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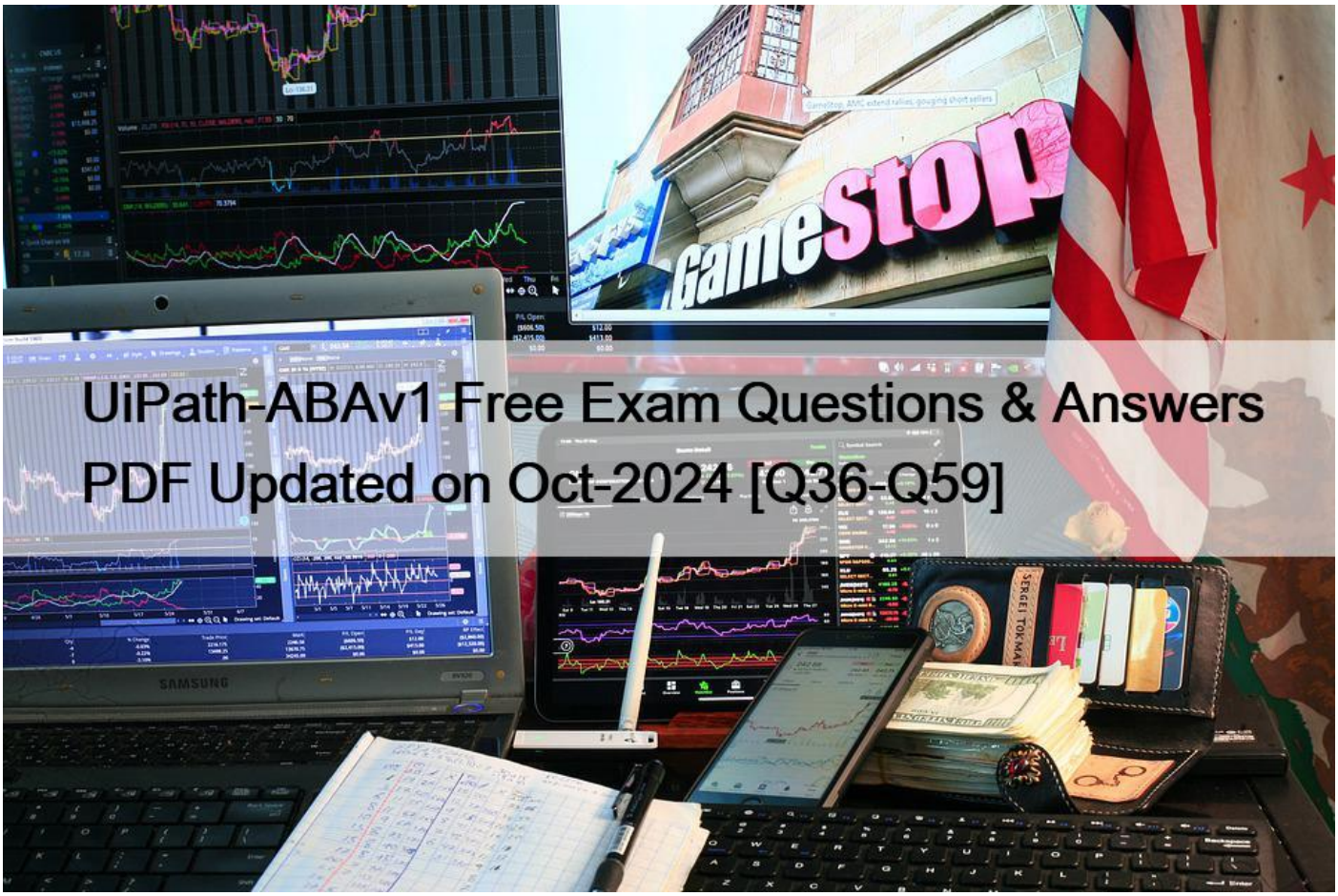

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QUESTION 36

What is the purpose of an AS-IS diagram?
* Maps how the process should look after being automated
* Maps how the process should look after standardization
* Maps out all the processes that must be automated
* Maps out the current state of a business process

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

References: The explanation is based on the UiPath Community Forum discussions and the UiPath Documentation Portal’s

information on AS-IS and TO-BE processes in RPA implementation12.

