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Printable & Easy to Use UiPath-ASAPv1 Dumps 100% Same Q&A In Your Real Exam UiPath-ASAPv1 Practice Test Give You First Time Success with 100% Money Back Guarantee! NEW QUESTION 44

What is UiPath Apps?
* An IDE to develop custom activities for UiPath Studio.
* A system for managing digital files and content storage.
* A cloud platform for creating and managing RPA solutions.
* A low-node platform for building custom applications for automation.

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 automation1. 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 process2. 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 devices1.

NEW QUESTION 45

When of the following options can be a handoff point between a Robot and a user, that can be managed through UiPath Action Center?
* Create new tasks for Robots.
* Start or pause Robot process execution.
* Handle business process exceptions
* Add breakpoints on certain activities
UiPath Action Center is a platform that enables human-robot collaboration for unattended automation. It allows users to provide inputs to robots, handle business process exceptions, and initiate unattended processes through form-based input and file upload. Action Center also offers a central portal where users can track and monitor complex workflows across business units, tasks, people, and robots.

References:

Action Center – Introduction

Human Robot Collaboration – Unattended Automation

Action Center – UiPath

NEW QUESTION 46

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

Employee Name and Employee Date of Birth

Taking into consideration that PH should not be accessible to Database Administrators how should the details be stored in UiPath Orchestrator Queues?
* Store Employee Name and Date of Birth as Transaction item Reference and set “Store in encrypted format as True
* Store Employee Name and Date of Birth in Transaction item Specific Content and set “Store in encrypted format” as True
* Store the Employee Name and Date of Birth in Transaction Item Specific Content
* Store Employee Name and Date of Birth as Transaction item Reference so the business users can search by name
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 data1. 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 data2. 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 data3. This ensures the security and privacy of the PII data.

NEW QUESTION 47

According to the ” process automation visibility criteria”, which tasks are most suitable for automation?
* Rule-based and repetitive tasks.
* Tasks involving creative problem-solving.
* Tasks relying on manual user input.
* Tasks requiring consultant human intervention
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.

References:

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 48

What is the benefit of High Availability?
* High availability provides redundancy and stability for a multi-node Orchestrator deployment through a retrial 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 49

What are long-running workflows?
* Processes are designed to run continuously for an extended period of time.
* Workflow intended to be used only by attended robots.
* Master projects that supports orchestration and human intervention.
* Workflow for which one can set a Stop Time

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 action12 Reference:

Orchestrator – Working With Long-running Workflows

Designing long-running workflows – UiPath Documentation Portal

NEW QUESTION 50

What is the man 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 I s 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.

NEW QUESTION 51

What is the purpose of the “Resumed” process status in UiPath Action Center?
* It signals the completion of an intermediary process or the addition of Human input
* It represents a paused process awaiting further instructions
* It signals that the process is successfully completed
* It indicates the process is terminated

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 52

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?
* 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.
* 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.
* Integrate RPA with an AI-powered chatbot capable of intelligently answering claim-related inquiries from customers and processing claims without any human intervention.
* 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.
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 judgment12 References:

How RPA Improves Insurance Claims Processing Efficiency | UiPath

Aspire Systems

NEW QUESTION 53

What are the slaps to get started with a UiPath Solution Accelerator?
* Review the Documentation & Deployment Guide import al dependencies directly start working on the project, and handle assets & queues libraries and protects at the end of the development
* Start by setting up lie Orchestrator process folder dependencies, assets & queues. libraries and projects then review the Documentation & Deployment Guide and make adjustments as needed
* Familiarize with the projects) 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 customer2. 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 it1.

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 arguments1.

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.

Reference:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 54

What is the purpose of the UiPath Automation Hub within the UiPath ecosystem?
* Digitization data integration and management for automations.
* Opportunity identification and pipeline management tor automations
* Construct process maps and accelerate the adoption of automations
* Streamline communications between teams and orchestration of automatons

UiPath Automation Hub is a collaborative tool that helps users discover and manage automation opportunities and process improvements, prioritized by impact and ROI. It also facilitates collaboration across SMEs, developers, and the CoE, and provides a central repository for process documentation and reusable components.

