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NEW QUESTION 82

What is the main advantage of creating a UiPath App?

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

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. 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.

References:

Apps – Introduction – UiPath Documentation Portal

Introducing UiPath Apps: A Robot-Powered Low-Code Platform

NEW QUESTION 83

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

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

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.

References:

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 84

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

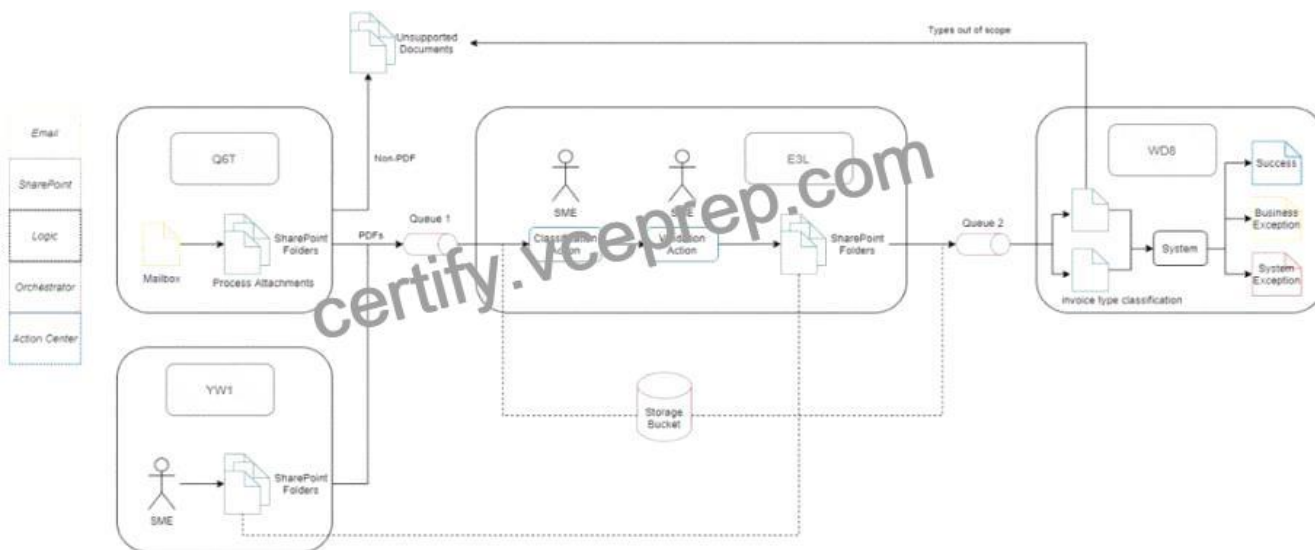
- * Number of items to be processed and experience of developers
- * Number of users who will use the process and number of applications to be automated
- * Correctness of documentation and triggers scheduling strategy
- * Number of actions to be automated and complexity of architecture

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.

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

NEW QUESTION 85

What is the role of a Solution Architect in Automation, RPA Setting, Become an Automation Solution Architect



- * Unattended Dispatcher
- * Manually triggered Dispatcher
- * Human in the Loop Performer
- * Process Performer

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.

References:

About Queues and Transactions

About the REFramework

Document Understanding & Introduction

NEW QUESTION 86

What are the characteristics of a semi-structured document?

- * 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.
- * 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.

- * Semi-structure documents have a fixed format and can contain handwriting, signatures, or checkboxes like forms, passports, and contracts.
- * 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.

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

semi-structured documents in a template-less approach¹².

References:

Introducing Document Understanding – UiPath

Document Understanding – About ML Packages – UiPath Documentation Portal

NEW QUESTION 87

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

- * He should check if the customer has Data units allocated.
- * He should check if the customer has Mining units allocated.
- * He should check if the customer has Robot units allocated.
- * He should check if the customer has AI units allocated.

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 88

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

- * UiPath Studio
- * UiPath Orchestrator
- * Data Service
- * App Builder

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

NEW QUESTION 89

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

- * Review and approve completed documents.
- * Extract specific information from documents.
- * Approve or correct the Robot’s classification.
- * Create new document categories.

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 90

What functionality does the Package Explorer offer?

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

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

References:

Package Explorer

New package Explorer options with 2019.10 Beta

NEW QUESTION 91

Which business scenario is best automated using Machine Learning?

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

Machine Learning (ML) is a branch of artificial intelligence (AI) that enables computers to learn from data and perform tasks that are difficult or impossible to program explicitly. ML models can be trained to recognize patterns, make predictions, and generate outputs based on the input data. ML models can be integrated into automation solutions using UiPath AI Center, a cloud-based platform that allows users to deploy, manage, and consume ML models in their automations.

Among the four business scenarios given, the one that is best automated using ML is to classify emails in appropriate categories based on their subject and body. This is because email classification is a natural language processing (NLP) task that requires understanding the meaning and context of the text, which is not easy to achieve with rule-based or deterministic approaches. ML

models can be trained to learn from a large corpus of labeled emails and assign categories to new emails based on their similarity and relevance. This can help automate the email management process and improve the efficiency and accuracy of email handling.

