DUMPSBOSS.

UiPath Automation Solution Architect Professional v1.0 Exam

UiPath UiPath-ASAPv1

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 17

Total Premium Questions: 176

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co
dumpsboss.co

QUESTION NO: 1

A document-processing automation extracts purchase-order data from supplier documents with variable layouts. Some fields have low confidence scores, and incorrect values could cause an incorrect payment or delivery.

Select two design decisions that best improve the reliability of the solution.

A. Route low-confidence or business-critical extraction results for human validation.

B. Apply business validation rules before posting the extracted data to downstream systems.

C. Lower the confidence threshold so that more documents can be processed without review.

D. Skip field validation when the document has been classified successfully.

E. Store all extracted values only in local workflow variables to prevent later review.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Low-confidence or business-critical extraction results should be routed for human validation rather than being accepted automatically. The solution should also enforce business validation rules, such as required-field checks and supplier or purchase-order matching, before a transaction is posted to downstream systems.

Simply lowering confidence thresholds increases the risk of accepting inaccurate values. Bypassing validation because a document has been classified successfully does not establish that all extracted fields are correct.

QUESTION NO: 2

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

A. It is a virtual environment for evaluating RPA Robot performance and to determine the best AI algorithms.

B. It is an application to deploy, manage, and monitor AI models, enabling integration with RPA implementations.

C. It is a virtual AI assistant that helps end-users walk through basic RPA techniques.

D. It is an educational platform providing courses on AI, machine learning, and robotics.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

UiPath AI Center is an application for deploying, managing, and monitoring AI models and integrating them with RPA implementations. It provides the operational layer that enables machine-learning models to be used reliably in automations. Teams can package and deploy models as ML Skills, make those skills available for consumption by robots, and manage the model lifecycle in a governed environment. In a workflow, a robot can send data to a deployed ML Skill, receive a prediction or classification result, and use that result to continue process execution or support a business decision. This lets automations address work involving unstructured or variable inputs, such as document data extraction, language-related tasks, classification, and prediction, alongside deterministic RPA steps. AI Center also supports monitoring and management activities for deployed models, helping organizations operate AI-enabled automations at scale rather than treating models as isolated components. UiPath describes AI Center as a platform for deploying, managing, and improving machine-learning models, while ML Skills are the mechanism through which models are made available to UiPath automations. See the UiPath AI Center documentation and the documentation on ML Skills.

QUESTION NO: 3

A Solution Architect is reviewing a proposed unattended automation that will process employee records containing personal data. Select two design decisions that best support security and compliance requirements.

A. Assign the robot account only the application permissions required by the automation.

B. Store application passwords as encrypted text in the Config.xlsx file.

C. Use credential assets to retrieve the robot account credentials at runtime.

D. Give the robot account administrator access so that it can recover from permission issues.

E. Log all employee record values to simplify production troubleshooting.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Robot accounts should receive only the permissions necessary to execute the process. This least-privilege model limits the impact of a compromised account or an implementation error.

Credentials should be stored and retrieved through secure credential management, such as Orchestrator credential assets, rather than being embedded in workflows or configuration files. Detailed but appropriate logging and auditability are also important, but logs must not expose secrets or unnecessary personal data.

QUESTION NO: 4

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

A. Models built by independent freelance developers

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

C. Models built by - house data scientists

D. Models built by non-tech industry professionals

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Models build by third-party integration platforms from UiPath Marketplace are available for use with UiPath AI Center on Automation Suite. AI Center supports the lifecycle required to operationalize machine learning in automation: organizations can upload or obtain an ML package, deploy it as an ML Skill, and invoke that skill from UiPath automations. UiPath Marketplace is one supported distribution channel for reusable AI and ML assets, including ML packages published by partners and other third-party providers. This lets solution architects extend an automation solution with specialized capabilities without having to implement every model from scratch. After an applicable package is obtained and made available in AI Center, it can be deployed, versioned, monitored, and consumed through activities or APIs as part of an end-to-end automation. The exact packages available depend on the Marketplace listings and the organization's environment, governance, and compatibility requirements, but Marketplace-delivered third-party models are a supported model source. UiPath's AI Center documentation describes its role in deploying and managing ML models, while UiPath Marketplace provides the catalog and distribution mechanism for reusable components and integrations. See UiPath AI Center documentation and UiPath Marketplace.

QUESTION NO: 5

A Solution Architect is defining a source-control and release approach for a shared UiPath library used by production automations. Select two practices that best reduce the risk of introducing an incompatible library change into production.

