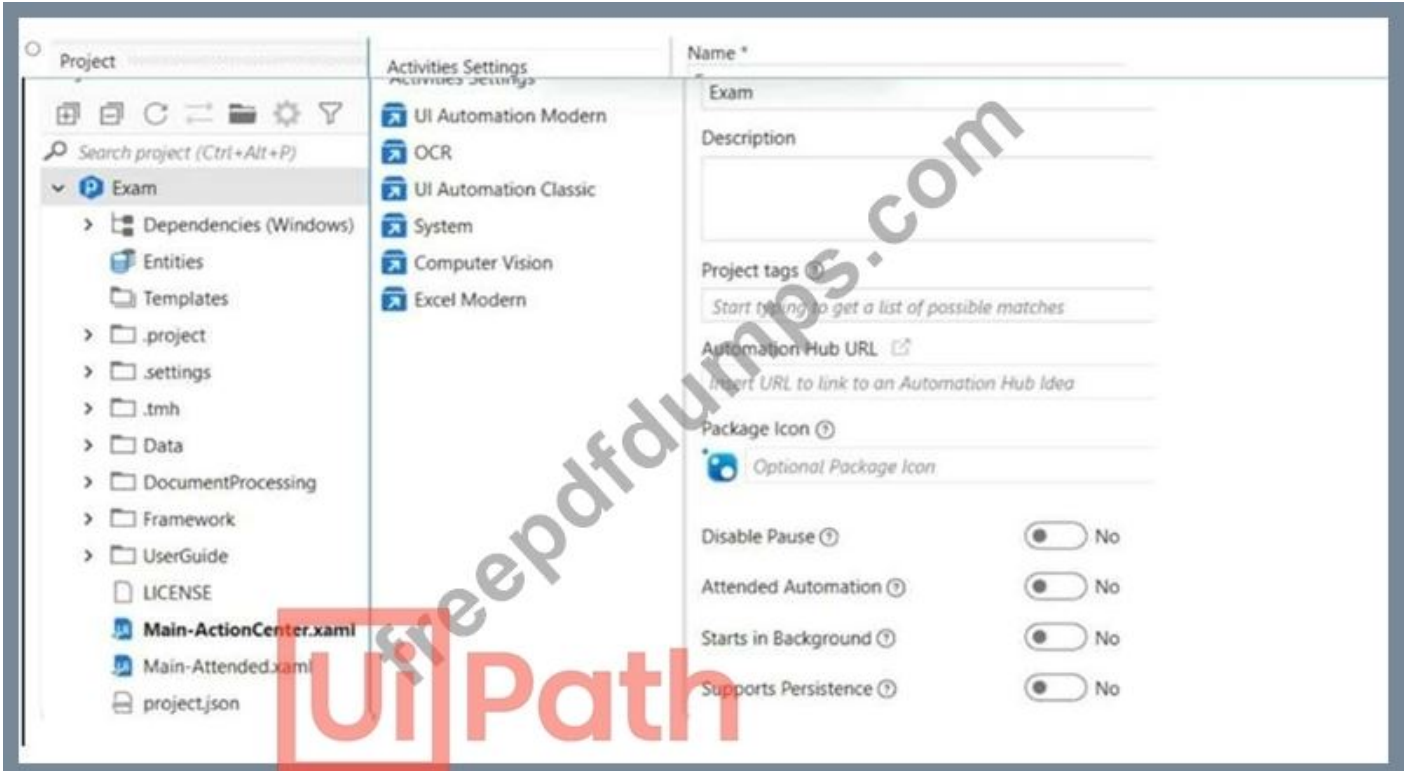


Exhibit C

