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UiPath Automation Developer Associate v1 Exam

UiPath UiPath-ADAv1

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which set of properties, methods, or activities enables the developer to obtain a subset of data from a DataTable called "dt"?

A. Filter Data Table, dt.Select, dt.AsEnumerable().Where

B. dt.Rows(1..5), Remove Data Row activity

C. Sort Data Table, Join Data Tables, Get Row Item

D. Output Data Table, Lookup Data Table, Build Data Table, Merge Data Table

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Filter Data Table, dt.Select, dt.AsEnumerable().Where is correct because each item provides a supported way to derive a subset from the DataTable `dt`. UiPath's Filter Data Table activity can retain or remove rows using configured conditions and can also select or remove columns, placing the filtered result in an output DataTable. This is the appropriate low-code choice when the filtering rules can be expressed through the activity's filter builder. UiPath documents the activity and its row- and column-filtering capabilities at UiPath Filter Data Table.

For expression-based implementations, `dt.Select(expression)` evaluates a DataTable filter expression and returns the matching `DataRow` array. The returned rows can be processed directly or copied into another DataTable when a tabular result is needed. Microsoft's API reference describes this behavior at DataTable.Select. Finally, `dt.AsEnumerable().Where(...)` enables LINQ filtering over the table's rows, which is useful when conditions require VB.NET logic, conversions, or compound predicates. Its result can likewise be enumerated or converted back to a DataTable. Together, these choices cover UiPath activity-based filtering, DataTable expression filtering, and LINQ-based filtering.

QUESTION NO: 2

A developer uses a Type Into activity to interact with a UI element. If the Timeout property is not changed in activity properties or Activity Project Settings, how long will a robot attempt to find a UI element?

A. 10 seconds

B. 30 seconds

C. 60 seconds

D. Indefinitely

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

30 seconds is correct. Type Into is a UI Automation activity that must first identify its target before it can send text to it. Its *Timeout* setting controls the maximum time, in milliseconds, that the activity waits for the target-related operation to complete. When neither the activity-level property nor the project-level default is customized, UiPath uses the standard default timeout value of 30,000 milliseconds, which is 30 seconds. Therefore, the robot continues attempting to locate and interact with the specified UI element for up to 30 seconds. If the target cannot be resolved during that interval, normal activity error handling applies, such as raising a timeout-related exception that may be handled through Try Catch or an activity error-handling configuration. This value can be tailored when an application legitimately needs more time to render or become available, but the question explicitly specifies that no such override is present. UiPath documents the Type Into activity and its UI-target configuration in the Type Into activity documentation. UiPath also describes timeout behavior and related UI Automation project defaults in its UI Automation Project Settings documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

A developer installs an activity package from a configured feed and wants the project to use a controlled version of that package. Which two statements correctly describe UiPath project dependencies? (Choose 2 answers)

A. Package Manager can install a package from a configured package source as a project dependency.

B. The `project.json` file records the package dependencies and their version requirements.

C. Updating a dependency in one project automatically updates that dependency in every project in the organization.

D. Deleting all activities from a workflow automatically removes their package dependency from the project.

E. A dependency version can be controlled only after the project has been published to Orchestrator.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Package Manager is used to install packages available from configured package sources as project dependencies. The project records its dependency requirements, including package versions, in `project.json`, enabling the project to restore and use the intended dependencies when opened or published.

Installing a newer package version in one project does not automatically update every other project. A package remains a dependency until it is removed from the project configuration; deleting activities from a workflow does not by itself guarantee that the dependency is removed.

QUESTION NO: 4

A process is created from the standard REFramework template and uses Orchestrator assets for environment-specific settings. Which two statements correctly describe the initialization of configuration values? (Choose 2 answers)

A. `InitAllSettings.xaml` reads configuration values from the Config.xlsx workbook into the `Config` dictionary.

B. Assets configured in the Assets sheet can be retrieved from Orchestrator and added to the `Config` dictionary.

C. The `Config` dictionary can contain only values that are hardcoded in workflow expressions.

D. The framework recreates the `Config` dictionary before processing every transaction item.

E. Orchestrator assets can be accessed only by placing Get Asset activities directly in Main.xaml.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

`InitAllSettings.xaml` reads the configuration workbook and stores the configured values in the `Config` dictionary. It also retrieves the assets listed in the Assets sheet and adds their values to that dictionary, allowing the process to use settings that differ between environments without changing workflow source.