QUESTION 37

How can a Business Analyst measure the success of an automation implementation using UiPath?
* By tracking the number of errors and exceptions that occur during the execution of the automation process
* By tracking the level of customer satisfaction and business value generated by the automation process
* By tracking the accuracy and completeness of the automation process compared to manual execution
* By tracking the total amount of time the automation process has been executed

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

QUESTION 38

Which of the below are deployment models that UiPath offers?
* UiPath Automation Cloud, UiPath Automation Suite, Standalone
* UiPath Automation Cloud, UiPath Modern Cloud, Standalone
* UiPath Automation Platform, UiPath Automation Suite, Standalone
* UiPath Automation Cloud, UiPath Automation Suite, Individual

The deployment models that UiPath offers include UiPath Automation Cloud, UiPath Automation Suite, and Standalone. These options provide flexibility in deployment based on organizational needs, whether cloud-based, on-premises, or a standalone solution.References: UiPath Documentation on Deployment Models athttps://docs.uipath.com/.

QUESTION 39

What is the purpose of RPA Hypercare?
* To tram employees & end-users on how to use UiPath software
* To develop any remaining issues that were not built in the development or testing phase
* To address and resolve any issues or bugs that arise after UiPath RPA deployment
* To update and patch UiPath software during a maintenance period

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

QUESTION 40

In the PDD, what should a complete Out of Scope section contain?
* List of out of scope process steps and inputs
* List out of scope process steps, reason and impact on the to Be process
* List of out of scope process steps
* List of out of scope inputs & outputs

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

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

QUESTION 41

What can be considered a characteristic of RPA?
* Can manipulate only User Interface applications
* Can emulate human actions within digital systems
* It requires constant human supervision to function properly
* It allows anyone to configure hardware robots to behave as humans

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

QUESTION 42

What event can affect selector reliability in automations?
* An update to the UiPath Robot running the automation
* Automation target applications being updated
* Target applications changing their position on the screen
* An increase in the volume of transactions

An event that can affect selector reliability in automations is the target applications being updated. Updates to applications can alter the UI elements and structures that selectors depend on, leading to failures in identifying these elements during automation execution.References: UiPath Documentation on Selector Reliability at

https://docs.uipath.com/.

QUESTION 43

Which of the following is the correct order of steps in the process of creating a new process app in UiPath Process Mining?
* Create new app Selecting the data source > Selecting the app template > Defining the app properties > Review details > Create App
* Create new app > Selecting the app template > Defining the app properties > Selecting the data source > Review details > Create App
* Create new app > Defining the app properties > Selecting the data source > Selecting the app template

>Review details > Create App
* Create new app > Selecting the app template > Defining the app properties > Review details > Selecting the data source > Create App

The correct order of steps in the process of creating a new process app in UiPath Process Mining is as follows:

Create new app > Selecting the app template > Defining the app properties > Selecting the data source > Review details > Create App. This sequence ensures that the foundational elements of the app are established before specifying the data source, which helps in aligning the data with the defined properties and template.References: UiPath Documentation on Process Mining athttps://docs.uipath.com/.

QUESTION 44

Which of the following principles applies during the Process Documentation stage?
* High-level process map should be created only after the To-Be process map is done
* Sign-Off is not mandatory if the feedback was implemented after review.
* A minimum of one review is required

* Including more scenarios and business rules should be done after the first review

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

https://docs.uipath.com/.

QUESTION 45

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

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

The primary goal of task analysis in the context of evaluating automation potential is to visualize and analyze the steps involved in a task. This involves breaking down the task into its component parts to understand the sequence and interaction of steps, which helps in identifying automation opportunities and designing effective automation workflows.References: UiPath Documentation on Task Analysis athttps://docs.uipath.com/.

QUESTION 46

What is a Test Case template?

* Is a document that outlines only the exceptions of a particular test
* Is a document that outlines the steps and expected results of the entire project
* Is a document that outlines the steps and expected results of a particular test
* Is a document that outlines only the exceptions of the entire project

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

QUESTION 47

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

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

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

*Purchase-to-Pay for SAP: This app template is designed for the SAP source system and can be extracted using Theobald Xtract Universal1.

*Order-to-Cash for Oracle JDE: This template is suitable for the Oracle JDE source system and uses CData Sync for data

extraction1.

*Lead-to-Order for Salesforce: This app template is tailored for the Salesforce source system and also relies on CData Sync for data extraction1.

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

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

QUESTION 48

In the PDD, what should a complete Out of Scope section contain?
* List of out of scope process steps and inputs
* List out of scope process steps, reason and impact on the to Be process
* List of out of scope process steps
* List of out of scope inputs & outputs

The Out of Scope section of a PDD (Process Definition Document) should include detailed information on processes or sub-processes that are not included in the scope of the RPA (Robotic Process Automation) project. This should not only list the out-of-scope steps but also provide the reasons why they are not included and the impact this exclusion has on the to-be process. Understanding and documenting what is out of scope is crucial for setting clear boundaries and expectations for the project, ensuring that all stakeholders have a common understanding of what the automation will and will not cover.References:https://docs.uipath.com/task-capture/standalone/2022.4/user-guide/details-about-the-pdd

QUESTION 49

What feature can an end-user use on Process Mining Cloud to see potential savings for manual activities in their process?
* Root cause analysis
* Extracting and loading data
* Send automation ideas to Automation Hub
* Simulating automations

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

References: The UiPath Documentation Portal provides detailed information on this feature in the section

“Simulating automation potential” found at

https://docs.uipath.com/process-mining/automation-suite/2022.10/user-guide/simulating-automation-potential1.