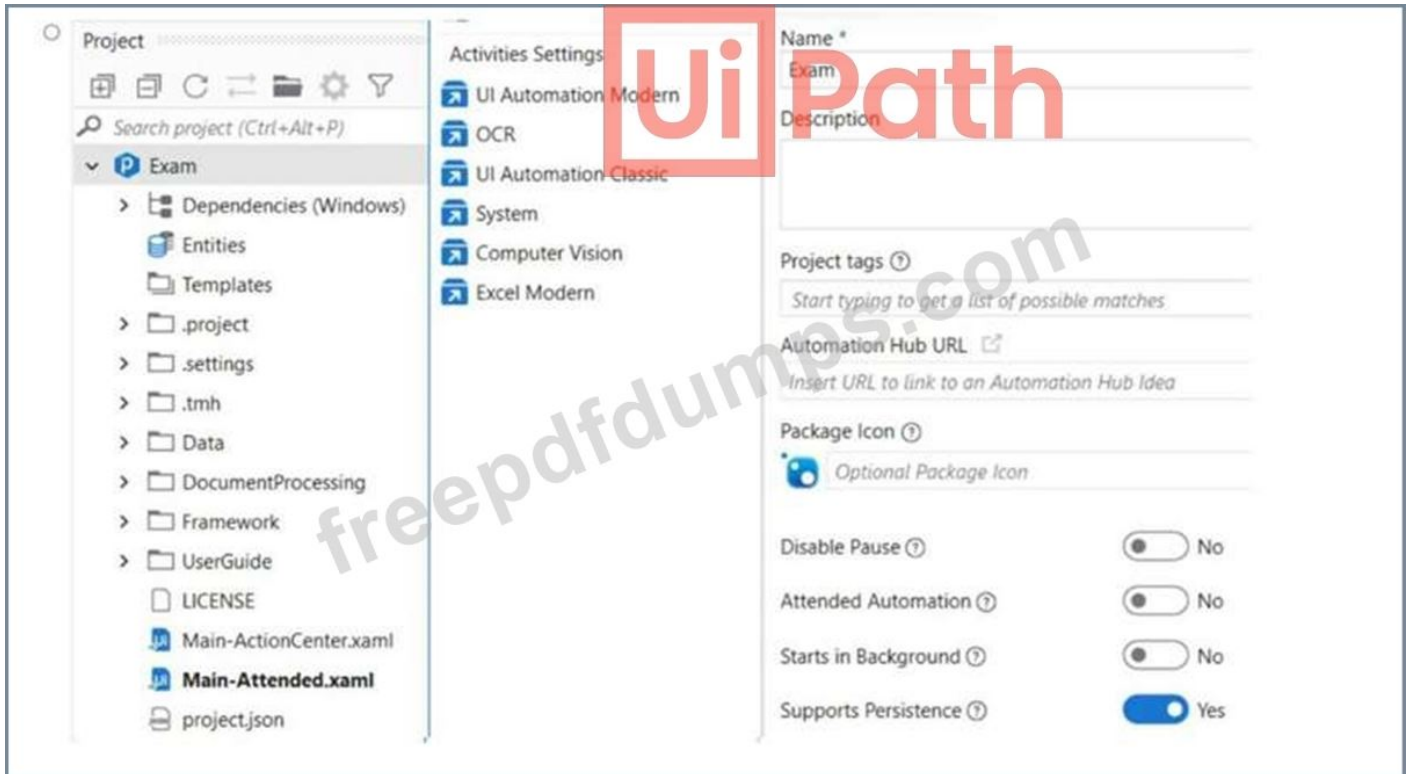
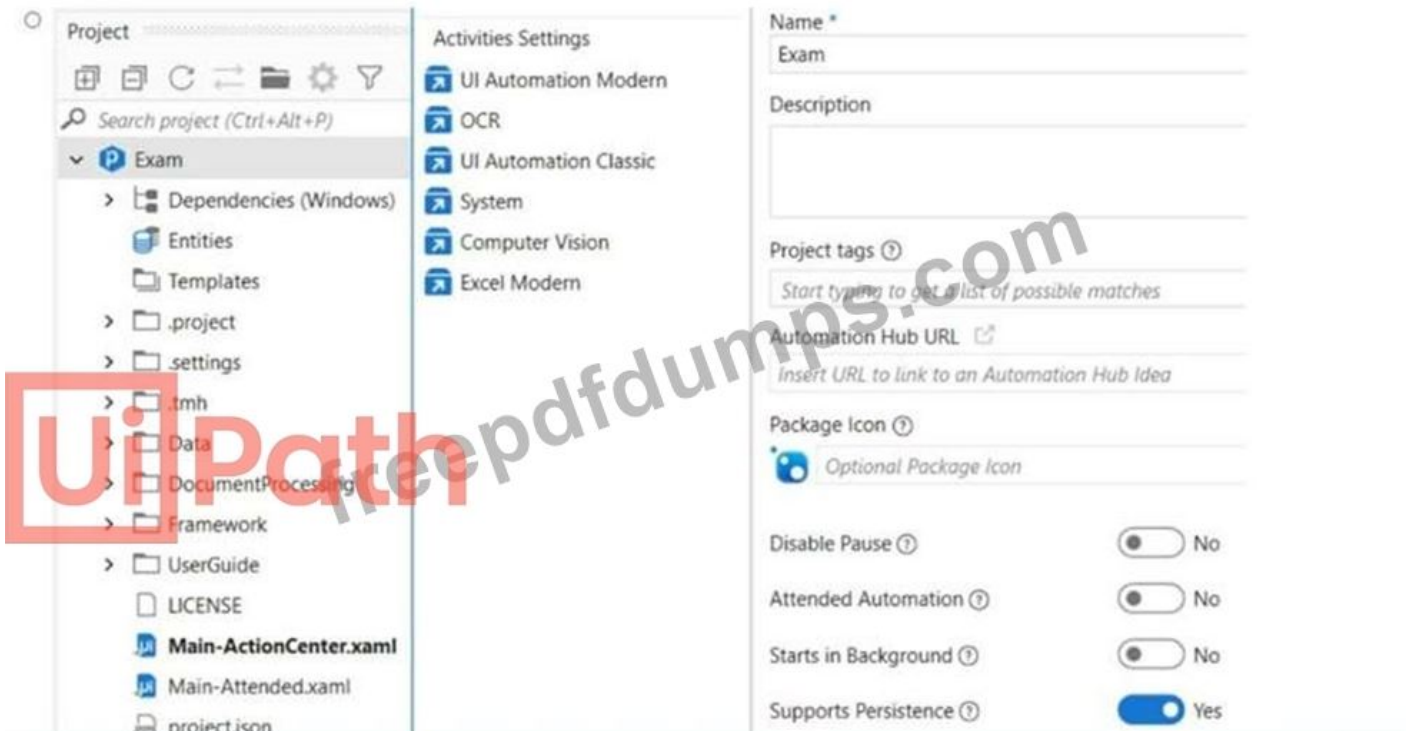