The Config dictionary is not limited to hardcoded values, and it is not rebuilt for every transaction. Configuration initialization occurs during the framework initialization stage before transaction processing begins.

QUESTION NO: 5

A robot runs on a virtual machine where Microsoft Excel is not installed. It must read data from an existing `.xlsx` file without displaying the Excel application. Which two statements are correct? (Choose 2 answers)

A. Workbook activities can read supported Excel files without Microsoft Excel being installed.

B. Workbook activities can be used to read an existing `.xlsx` file without displaying the Excel application.

C. Workbook activities require an Excel Process Scope because they automate the Excel desktop application.

D. Workbook activities can process only comma-separated value files.

E. An `.xlsx` file can be read only when Microsoft Excel is installed on the robot machine.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Workbook activities can work with supported Excel files without requiring the Microsoft Excel desktop application to be installed. They are therefore appropriate for an unattended environment where the automation must read an existing workbook without opening the Excel user interface.

Activities that automate the Excel application require Excel to be available, while Workbook activities are designed for direct file operations. The `.xlsx` extension is a supported Excel workbook format and is not restricted to Excel-process-based automation.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which statements correctly describe exception handling with the Try Catch activity in UiPath? (Choose 2 answers)

A. A Catch block runs when an exception in the Try block matches its configured exception type.

B. A Finally block runs only when all activities in the Try block complete successfully.

C. A Finally block runs after the Try block and any applicable Catch processing.

D. A Catch block configured for one exception type automatically handles all exception types.

E. Setting ContinueOnError to True sends the activity exception to the surrounding Catch block.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

A Catch block runs when an exception raised in the Try block matches the exception type configured for that Catch block. The Finally block runs after the Try block and any applicable Catch processing, whether the Try block completed successfully or an exception was handled.

A Catch block does not automatically handle every possible exception when it is configured for a specific exception type. Setting ContinueOnError on an individual activity suppresses that activity error rather than passing it to a surrounding Catch block.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which method can be used to install an application on a ServiceNow instance? (Choose 3 answers)

A. Use the " Install " button on the application record.

B. Install from the Google Play Store.

C. Import an application from an XML file.

D. Download and install a third-party application from the ServiceNow Store.

E. Download from Stack Overflow.

F. Install an application from the Application Repository.

ANSWER: C D F

Explanation:

Importing an application from an XML file is a supported way to move an application package into an instance. Application files exported from ServiceNow can be imported to recreate the application and its included configuration on the target instance. This approach is commonly used when an application is distributed outside the Store or Application Repository.

Downloading and installing a third-party application from the ServiceNow Store is also a standard installation path. The Store provides applications and integrations that can be requested or installed for the appropriate instance, subject to the customer's entitlements and the installer's roles. ServiceNow's Store documentation is available at ServiceNow Store.

Installing an application from the Application Repository is supported for scoped applications that have been published to a repository and made available to the target instance. The repository is intended for distributing versioned applications between ServiceNow instances, allowing an authorized developer or administrator to select and install an available version. ServiceNow describes this application distribution mechanism in its Application Repository documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

What tool or method should be utilized inside UiPath Studio to assess the similarities between two files within the same automation project?

A. Manage Packages

B. Global Exception Handler

C. Compare Files

D. Workflow Analyzer

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Compare Files is the appropriate UiPath Studio feature for assessing similarities and differences between two files in an automation project. Studio provides file comparison specifically to help developers inspect workflow changes without manually opening and reviewing each workflow side by side. It supports comparing workflow files and presents the results in a visual, structured manner, making it practical to identify matching activities, changed properties, additions, removals, and other workflow-level modifications. This is especially useful during development reviews, troubleshooting, or when checking changes made across copies or versions of an automation. The comparison capability is available from Studio's project context and is designed for project-file analysis, rather than package management, exception handling, or static-quality checks. UiPath documents the feature and its comparison views in the Studio User Guide: Comparing Project Files. For broader context on Studio workflow development and project management features, see the About Automation Projects.

QUESTION NO: 9

A developer is working on a project that uses Git for source control. A fellow team member seeks to compare two versions of a specific workflow within the project. Which option in UiPath Studio offers this functionality?