A. Publish a new library version and test it with representative consuming projects before production use.

B. Require peer or architecture review of pull requests before merging shared-library changes.

C. Overwrite the existing production library package version with the changed implementation.

D. Allow each consuming project to copy the library workflows into its own project before every release.

E. Merge changes directly into the production branch without review when the change is limited to selectors.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Publishing a new version of the library and testing it with representative consuming projects provides a controlled way to validate compatibility before production adoption. Consumer projects can then update their dependency deliberately rather than receiving an untested change unexpectedly.

Pull-request review before changes are merged into the shared branch provides a quality gate for architecture, maintainability, and potential impact on dependent automations. Direct changes to the production branch or overwriting an existing package version reduce traceability and make rollback and investigation more difficult.

QUESTION NO: 6

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

A. Single-node deployment option is recommended for evaluation and demo scenarios

B. In a single-node deployment High Availability (HA) is enabled by default

C. A single-node deployment involves 3 or more server nodes behind a load balancer

D. Single-node deployment option is recommended tor production use

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Single-node deployment option is recommended for evaluation and demo scenarios. In UiPath Automation Suite, a single-node installation places the platform services, UiPath products, and shared components on one server. This topology is designed to minimize infrastructure requirements and reduce setup complexity, making it appropriate when an organization needs to evaluate Automation Suite capabilities, perform demonstrations, or work in a non-production environment. It offers a practical way to become familiar with the platform before designing a production architecture.

UiPath distinguishes this scenario from production deployments because production environments typically require architecture designed for resilience, availability, and capacity as workloads grow. The Automation Suite deployment documentation describes single-node deployment as suitable for evaluation, demo, and similar limited-use scenarios, while its production guidance uses multi-node deployment architectures. Planning the deployment type early is important because it affects hardware sizing, operational continuity, and the services that can be supported. See UiPath's Deployment architecture documentation and supported use cases for single-node and multi-node installations.

QUESTION NO: 7

A business team needs a custom user interface where employees can submit requests, review data returned by automations, and update selected records before a downstream process continues. Select two UiPath capabilities that are appropriate for this solution.

A. UiPath Apps for the custom request and review interface.

B. UiPath Data Service for persistent structured business records.

C. UiPath Assistant as the central persistent data repository.

D. Orchestrator queue item retries as the user-interface validation mechanism.

E. Workflow Analyzer as the runtime form-rendering service.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

UiPath Apps is appropriate for creating the custom, low-code user interface through pages, controls, rules, and automation integrations. It can provide the business users with a tailored experience for submitting and reviewing information.

UiPath Data Service is appropriate when the solution requires centrally managed, persistent structured business records that can be used by apps and automations. Orchestrator queues are intended to manage transactional work items, rather than to serve as the general editable data store for an application interface.

QUESTION NO: 8

A dispatcher adds invoice transactions to an Orchestrator queue, and multiple performers process them. Some invoices are rejected because mandatory business data is missing, while others fail because the target application is temporarily unavailable.

Select two appropriate exception-handling decisions.

A. Mark invoices with missing mandatory business data as Business Exceptions.

B. Use Application Exceptions and controlled retries for transient target-application failures.

C. Retry invoices with missing mandatory business data until the maximum retry count is reached.

D. Mark every failed transaction as successful after recording an error log.

E. Stop all performers permanently whenever one invoice encounters a business rule failure.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

An invoice with missing mandatory business data is not likely to succeed through a technical retry. It should be treated as a Business Exception and routed according to the defined business-resolution process.

A temporary application outage is an Application Exception because the transaction may succeed when the technical condition is restored. Queue retry settings can therefore be used for such transient failures, provided that the process is designed to avoid duplicate business actions.

QUESTION NO: 9

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

1 Sub-Process3 ComponentsEstimation (days)Q Notes

DispatcherConfig file configuration0.25

System 1

Login/Logout0.25

Navigate to CO report0.125

Extract Data0.25

Orchestrator

Configure assets/queue0.125

Upload queue items0.125

PerformerConfig file configuration0.125

System 1

Login/Logout0.25

Navigate to CO report0.125

Search Person by ID0.125

Person Details - Extract data0.125

Current Performance Details + Extract data0.5

Check Level Info0.1

System2

Create Confirmation file0.1

ReadMNOPfile0.1

System?

Create Confirmation file0.1

Read MNOPfile0.1

Convert MNOPfile data into structured Data0.5

Compare data betweeen files0.5

System 1

Navigate to CO report0.125

Search Person by ID0.125

Update Date & Save0.125

Navigate back to search0.125

Dispatcher/Performer Integration, functional testing2

Dispatcher/Performer General best practices2

Total EstimationAll + Contingency (30%)11.0

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

A. The Solution Architect included too many details related to the sub-processes.

B. The Solution Architect did not split the process accurately between the Dispatcher and the Performer.

C. The Solution Architect could have added a smaller Contingency time.

D. The Solution Architect did not take into account the reusability of the components.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The Solution Architect did not take into account the reusability of the components. The estimate lists several repeated capabilities as though each occurrence requires a separate implementation effort. For example, the automation needs to log in to and navigate within the same system in both the Dispatcher and Performer flows, and it creates confirmation files and reads MNOP files in more than one area. During solution design, the architect should identify such common functionality

early and design it as reusable, parameterized workflows or library components where the behavior and error handling are genuinely shared.

