

IBM Robotic Process Automation v20.12.x Developer

IBM C1000-123

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two practices improve the reliability of a web automation that interacts with a page that loads data dynamically?

- A. Wait for the required web element before interacting with it
- B. Use stable selectors for the target elements
- C. Replace all selectors with fixed mouse coordinates
- D. Use only a one-second delay after each navigation
- E. Run the script in Designer mode during production execution

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Using a wait command for the required web element is correct because it synchronizes the bot with the application state before the next action occurs. A dynamic page can display its browser window before the target control, table, or button is available, so the bot should wait for the required element rather than relying only on a fixed delay.

Using stable element selectors is also correct. Selectors should identify persistent characteristics of the target web element and avoid values that change on every page load, such as generated identifiers or temporary session values. Together, synchronization and stable selectors reduce failures caused by timing changes and page updates.

See the [IBM RPA web automation documentation](#) for web automation guidance.

QUESTION NO: 2

What is a valid text manipulation command?

- A. Search and Replace Text
- B. Unformat Text
- C. Duplicate Text
- D. Replace Text

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Replace Text is a valid IBM Robotic Process Automation text-manipulation command. It is used to locate occurrences of specified text in an input string and substitute them with a replacement value. This is a common preparation step in automation workflows when a bot must normalize values, remove or alter delimiters, standardize labels, or transform text received from applications, files, web pages, or other sources before using it in later commands.

The command accepts text to process together with the value to find and the value that will replace it, then provides the resulting modified text for storage in a variable or direct use in the workflow. For example, an automation can replace a legacy status term with a standardized status term before entering the value into a business system. IBM RPA organizes such operations within its command catalog so developers can construct these transformations visually in IBM RPA Studio without writing custom string-processing code.

For the IBM RPA command documentation and product command reference, see [IBM Robotic Process Automation 20.12 documentation](#) and [Text commands in IBM RPA](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

When configure a Google Drive storage provider, how is the storage provider authorized?

- A. It will prompt for Google SSO
- B. Use Token ID
- C. Google Drive URL
- D. Upload SSL Auth Certificate

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

It will prompt for Google SSO is correct because IBM Robotic Process Automation authorizes a Google Drive storage provider through Google's OAuth-based authorization flow. When the provider is configured, the user is directed to authenticate with the relevant Google account and grant IBM RPA the requested permission to access that account's Google Drive resources. After consent is granted, Google returns an authorization result that allows IBM RPA to establish the provider connection without requiring the user to manually enter a Drive URL or upload a certificate.

This interactive sign-in and consent process is commonly described as a Google single-sign-on prompt because it uses the user's existing Google identity session when available. The authorization is tied to the Google account that owns or can access the Drive content, so the account selected during the prompt determines which files and folders the automation can use. IBM's storage-provider configuration documentation describes Google Drive as a supported provider and directs configuration through its authorization process. Google's OAuth documentation further describes how a user signs in and approves an application's requested scopes before access is granted.

References: [IBM RPA documentation: Google Drive provider](#); [Google OAuth 2.0 documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

How long does a user vault remain open once connected?

- A. 60 minutes
- B. 8 hours
- C. 24 hours
- D. 12 hours

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

24 hours is correct. In IBM Robotic Process Automation, connecting to the user vault establishes an authenticated vault session that lets the bot access secured credentials during automation execution without requiring a new connection for every credential operation. IBM RPA keeps that user-vault connection open for a 24-hour period. This duration is relevant when designing unattended automations and credential-dependent processes: a bot can continue to retrieve the authorized vault entries while the session remains valid, but the vault must be connected again after the connection period expires. The setting applies to the user vault connection itself, rather than to the lifetime of an individual credential or to a single command execution. Developers should therefore ensure that a process which may run beyond this interval includes the appropriate vault-connection handling before accessing protected credentials. IBM documents vault connectivity and credential use in its RPA documentation; see the [Connect to Vault command documentation](#) and the [IBM RPA user-vault documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two benefits are provided by using IBM RPA queues in an unattended automation process?

- A. They distribute work items to bot executions.
- B. They track the processing state of work items.
- C. They store passwords that bots use to access applications.
- D. They replace the need to publish a script before it is scheduled.
- E. They automatically create a browser session for each transaction.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Queues distribute work items to bot executions is correct. A queue provides a centralized source of transactions that can be retrieved and processed by available bots. This supports scaling a process across multiple runtime computers.

Queues track the processing state of work items is also correct. Queue items can be monitored as they are processed, which supports operational visibility and helps identify work that remains pending or requires attention.

Queues are intended for transaction and workload management. They are not a replacement for credential vaults, schedules, or the IBM RPA Studio development environment. See the [IBM RPA queues documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 6 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

Identify the Bot Agent clicking the correct, unnamed, blue box in the client-side components.



ANSWER:



Explanation:

The correct location is the unnamed blue rectangle in the middle-right of the *Client instance* area, immediately to the left of the dashed boundary separating the client-side environment from the SaaS server environment. This component is the Bot Agent because it is the local coordinating runtime service within an IBM Robotic Process Automation client installation. Its position in the architecture reflects its role as the point through which locally installed automation resources communicate with the IBM RPA service environment.

The Bot Agent works with local client-side resources, including the Vault and the installed bot-development and execution components, and it maintains the required communication path to the server-side services. The diagram represents this by placing the Bot Agent centrally among the client-side blue boxes and showing its connection toward the server-side perimeter. This makes the central blue component distinct from the Vault, which is explicitly named and is used to protect credentials and other sensitive values. It also distinguishes the Bot Agent from user-facing development or execution tools, which are represented as separate local components connected into the same client-instance structure.

For IBM RPA deployments, Bot Agent is the local agent responsible for supporting bot execution and interaction with the IBM RPA platform, including obtaining work and reporting operational information through the platform connection. IBM documentation describes how bots and their local runtime environment are managed as part of the platform architecture; see the [IBM Robotic Process Automation architecture documentation](#) and the [IBM RPA documentation on managing computers](#). The indicated central client-side box is consequently the appropriate hotspot for Bot Agent.

QUESTION NO: 7 - (SIMULATION)

Identify the Bot Agent clicking the correct, unnamed, blue box in the client-side components.

ANSWER: Check the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Click the unnamed blue box that represents the IBM RPA Bot Agent in the Client-side components section.

The Bot Agent is the client-machine component responsible for receiving and running bot workloads. Do not select the Studio/authoring component or the Control Center/server-side components.

QUESTION NO: 8

A developer is designing an unattended process that retrieves invoice records from a queue and processes them on multiple bot computers.

Which two actions help prevent the same invoice from being processed by more than one bot?

- A. Use a centrally configured IBM RPA queue for invoice work items
- B. Update each queue item with its processing result
- C. Store all invoice identifiers in a local text file on each bot computer
- D. Allow each bot to select invoices manually from the same spreadsheet
- E. Create a separate tenant for every invoice

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Using a centrally configured IBM RPA queue is correct because queue items are managed by the server and can be distributed to bot executions as individual work items. A bot retrieves an available item and processes that item within the queue workflow.

Updating the queue item with its processing result is also correct. Marking an item as successfully processed, failed, or otherwise completed maintains its status and provides operational visibility. This helps prevent a completed item from remaining available as unprocessed work.

See the [IBM RPA queues documentation](#) for information about queue-based work distribution.