Exhibit D



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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 57**

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

- A. The status of the queue item added will 'Add Transaction Item' is "New" The status of the

queue item added with 'Add Queue Item' is "InProgress"

**B.** 'Add Transaction Item' activity stores the item locally not in Orchestrator. 'Add Queue Item' activity adds the queue item to the Orchestrator Queue

**C.** The status of the queue item added with 'Add Transaction Item' is "InProgress". The status of the queue item added with 'Add Queue Item' is "New"

**D.** There is no difference between the two activities

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

According to the UiPath documentation<sup>1</sup>, the Add Transaction Item activity adds a new item in the queue and starts a transaction. The status of the item is set to InProgress. This means that the item is locked for processing by the current robot and cannot be retrieved by other robots until the transaction is completed or abandoned. The Add Transaction Item activity also returns the item as a QueueItem variable, which can be used to access its properties and data. The Add Queue Item activity adds a new item in an Orchestrator queue. The status of the item will be New. This means that the item is available for processing by any robot that uses the Get Transaction Item activity. The Add Queue Item activity does not return the item as a variable, but it allows setting its priority, reference, and deadline. Therefore, the correct answer is C. The status of the queue item added with 'Add Transaction Item' is "InProgress". The status of the queue item added with 'Add Queue Item' is "New". Reference: 1: Queues and Transactions - UiPath Documentation Portal