A. Show History

B. Push

C. Checkout Branch

D. Pull (Rebase)

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Show History is the UiPath Studio command used to inspect the Git revision history of a specific workflow file and compare versions of that file. From the workflow's history, a developer can select revisions to view the changes between them in Studio's comparison view. This is particularly useful when reviewing a teammate's modifications, investigating when a change was introduced, or validating updates before integrating them into the current work.

The comparison is workflow-aware rather than merely a plain-text Git diff: Studio presents changes in automation artifacts such as activities, variables, arguments, and related workflow content in a way that supports development and review. The command is available for projects connected to Git source control, where Studio exposes Git operations through its source-control integration and file-level context actions. UiPath's Git integration documentation describes the source-control capabilities available in Studio, while the workflow comparison documentation explains the visual comparison experience for workflow files. See UiPath Studio Git integration documentation and UiPath Workflow Comparer documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

A process must interact with an application window that can remain in the background while the robot works. Which input modes can support background UI interaction when the target application is compatible? (Choose 2 answers)

A. Hardware Events

B. Simulate

C. Windows Messages

D. Double Click

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Simulate and **Windows Messages** can support background interaction for compatible applications because they do not rely on physical mouse and keyboard actions on the active desktop. The application technology must support the selected input method.

Hardware Events uses physical-style mouse and keyboard input and therefore requires the target application to be in the foreground. Click Type describes the click action, such as single or double click, rather than the mechanism used to send input.

QUESTION NO: 11

A developer created three variables that were used in the workflow, as shown below:

Based on best practices, which variable is in the correct scope?

A. Age in scope: Sequence - Yes, Can Vote

B. Age in scope: Voter Registration

C. TimeOnThePlanet in scope: Body of For Each Row

D. dt_NamesBirthdays in scope: Body of For Each Row

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

TimeOnThePlanet in scope: Body of For Each Row follows the UiPath best practice of assigning variables the narrowest scope that supports every place where they are needed. This variable holds the date difference calculated from the current data row's date of birth. Because that calculation is performed separately for each row, the value is only meaningful while that particular iteration of the *For Each Row* activity is executing. Giving it the loop body's scope keeps the variable local to the calculation and eligibility logic that consume it.

In UiPath, a variable is available within the container selected as its scope and within that container's child activities. A variable declared in the body of a loop can therefore be assigned using the current row and then used immediately to derive the person's age and determine eligibility. This organization makes the workflow easier to read and maintain because the variable is declared close to its purpose, while avoiding unnecessary availability elsewhere in the workflow. UiPath recommends setting variables to the smallest appropriate scope, particularly for temporary values used by a limited section of an automation. See UiPath's Managing Variables documentation and its About Variables overview.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which of the following is a **valid panel** from the **UiPath Studio interface**, from where a **variable** can be created?

A. Project Panel

B. Data Manager Area

C. Locals Panel

D. Activities Panel

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Data Manager Area is correct because UiPath Studio uses Data Manager as the central interface for defining and maintaining workflow data. From this area, a developer can create variables and configure their names, data types, default values, and scopes. Variables represent data that can be stored and reused while an automation executes, so creating them through Data Manager makes their configuration visible and manageable alongside other workflow data, such as arguments and constants.

Data Manager is available in the Studio design environment and supports adding a variable directly from its Variables section. A variable can also be created conveniently while configuring an activity property, after which it is represented and managed in the workflow's data definition. This supports a clear development practice: define data with an appropriate type and scope before using it across activities and containers in the workflow.

UiPath's documentation describes Data Manager as the place to manage workflow data, including variables, and its variable documentation details the available variable properties and scope behavior. See UiPath Data Manager documentation and UiPath managing variables documentation.

QUESTION NO: 13 - (SIMULATION)

A developer is using a Type into activity to enter details into a web form The developer notices that the selector for the text field is unreliable. The selector that is shown in the exhibit currently targets both a text label and a text field at runtime Only one additional Property needs to be clicked to ensure the selector targets only the First Name text field at runtime.

Instructions: Click the additional Property checkbox in the following UI Explorer "Unselected Items" column that should be used for the First Name text field.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Select the **ID** property checkbox in the **Unselected Items** column.

The First Name input field has the unique ID value `firstname`. Adding this attribute makes the selector specifically target the text field rather than also matching its label.

QUESTION NO: 14

Review the following graphics:

If the automation is executed and Notepad.exe is not running, which Log Message text value is contained in the Output panel?