References:

Automation Hub – Automation Pipeline Management | UiPath

Automation Hub – Introduction

UiPath Automation Hub Overview | UiPath Academy

NEW QUESTION 55

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

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 56

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?

* This approach simplifies the way a DU Process is being implemented, without any effect on the license consumption or development time.
* 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.
* 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.
* 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.

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.

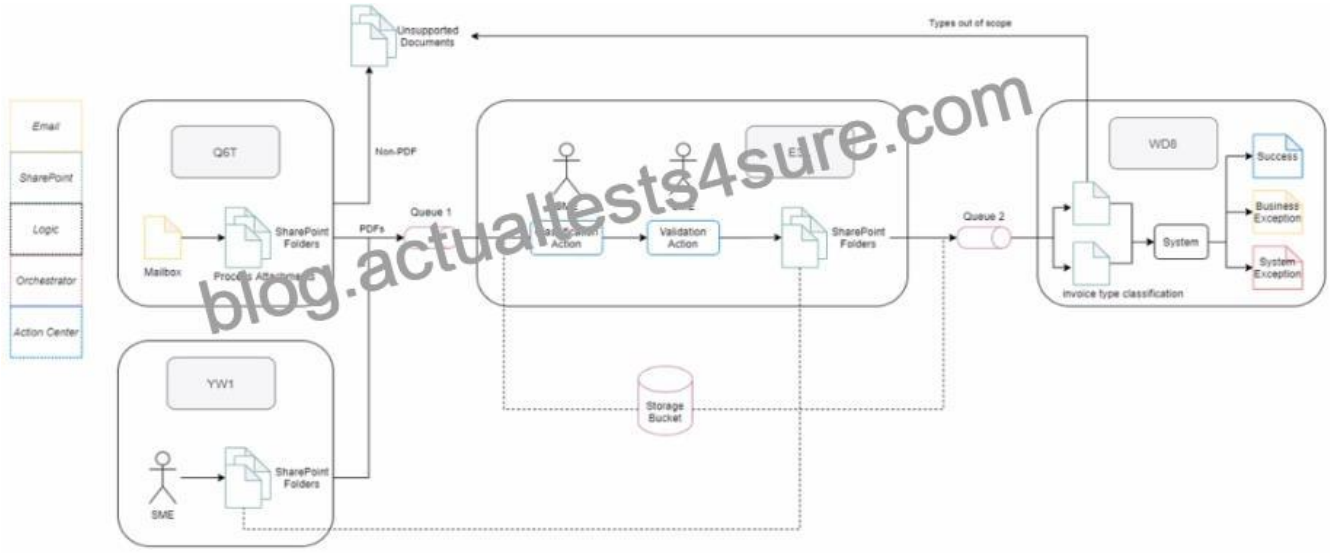
It allows for easy scaling and load balancing of the process, as multiple robots can process documents in parallel from the same queue, without any conflicts or dependencies12 Reference:

RPA Framework for Document Understanding – UiPath Community Forum

The Business Process for Document Understanding – UiPath Studio Template Explained

NEW QUESTION 57

What is the role of ‘E3L”?



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

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 solution1.

NEW QUESTION 58

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?

* Define a new Object Repository for application C in process A and reference the elements from there.
* Avoid referencing the UI object since it has already been defined and just use the selector.
* 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.
* 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.

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 59

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?

* Define a new Object Repository for application C in process A and reference the elements from there.
* Avoid referencing the UI object since it has already been defined and just use the selector.
* 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.
* 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.