### **NEW QUESTION: 58**

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

**A.** It signals the completion of an intermediary process or the addition of Human input

**B.** It represents a paused process awaiting further instructions

**C.** It signals that the process is successfully completed

**D.** It indicates the process is terminated

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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

Reference:

Action Center - Introduction

Action Center - Wait for Document Validation Action and Resume

### **NEW QUESTION: 59**

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

**A.** Stopping

**B.** Suspended

C. Running

D. Stopped

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

In a long-running context, a job can be suspended when it is waiting for human validation or intervention.

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

### **NEW QUESTION: 60**

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

A. UiPath Data service

B. UiPath Assistant

C. UiPath Storage Bucket

D. UiPath Studio

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

UiPath Data Service is a persistent data storage service that brings powerful no-code data modeling and storage capabilities to your Robotic Process Automation (RPA) projects<sup>1</sup>. UiPath Apps can connect and interact with entities from UiPath Data Service to create better, more complex apps<sup>2</sup>. Entities are data models that define the structure and relationships of the data you want to store and use in your automation projects<sup>3</sup>. You can reference an entity from Data Service in your app and bind it to various controls such as dropdown lists, tables, and custom lists<sup>2</sup>.

References:

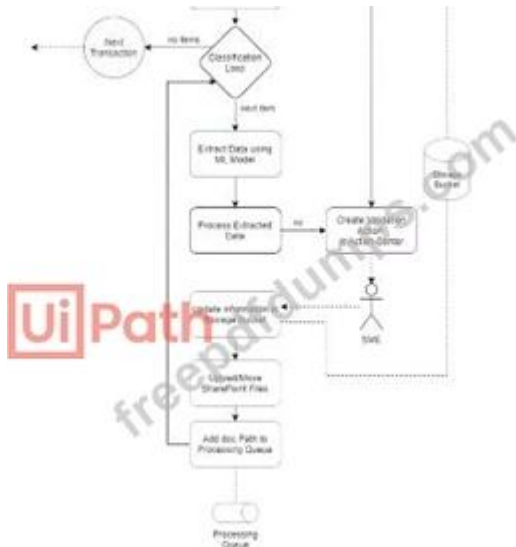
About Data Service

Referencing an Entity in Your App

Creating an Entity

### **NEW QUESTION: 61**

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



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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

References:

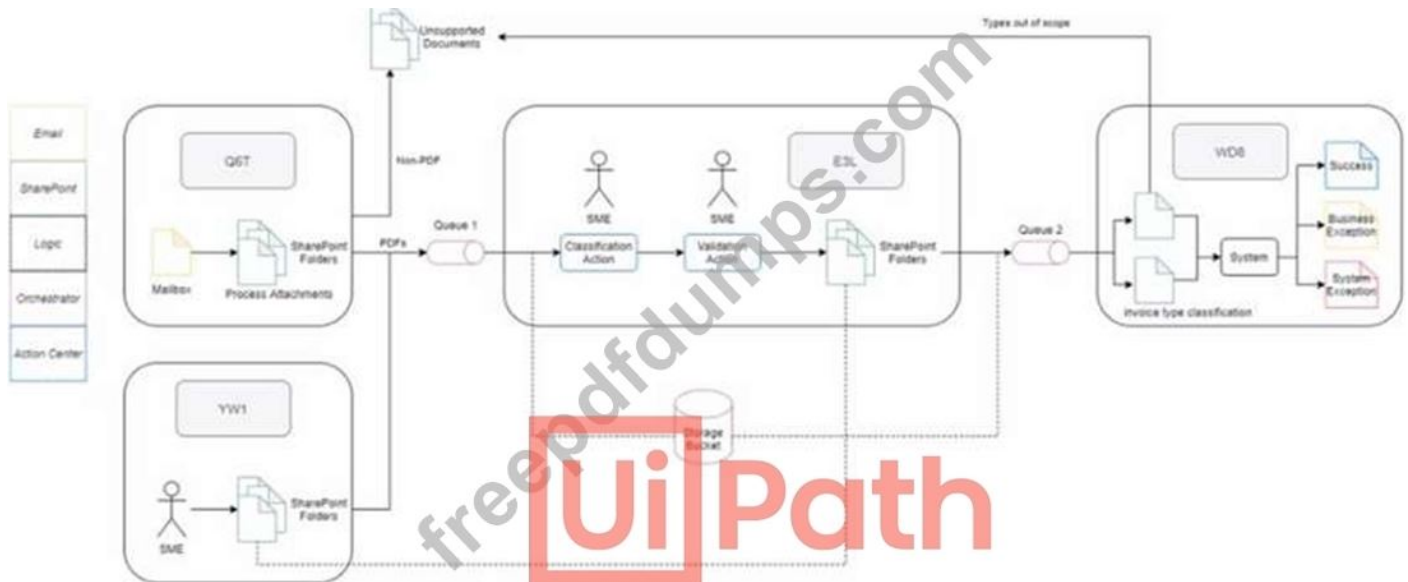
Attended, Unattended and Hybrid - UiPath<sup>1</sup>

UiPath Automation Solution Architect | UiPath Academy<sup>2</sup>

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**NEW QUESTION: 62**

What is the role of "WD8"?



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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

Reference:

About Queues and Transactions

About the REFramework

Document Understanding - Introduction

**NEW QUESTION: 63**

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

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

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

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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

Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION: 64

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

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

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

In UiPath Orchestrator, calendars are used to define working and non-working days for robots. To accommodate non-working days, such as weekends or holidays, a user can create a new

calendar and manually mark these days. Additionally, for ease and efficiency, a .csv file containing all non-working days can be prepared and uploaded to Orchestrator. This feature is particularly useful for planning and scheduling unattended robots, ensuring that they operate according to the organization's working calendar.

Reference:

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: Managing Calendars

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: About Calendars

### **NEW QUESTION: 65**

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

Which of the following approaches would you recommend?

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

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

12 References:

How RPA Improves Insurance Claims Processing Efficiency | UiPath  
Aspire Systems

### **NEW QUESTION: 66**

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

- A.** It supports maintenance enhancements, and knowledge transfer and provides a reference for future updates and bug fixes.
- B.** It discourages code reusability and standardization, prompting a unique approach for each RPA project.

- C. It restricts collaboration and team work to maintain consistency in the design process
- D. It limits the scalability and extensibility of the RPA solution to preserve original design intentions.

**Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

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

Reference:

SDD Example - Help - UiPath Community Forum

SDD Document Template - Something Else - UiPath Community Forum

Solution Design Documents - UiPath Community Forum

SDD Assistant - RPA Component | UiPath Marketplace | Overview

### **NEW QUESTION: 67**

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

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

**Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

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

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

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

**Assessment:** This is the phase where the automation experts perform a detailed analysis of the automation idea, such as defining the scope, requirements, inputs, outputs, exceptions, risks, and dependencies. The assessment also involves estimating the effort, cost, and benefits of the automation, as well as creating a high-level solution design and a process map. The assessed

ideas are then prioritized and assigned to the development team.

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

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

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

### **NEW QUESTION: 68**

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

- A. Solution Architect
- B. Project Manager
- C. Program Manager
- D. Client IT Owner

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

Reference:

UiPath Best Practices: Role of a Solution Architect

UiPath Studio Guide: Version Control Systems

### **NEW QUESTION: 69**

What is the definition of Artificial intelligence?