QUESTION 50

In UiPath Studio ReFramework, what can be the output from the Process Transaction state?
* Success, Fail. Paused
* Success, Business Exception. System Exception
* Success, Error

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

UiPath Documentation on ReFramework athttps://docs.uipath.com/.

QUESTION 51

What is the difference between training an ML model using a CPU versus using a GPU in UiPath Cloud Platform?
* You can train multiple models on the same GPU at the same time
* Training a model using a GPU is around five times slower than using a CPU
* Training a model using a GPU provides more accurate results
* Training a model using a GPU is around five times faster than using a CPU
In the context of UiPath Cloud Platform, training a machine learning (ML) model using a GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) is significantly faster than using a CPU (Central Processing Unit). This is because GPUs are designed to handle parallel processing, which is highly beneficial for the matrix and vector computations required in ML model training. GPUs can perform more calculations simultaneously compared to CPUs, leading to faster training times, especially with large and complex datasets1.

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

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

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

QUESTION 52

In UiPath Automation Hub, what factor is taken into consideration when determining the degree of effort required to successfully automate a process?
* Process owner
* Process department
* Process variability
* Browser type
In UiPath Automation Hub, the factor that is taken into consideration when determining the degree of effort required to successfully automate a process is process variability. High variability in a process can complicate automation efforts, requiring more sophisticated solutions and more extensive testing and adaptation.References: UiPath Documentation on Automation Hub athttps://docs.uipath.com/.

QUESTION 53

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

In UiPath, an anchor is used in conjunction with selectors to improve the accuracy of identifying UI elements within an application. When a selector is not reliable due to dynamic content or changing layouts, an anchor-a stable element nearby the target-can be used to pinpoint the target element with greater precision.

The anchor serves as a point of reference, and the relative position of the target element to this anchor is used to identify it during automation tasks1.

References: The explanation is based on the UiPath Documentation Portal’s definition of anchors in the context of selectors21.

QUESTION 54

Which of the following types of Assets are available in UiPath Orchestrator?
* Text, Number, Integer, Credential
* Text, Bool, Integer, Credential
* Text, Bool, Number, Credential
* Text, Bool, Integer Number

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

QUESTION 55

Select the statement that best describes an UiPath process.
* An action performed by a human
* A set of interrelated or interacting activities that transforms inputs into outputs
* A process is a sequence of instructions that a computer follows to perform a specific task
* A group of related processes that share common goals and objectives

An UiPath process best describes a set of interrelated or interacting activities that transforms inputs into outputs. This definition captures the essence of business processes in RPA, where a sequence of tasks is automated to achieve a specific outcome, enhancing efficiency and consistency.References: UiPath Documentation on Understanding Processes athttps://docs.uipath.com/.

QUESTION 56

Who should be involved in the UAT phase?
* Process Owner. RPA Developer, Business Analyst and Support Team
* Business Analyst. Process Owner, and Subject Matter Expert
* RPA Developer, Solution Architect, and Client Business Team
* Support Team, Solution Architect, Business Analyst and Process Owner

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

QUESTION 57

When doing the Complexity Assessment of a process, which of the following is a key parameter?
* Type and number of applications involved
* RPA Implementation Plan

* Opportunity Assessment Questionnaire
* Free text requirement

When conducting a Complexity Assessment of a process, a key parameter to consider is the type and number of applications involved. This factor is crucial because it directly impacts the complexity of the automation.

Processes involving multiple applications or complex systems are generally more challenging to automate due to the need for integration and coordination between different software components. The complexity assessment helps in determining the effort and resources required for successful automation1.

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

QUESTION 58

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

* Using the ML Extractor with the Invoices out-of-the-box ML model
* Using the Form Extractor
* Using FormsAI
* Using the RegEx extractor

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

https://docs.uipath.com/.

QUESTION 59

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

* No. there is no such limit
* Yes. this field allows for up to 4000 characters
* Yes, this field allows for up to 100000 characters
* Yes, this field allows for up to 1000000 characters

For text assets in UiPath, there is a character limit for the Global Value Field, which allows for up to 4000 characters. This limit is important for managing data sizes and ensuring performance and stability within the UiPath Orchestrator environment.References: UiPath Documentation on Assets Management athttps://docs.uipath.com/.