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 References:

Studio – About Object Repository – UiPath Documentation Portal

Object Repository | UiPath UI Library | UiPath Academy

NEW QUESTION 60

What can be slated as tactual when it comes to Multi-node HA-ready production deployment?
* A multi node HA ready production deployment involves one server node behind a toad balancer
* A multi-node HA-ready production deployment involves a single-server node
* A multi-node HA-ready production deployment involves 3 or more server nodes behind a toad balancer
* A multi-node HA-ready production deployment has a knitted number of agent nodes
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 61

Which of the following feeds can be used to deploy a package? Select the option that members all that apply:
* Tenant feed, External feed, Custom feed.
* Tenant feed, External feed.
* Tenant feed, Folder feed, Personal workspace feed. Custom feed.
* Tenant feed, custom feed
According to the UiPath documentation and the UiPath Academy course, there are four types of feeds that can be used to deploy a package in Orchestrator:

Tenant feed: This is the default feed for all tenants in Orchestrator. It is hosted on the Orchestrator server and can store both processes and libraries. It can be accessed by all users within the tenant12.

Folder feed: This is a feed that can be configured for a specific folder in Orchestrator. It can store only processes and can be accessed only by users within the folder. It can be useful for isolating packages for different environments or projects13.

Personal workspace feed: This is a feed that can be configured for a personal workspace in Orchestrator.

It can store only processes and can be accessed only by the user who owns the workspace. It can be useful for testing and debugging packages before publishing them to other feeds14.

Custom feed: This is a feed that can be configured by adding an external source, such as Azure DevOps, Artifactory, MyGet, etc. It can store both processes and libraries and can be accessed by users who have the credentials for the external source. It can be useful for integrating with third-party tools or services1 .

References:

Automation Ops – Orchestrator Feeds – UiPath Documentation Portal1

Queues and Transactions – UiPath Documentation Portal2

Folders – UiPath Documentation Portal3

Personal Workspaces – UiPath Documentation Portal4

External Feed For Packages – UiPath Community Forum

NEW QUESTION 62

What are two key indicators m 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 10 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 development12.

NEW QUESTION 63

Which of the following models are available in UiPath Al Center tor UAPath Automation Suite?
* Models built by independent freelance developers
* Models build by third-party integration platforms from UiPath Marketplace
* Models built by – house data scientists
* Models built by non-tech industry professionals

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. Reference: RPA & AI Integration with AI Center, AI Center – About AI Center, UiPath Marketplace

NEW QUESTION 64

What is the man 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 I s 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

NEW QUESTION 65

Which are the deployment options available for UiPath Orchestrator Standalone?
* Single-node deployment

High Availability deployment

High Availability with Disaster Recovery – Active/Passive

High Availability with Disaster Recovery – Two Active Data Centers
* Single-node deployment

Multi-node deployment

High Availability deployment

High Availability with Disaster Recovery – Active/Passive

High Availability with Disaster Recovery – Two Active Data Centers

High Availability with Disaster Recovery – Multiple Active Data Centers
* Single-node deployment

Multi-node deployment

High Availability deployment

High Availability with Disaster Recovery – Active/Passive

High Availability with Disaster Recovery – Two Active Data Centers
* Single-node deployment

Multi-node deployment

High Availability deployment

High Availability with Disaster Recovery – Active/Passive

High Availability with Disaster Recovery – Two Passive Data Centers
UiPath Orchestrator offers several deployment options to cater to different organizational needs for scalability, reliability, and disaster recovery. These options include single-node deployments for smaller or less critical environments, multi-node deployments for increased throughput and redundancy, and High Availability (HA) deployments that ensure the Orchestrator remains operational even in the event of failures. For organizations requiring robust disaster recovery solutions, UiPath provides options for High Availability with Disaster Recovery in both Active/Passive configurations, where one data center is on standby, and Two Active Data Centers, where both data centers are operational, providing seamless failover capabilities.

Reference:

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: About Deployment Options

UiPath Orchestrator Guide: High Availability and Disaster Recovery

NEW QUESTION 66

Who is responsible for coaching developers on best practices in an RPA project?
* Solution architects
* Business analysts
* Junior developers
* Project managers
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 67

What is a critical security and compliance check performed by the Solution Architect during code reviews?
* Check client geographic datastore requirements.
* Check for Personally Identifiable Information written as clear text in logs.
* Check for workflows invoked with Isolated option.
* Check the applications used by the automation.

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