- A. Artificial intelligence is an area of machine learning concerned with artificial neural networks. These are a series of algorithms that aim to recognize relationships in a set of data through a process that mimics biological neural networks.
- B. Artificial intelligence is the theory and development of computer system that are able to

perform tasks that normally require human intelligence and decision making.

**C.** Artificial intelligence is a field of computer science that focuses on enabling computers to identify and understand objects and people in images and videos. It can be seen as the eyes that enable the computer to observe and understand

**D.** Artificial intelligence is a machine learning technology that gives computer the ability to interpret, manipulate, and comprehend human language.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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

References:

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

2: What Is Artificial Intelligence? Definition, Uses, and Types | Coursera

3: What is Artificial Intelligence (AI) ? | IBM

### **NEW QUESTION: 70**

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

**A.** Rule-based and repetitive tasks.

**B.** Tasks involving creative problem-solving.

**C.** Tasks relying on manual user input.

**D.** Tasks requiring consultant human intervention

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

Reference:

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

### **NEW QUESTION: 71**

What is the purpose of using a standard business process model and notations when creating a

high-level solution design?

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

**Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

A standard business process model and notation (BPMN) is a graphical representation of the business processes and workflows in a solution. It helps to communicate the logic, flow, and interactions of the activities and actors involved in the solution. By using a standard BPMN, the solution architect can ensure that the solution design is consistent, clear, and understandable across different process diagrams, regardless of the level of detail or complexity. A standard BPMN also facilitates the alignment and integration of the solution with other systems and platforms, as well as the validation and verification of the solution requirements and functionality. Reference: UiPath Automation Solution Architect Learning Plan, Module 4: High-Level Solution Design<sup>1</sup>; UiPath Automation Suite - Deployment Architecture<sup>2</sup>; UiPath Academy - Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting<sup>3</sup>.

### **NEW QUESTION: 72**

What is the correct description of how Machine Learning works?

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

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

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

Reference:

UiPath AI Center Guide: Introduction to Machine Learning

UiPath AI Fabric: Machine Learning Models

### **NEW QUESTION: 73**

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

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

Reference:

UiPath Automation Cloud Guide: Services Overview

UiPath Data Service Guide: Introduction to Data Service

UiPath Test Manager Guide: Introduction to Test Manager

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: About Orchestrator

#### **NEW QUESTION: 74**

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

- A. Utilize any template available without considering customer preference
- B. Always use the default UiPath S00 Template without exceptions
- C. Never use any templates to ensure flexibility in documentation
- D. Use the customer's template if it is requested by their CoE

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

Reference:

Become an Automation Solution Architect | UiPath Academy

Roles of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting - UiPath

Template of PDD and SDD - UiPath Community Forum

**NEW QUESTION: 75**

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

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

**Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

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

Robot - Robot Service - UiPath Documentation Portal

Studio - Debugging - UiPath Documentation Portal

Robot - Executing Processes - UiPath Documentation Portal

**NEW QUESTION: 76**

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

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

**Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

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

Reference:

Robotic Enterprise Framework

RPA Solution Architect Learning Plans

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### NEW QUESTION: 77

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

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

Reference:

UiPath REFramework Guide: Dispatcher-Performer Model

UiPath Best Practices: Framework for Process Design

### NEW QUESTION: 78

A Solutions Architect is creating the Solution Design diagram for a transactional process. The transactions represent invoice Numbers that should be processed sequent it two applications and they are received and formatted as a table in a CSV file.