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

References:

RPA & AI Integration with AI Center | UiPath

Become an Automation Solution Architect | UiPath Academy

RPA Solution Architect – UiPath Academy

NEW QUESTION 92

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

– Establish a connection with a department mailbox and filter all unread emails that have “Invoice” in their subject line.

– For every filtered email: – Download all the attachments contained within.

– Mark the email as “Read”.

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

[J] Process* ft

– Email ProcessingFindEmailsToProcess.xaml * In… ft Filter unread emails with subject containing ‘Invoice’ Workflow file name ‘Email_ProcessingFmdEmailsToProcess.xaml*

– Import Arguments 2 Open Workflow

O For Each Found Email * ft

ForEach_____ In currentEmailEmaiisToProcess

– Email. ProcessingDownloadAttachmentsFromEmail… * ft Download all attachments from email to appropriate folder Workflow file name Email_ProcessingDownloadAnachmentsFromEmail->. Import Arguments 2 Open Workflow

– Email ProcessingMarkEmailAsRead xaml I… ft Processing is complete so mark the email as ‘Read’ Workflow file name Email_ProcessingMarkEmailAsReadJ(aml* – Import Arguments 2 Open Workflow What is wrong with this design?

* The entire, all-encompassing “Process” parent sequence must be contained inside a Try-Catch activity to ensure optimal functioning and correct error handling

* The code does not contain a “Set Transaction Status” activity to mark the transaction as Completed. Unless an error occurs, the queue items will get stuck in the “In Progress” state.

- * The FindEmailsToProcess.xaml workflow should be part of the Dispatcher layer and each email should represent a Transaction in the Performer process.
- * It is mandatory that all the workflows within the scope of the project adhere strictly to the widely accepted lowerCamelCase naming convention in order to maintain consistency.

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

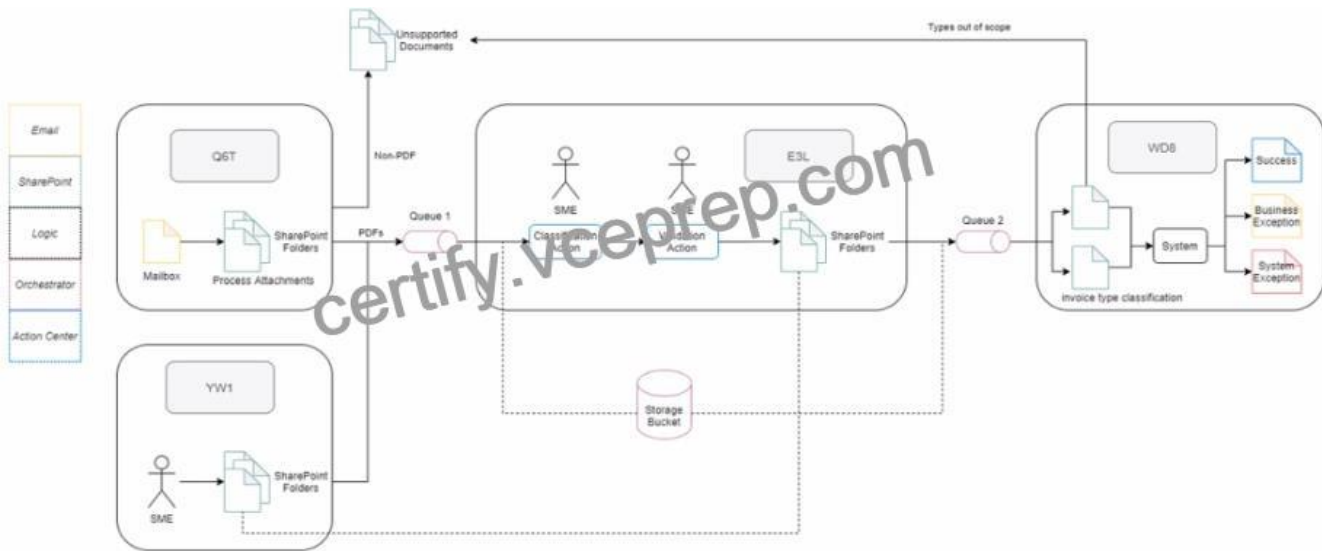
Reference:

UiPath REFramework Guide: REFramework Documentation

UiPath Academy: REFramework Training

NEW QUESTION 93

What is the role of WD8?