Reuse affects an estimate materially: the team estimates the initial design, build, test, and documentation of the common component once, then estimates the smaller effort to invoke, configure, and validate it in each consuming workflow. This provides consistent behavior, reduces maintenance effort, and prevents duplicated automation logic from diverging over time. UiPath libraries are specifically intended to package and share reusable automation components across processes, while the framework guidance promotes structuring automation into maintainable, reusable workflows. These design decisions must be reflected before the total effort and contingency are finalized. See UiPath's documentation on libraries and its REFramework guidance.

QUESTION NO: 10

What are two key best practices for UiPath license estimation?

A. Assess the number and complexity of processes and identify required robot types (such as Attended or Unattended).

B. Calculate the ROI of automating a certain process and assess the volume of emails processed by the automations.

C. Analyze business metrics and identify the number of applications automated by the processes.

D. Assess concurrent robot usage during peak workload and optimize the chain of approvals in the decision-making.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

License estimation should begin by assessing the number and complexity of processes and identifying required robot types (such as Attended or Unattended). Process characteristics—including whether work needs human interaction, whether it can run autonomously, its schedule, and expected execution volume—determine the appropriate automation capacity and user/robot capabilities. Capturing this information early helps an architect align licensing with the automation operating model and anticipated delivery scope.

It is also essential to assess concurrent robot usage during peak workload and optimize the chain of approvals in the decision-making. In particular, peak concurrency determines how much execution capacity is needed at the same time, rather than simply counting the total number of automations. Estimating the busiest workload windows, run durations, queue volumes, and schedules enables capacity to be sized for service-level needs while avoiding unnecessary overprovisioning. Approval-chain optimization can support timely licensing and architecture decisions by ensuring that the relevant business, technical, security, and procurement stakeholders validate demand assumptions promptly. UiPath's licensing documentation explains how platform licensing and consumption are administered, while its robot documentation describes the attended and unattended execution models that inform this assessment. See UiPath Automation Cloud licensing documentation and UiPath attended robot documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11 - (SIMULATION)

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

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

ANSWER: Check the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct UiPath Test Manager flow sequence before deployment:

1. Requirements are created either in UiPath Test Manager or in an external tool.
2. Tester defines test cases in UiPath Test Manager and optionally documents them with Task Capture.
3. Test manager assigns test cases to requirements.
4. Developer takes the documentation and automates the defined test cases in UiPath Studio.
5. Developer links the test case in Studio to the test case in UiPath Test Manager.

6. Architect deploys the automated test cases from Studio to Orchestrator.

This order establishes requirements and test design first, then provides requirement-to-test traceability, automation in Studio, linkage back to Test Manager, and finally deployment for execution through Orchestrator.

QUESTION NO: 12

A team plans to use a machine-learning model to classify incoming customer emails before routing them to business teams. The model will influence service-level performance and must remain reliable after deployment.

Select two actions that should be included in the solution design.

A. Evaluate the model with representative labeled data before production deployment.

B. Monitor prediction outcomes and define a feedback and retraining approach.

C. Deploy the model immediately if it produces a result for every email.

D. Assume that the model remains accurate indefinitely after its first deployment.

E. Replace all business exception handling with the model prediction.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The model should be evaluated using representative, labeled data that reflects the categories and variations expected in production. The solution should also monitor model outcomes and define a feedback and retraining approach, because email content, terminology, and class distribution can change over time.

Deploying a model without evaluation does not establish that it is fit for the business use case. Treating model predictions as permanently accurate ignores the need for operational monitoring and lifecycle management.

QUESTION NO: 13

A business operations team needs an internal application where users can view a list of customer requests, update selected request details, and start an automation that performs downstream processing. The request data must remain centrally available to both the application and automations.

Select two UiPath capabilities that are appropriate for this solution.

A. UiPath Apps for the user interface and automation invocation.

B. UiPath Data Service entities for centrally managed request data.

C. Orchestrator queues as the editable master-data store for all request records.

D. Workflow Analyzer for creating the business-user interface.

E. Package Explorer for updating customer request records.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

UiPath Apps provides the low-code user interface needed to display records, collect user changes, and invoke automations. UiPath Data Service provides centrally managed entities and records that can store the request data for use by both the app and the automation.