A transaction Should only be processed once in each application E.g It a System Exception occurs after invoice ABC was processed m Application 1 when retrying the transaction invoice ABC should only be processed in Application 2 The following metrics are known:

- Average Transaction Handling Time = 30 seconds
- Average Volume per day = 3500 transactions

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

Use two REFramework projects and Dispatcher - Performer model, with the following activities used in the Performer

- Get Transaction Item
- Set Transaction Progress
- Set Transaction Status

A. Set the Queue Retry = True.

Use two REFramework projects and Dispatcher - Performer model, with the following activities used in the Performer

- Get Transaction Item
- Set Transaction Status

B. Set the Queue Retry = True.

Use a single REFramework project with TransactionItem set as DataRow and TransactionData as DataTable.

Use the internal REFramework retry mechanism and a Boolean variable to determine if a specific transaction was already processed in Application 1.

C.

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

Set the Queue Retry = True.

D.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

UiPath Studio - Robotic Enterprise Framework Template

UiPath Studio - Working with Queues in the ReFramework

UiPath Studio - Long Running Workflow Template with UiPath Tasks

[UiPath Automation Solution Architect - Course Overview]

[UiPath Automation Solution Architect - Best Practices and Standards]

**NEW QUESTION: 79**

What is UiPath Apps?

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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

UiPath Apps is a low-code application development platform that enables you to build and share enterprise-grade custom applications that deliver engaging user experiences. Using UiPath Apps, you can quickly build custom business applications that connect to data in any underlying cloud or

on-premises system using the power of automation<sup>1</sup>. Apps built with UiPath App Studio provide rich controls for data access and update as well as conditional logic for complex business needs. The underlying UiPath RPA platform provides advanced workflow and business logic capabilities to automate your entire end to end business process<sup>2</sup>. Apps can be designed to run in multiple form factors such as a full-page console, a sidebar, or any other size for either desktop or mobile devices<sup>1</sup>.

References: 1: Apps - Introduction - UiPath Documentation Portal 2: Introducing UiPath Apps: A Robot-Powered Low-Code Platform

### **NEW QUESTION: 80**

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

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

Reference:

Data Extraction Overview - UiPath Document Understanding

Document Processing with Improved Data Extraction | UiPath

Document Understanding - Machine Learning Extractor - UiPath

### **NEW QUESTION: 81**

What is the main purpose of UiPath Apps?

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

UiPath Apps is a platform that enables users to build and share enterprise-grade custom applications that connect to data in any underlying cloud or on-premises system using the power of automation. Users can create apps using a web browser, a rich library of drag-and-drop controls, and automations from the UiPath Platform. UiPath Apps supports APIs, legacy applications, and data sources that are not easily programmable.

Users can also run their apps on any device, and integrate them with other UiPath products such as UiPath Assistant, UiPath Automation Hub, and UiPath Process Mining. References: Apps - Introduction - UiPath, Introducing UiPath Apps: A Robot-Powered Low-Code Platform

### **NEW QUESTION: 82**

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

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

### **NEW QUESTION: 83**

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

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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

**Orchestrator:** The core service that enables you to monitor, manage, and control your robots, processes, queues, assets, and environments. Orchestrator also provides APIs, webhooks, and integrations for connecting your automation workflows with other systems and applications.

**Testing:** A service that allows you to create, execute, and analyze automated tests for your applications and processes. Testing also integrates with Test Manager, a web application that helps you manage your testing projects, test cases, test data, and test results.

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

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

Other services that are available within UiPath Automation Cloud include:

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

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

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

Reference:

Automation Cloud - About Automation Cloud - UiPath Documentation Portal Automation Cloud - Managing services - UiPath Documentation Portal Complete cloud-based enterprise automation solution | UiPath

**NEW QUESTION: 84**

Why are stability and standardization crucial factors when assessing the technical feasibility of process automation?

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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Stability and standardization are important factors to consider when assessing the technical feasibility of process automation, because they affect how easy or difficult it is to develop and maintain the automation solution. A stable and standardized process has fewer exceptions, variations, and changes, which means it can be automated more reliably and efficiently. A process that is unstable or non-standardized may require more complex logic, exception handling, and frequent updates, which can increase the development time and cost, as well as the maintenance effort and risk. Therefore, stability and standardization are indicators of how suitable a process is for automation and how likely it is to deliver the expected benefits.