- * Unattended Dispatcher
- * Manually triggered Dispatcher
- * Human in the Loop Performer
- * Process Performer

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 94

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

- * Oracle Cloud infrastructure
- * Microsoft Azure
- * Google Cloud
- * Amazon Web Services

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>) References:

Unassisted Task Mining – Introduction – UiPath Documentation Portal

UiPath Automation Cloud – Introduction – UiPath Documentation Portal

Microsoft Azure – Overview

NEW QUESTION 95

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

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

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

Reference:

Studio – Test Cases – UiPath Documentation Portal¹

UiPath Test Manager | UiPath Academy²

NEW QUESTION 96

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

- * Statement of Work and Technical Viability Review

- * Protected Start and Process Development
- * Solution Architect Review and UAT
- * Licensing Allocation and Development Testing

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

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

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

Reference:

UiPath Automation Solution Architect course, Module 4: Project Delivery2 Data Service – Checking the License Usage – UiPath Documentation Portal1

NEW QUESTION 97

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

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

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

References:

- 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 98

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

- * Train Extractors Scope
- * Classify Document Scope
- * Train Classifiers Scope
- * Data Extraction Scope

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 99

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

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

According to the UiPath documentation and the UiPath Academy course, test cases can be linked directly from Uipath Studio to a correspondent test case and requirement in Test Manager. To complete this action, you need to integrate Studio to Test Manager. In Studio, you can right-click a test case and select Link to Test Manager.

You can also use Ctrl + Click for multiple selections to link multiple test cases to a requirement. Test Manager might require you to sign in, using your credentials. Then, you can configure the test case information, such as the project, the requirement, and the test case name¹².

References:

Studio – Test Cases – UiPath Documentation Portal¹

UiPath Test Manager | UiPath Academy²

NEW QUESTION 100

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.



The screenshot shows the scheduling configuration in UiPath. At the top, there is a 'Timezone *' dropdown menu set to '(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time'. Below this, there are radio buttons for scheduling frequency: 'Minutes', 'Hourly', 'Daily', 'Weekly', 'Monthly', and 'Advanced'. The 'Advanced' option is selected. To the right of the radio buttons, the 'Cron expression' is displayed as '0 */15 7-18 ? * MON-FR'. Below the cron expression, a note states: 'The process will be scheduled in (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time and automatically adjusted for daylight saving time.'

* Using the "Monthly" option.

The screenshot shows the scheduling configuration interface. The 'Timezone' is set to '(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time'. Under the frequency options, 'Monthly' is selected. The 'Every' field is set to '1' and the unit is 'month(s)'. The days of the week are checked for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, while Saturday and Sunday are unchecked. The time is set to 'At 0 hour(s) and 15 minute(s)'. A note at the bottom states: 'The process will be scheduled in (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time and automatically adjusted for daylight saving time.'

* Using the "Minutes" option.

The screenshot shows the scheduling configuration interface. The 'Timezone' is set to '(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time'. Under the frequency options, 'Minutes' is selected. The 'Every' field is set to '15' and the unit is 'minute(s)'. A note at the bottom states: 'The process will be scheduled in (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time and automatically adjusted for daylight saving time.'

* Using the "Hourly" option.

The screenshot shows the scheduling configuration interface. The 'Timezone' is set to '(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time'. Under the frequency options, 'Hourly' is selected. The 'Every' field is set to '1' and the unit is 'hour(s)'. The time is set to 'At 15 minute(s)'. A note at the bottom states: 'The process will be scheduled in (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time and automatically adjusted for daylight saving time.'

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

NEW QUESTION 101

What is the benefit of High Availability?

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

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 102

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

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

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.

NEW QUESTION 103

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

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

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. To get started with a UiPath Solution Accelerator, the recommended steps are:

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

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

Set up and adjust the Orchestrator process folder, dependencies, assets & queues, libraries and projects:

To run the solution accelerator, you need to set up a process folder in UiPath Orchestrator and configure its dependencies, assets, and queues. You also need to publish the libraries and projects from UiPath Studio to Orchestrator and assign them to the process folder¹.

Make adjustments as needed: Depending on your specific use case and customer requirements, you may need to customize the solution accelerator by adding, removing, or modifying its components. For example, you may need to change the input or output data formats, integrate with different applications, or enhance the exception handling logic¹.

References:

1: Download and Deploy a Solution Accelerator – academy.uipath.com

2: How Solution Accelerators fast-track AI initiatives | UiPath

NEW QUESTION 104

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

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

The deployment models for UiPath products refer to the different ways of installing, configuring, and running the UiPath components on various IT environments. The main difference between the deployment models is how the product is managed from an IT infrastructure point of view, such as the hardware, software, network, and security requirements, the scalability and availability options, the backup and recovery strategies, and the maintenance and support procedures. UiPath offers several deployment models to suit different customer needs and preferences, such as:

Standalone deployment: This is the simplest and most common deployment model, where each UiPath component is installed on a single machine or server, and communicates directly with other components without any intermediaries. This model is suitable for small-scale automation scenarios, where the number of robots, processes, and users is low, and the IT infrastructure is simple and stable. However, this model has some limitations in terms of performance, reliability, security, and flexibility, as it depends on the availability and capacity of the single machine or server hosting the component.

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

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

References: About Deployment – Standalone, Automation Suite – Deployment architecture, UiPath Cloud Platform

UiPath UiPath-ASAPv1 Official Cert Guide PDF: <https://www.vceprep.com/UiPath-ASAPv1-latest-vce-prep.html>