Orchestrator queues are intended to manage transactional work for processing and are not a general editable business-data store. Workflow Analyzer evaluates project design rules and does not provide a user interface or persistent business data model.

QUESTION NO: 14

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

A. Exceptions and rare tasks that require critical thinking.

B. High-volume repetitive tasks that are predictable and do not require creativity or critical thinking.

C. Tasks that rely heavily on emotional intelligence and human interaction.

D. High-volume tasks that require some creativity and critical thinking.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

High-volume repetitive tasks that are predictable and do not require creativity or critical thinking are well-suited for automation because they follow stable, clearly defined rules and occur often enough to deliver meaningful business value when automated. RPA robots excel at executing consistent, structured steps such as transferring information between systems, extracting data from standardized documents, validating fields against business rules, and creating routine reports. Their ability to perform these actions consistently and at scale can reduce manual effort, improve processing speed, and minimize data-entry errors.

During automation assessment, solution architects should identify processes with sufficient transaction volume, low process variation, documented rules, stable applications, and clear exception paths. A process does not need to be entirely free of exceptions, but its standard path should be repeatable and deterministic, with exceptions routed appropriately for human review when judgment is required. UiPath's automation lifecycle guidance emphasizes evaluating process suitability early, so that the selected automation has a feasible technical design and measurable benefits. See UiPath's Automation Hub documentation for process-idea evaluation context and the Robotic Enterprise Framework documentation for a practical approach to transaction processing and exception handling.

QUESTION NO: 15

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

A. Process version control (git SVN etc.)

B. Sends the heartbeat and logs

C. Executes or debugs a process

D. triggers unattended processes

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Executes or debugs a process is correct. UiPath Studio is the development environment where automation projects are designed, tested, and debugged. When a developer starts a run or debugging session from Studio, Studio communicates with the UiPath Robot Service on the local machine. The Robot Service acts as the communication layer that receives this request and manages the launch of the appropriate Robot Executor instance. The executor then runs the workflow, either normally or under the debugging configuration selected in Studio.

This interaction enables Studio to initiate the automation and receive execution-related feedback, such as runtime status, errors, and diagnostic information needed during development. In practical terms, it is what allows a developer to press Run or Debug in Studio and have the selected process execute on the machine. UiPath documents that the Robot Service is the intermediary between UiPath applications, including Studio, and the Robot Executor, while Studio's debugging capability is

used to test and troubleshoot workflows before deployment. See UiPath Robot Service documentation and UiPath Studio debugging documentation.

QUESTION NO: 16

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

A. It supports maintenance enhancements, and knowledge transfer and provides a reference for future updates and bug fixes.

B. It discourages code reusability and standardization, prompting a unique approach for each RPA project.

C. It restricts collaboration and team work to maintain consistency in the design process

D. It limits the scalability and extensibility of the RPA solution to preserve original design intentions.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

It supports maintenance enhancements, and knowledge transfer and provides a reference for future updates and bug fixes. A Solution Design Document records the solution's intended architecture, technical decisions, process behavior, dependencies, exception-handling approach, operational requirements, and deployment considerations. This documented baseline enables support and development teams to understand how the automation is designed to work after the original implementation team has moved on. As a result, they can investigate incidents more efficiently, assess the impact of requested changes, and implement enhancements without relying solely on individual knowledge. It also supports structured handovers between developers, operations teams, and business stakeholders, reducing key-person dependency and preserving solution knowledge throughout the automation lifecycle. Maintaining clear design documentation is especially valuable when an automation must be updated because of application changes, evolving business rules, or defects discovered in production. UiPath's automation lifecycle guidance emphasizes documentation as a key deliverable for designing, building, maintaining, and governing automations. See the UiPath Automation Implementation Methodology overview and UiPath's solution design guidance.

QUESTION NO: 17

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

A. RPA Developer Lead

B. Client Technical Lead

C. Solution Architect

D. CoE Lead

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Solution Architect is correct because this role owns the technical integrity of the end-to-end automation solution and is accountable for ensuring that implementation changes remain consistent with the approved architecture, nonfunctional requirements, reusable-component strategy, security expectations, and deployment design. Requiring Solution Architect approval before a pull request enters the Main Branch establishes an architectural quality gate at the point where changes become part of the shared, release-ready codebase. The review confirms that a change is not merely functional in isolation, but also fits the solution's established standards and does not introduce avoidable operational or maintainability risks. UiPath's source-control guidance supports using Git workflows to manage changes collaboratively, including working with branches and merging reviewed changes into shared branches. In an enterprise delivery model, the Solution Architect is the appropriate accountable reviewer for the Main Branch because that branch represents the controlled baseline from which tested and deployable automation packages are produced. See UiPath's Git integration documentation for source-control capabilities in Studio and the automation lifecycle guidance for the governance context surrounding automation delivery.