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

References:

UiPath Automation Hub - Technical Feasibility

UiPath Academy - RPA Solution Architecture Fundamentals

UiPath Certified Professional Automation Solution Architect

### **NEW QUESTION: 85**

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

- A. The primary distinction is that OCR focuses on text recognition, while Document Understanding encompasses a broader range of document elements. This impacts business processes by making OCR suitable for basic text. While document understanding is vital for complex tasks requiring a deeper understanding of document content and context.
- B. The key difference between OCR and Document understanding is that OCR relies on pre-trained algorithms to extract text, while Document understanding utilizes machine learning to comprehend the document's meaning.
- C. OCR focuses solely on recognizing printed or handwritten text, whereas Document understanding utilizes machine learning to comprehend the document's meaning.
- D. In terms of application, OCR is primarily used for straightforward text extraction tasks, such as converting printed books into digital formats, while Document Understanding is better suited for more complex tasks like sentiment analysis and natural language understanding in documents.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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

Document Understanding is a framework that leverages OCR and other technologies, such as machine learning, natural language processing, and computer vision, to analyze and understand the meaning and structure of documents. It can be used to extract data from semi-structured or unstructured documents, such as contracts, resumes, emails, etc. Document Understanding is suitable for more complex tasks that require a deeper understanding of document content and context, such as sentiment analysis, natural language understanding, document classification, etc<sup>1</sup>.

References:

1: Document Understanding - UiPath Documentation Portal

2: OCR - UiPath Activities

### **NEW QUESTION: 86**

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

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

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

According to the UiPath documentation, making an ML Skill public allows it to be accessible via an endpoint from outside of UiPath environment. This means that you can call it without the need to go through a robot connected to the specific tenant<sup>1</sup>. To do that, you need to select Modify current deployment in the ML Skill Details page > Update skill window, and enable the Public skill option. This will generate an API Key and URL that you can use to connect to the ML Skill from a different tenant<sup>1</sup>.

References:

AI Center - Managing ML Skills

What are the steps in moving a ML Skill to a new Tenant?

AI Center ML Skill export question

UiPath tenant move for AI Center

### **NEW QUESTION: 87**

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

- A.** To allow deploying a new Document Understanding process as an Unattended implementation already tailored to your business use case Further development is optional and only required when the business presents additional requirements. The testing debugging and scaling are easy and the template is built with the community's best practices in mind.
- B.** To allow one generic implementation to address all business needs without further development testing and debugging The DU template can be deployed immediately used as is without any performance concerns and following the best practices pertaining to RPA Document Understanding Orchestration Processes and Long-running workflows.
- C.** To allow deploying a new Document Understanding process as an Attended implementation

already tailored to your business use case making the lasting debugging and scaling easy and following the community best practices It also makes development optional the template being ready for production deployment out of the box (needed only when the business comes with extraordinary requirements)

**D.** To allow a seamless start for any new Document Understanding process that is suitable for all use cases, production-ready has a common architecture for both Attended and Unattended implementations makes development lasting deployment debugging, and scaling easy and follows the best practices pertaining to RPA Document Understanding Orchestration Processes and Long-running workflows

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

Indeed, a dispatcher is required every time but this flexible approach makes it simpler to get started, to develop, debug, and scale Document Understanding processes. The process supports Visual Basic flavored projects. The default dependencies in a Document Understanding Process

are:  
UiPath.DocumentUnderstanding.ML.Activities, UiPath.Excel.Activities,  
UiPath.IntelligentOCR.Activities, UiPath.PDF.Activities, UiPath.System.Activities, and  
UiPath.UIAutomation.Activities. (123) References:

1: Document Understanding Process: Studio Template - UiPath

2: Document Understanding Process: Studio Template

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

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