A. Exception

B. ApplicationNotFoundException

C. Try

D. SelectorNotFoundException

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

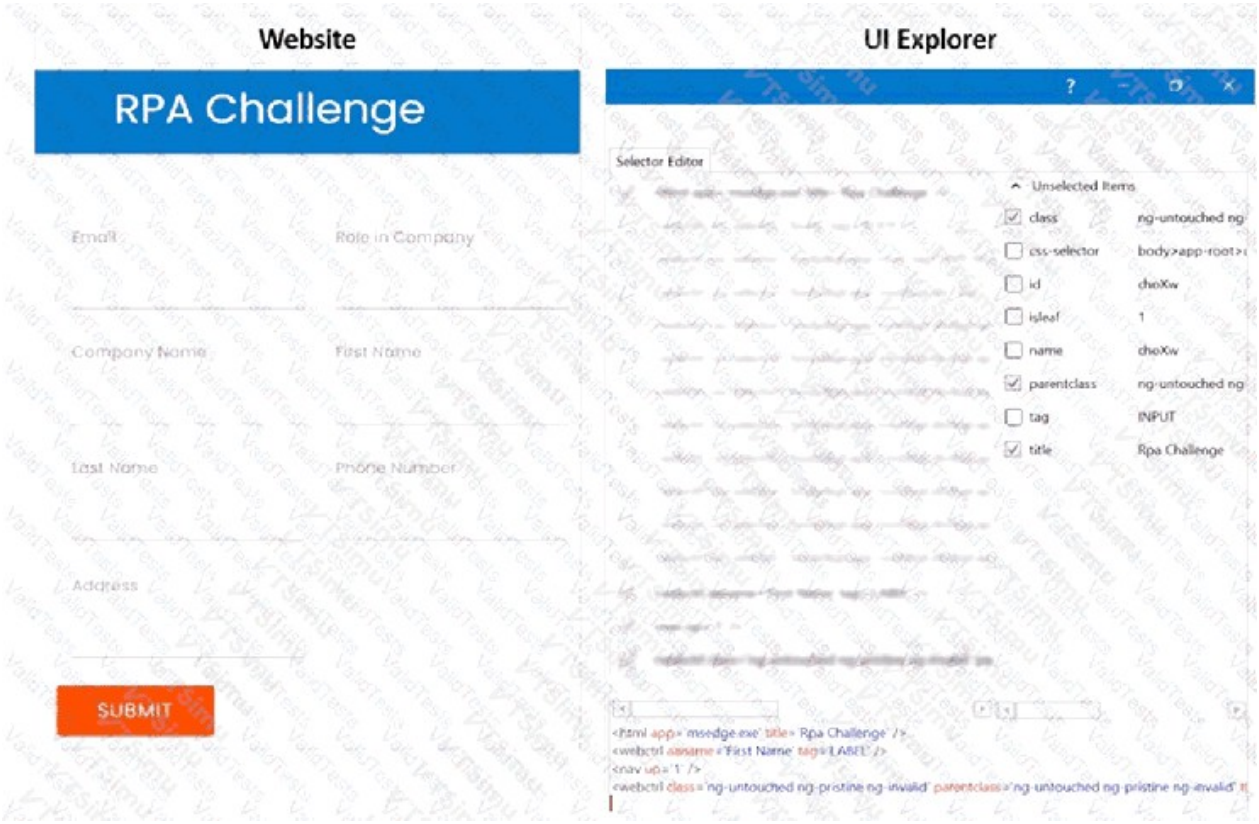
ApplicationNotFoundException is the Log Message text written to the Output panel. The workflow's application-attachment step requires an existing Notepad process or window to which UiPath can attach. Because Notepad.exe is not running, UiPath cannot locate the target application and raises an `ApplicationNotFoundException`. The exception is then handled by the matching Catch block, whose Log Message activity writes the literal text `ApplicationNotFoundException` to the Output panel.

This behavior demonstrates the purpose of a Try Catch activity: code in the Try section is monitored for failures, and a Catch section can handle a particular exception type and perform a defined recovery or logging action. Matching the Catch block to the application-not-found exception lets the automation distinguish a missing application from other automation errors and report the appropriate result. UiPath documents the use of Try Catch for handling exceptions in workflows in its Try Catch activity documentation. The application context required for UI automation activities is also described in the Attach Window activity documentation.

QUESTION NO: 15 - (SIMULATION)

A developer is using a Type into activity to enter details into a web form The developer notices that the selector for the text field is unreliable. The selector that is shown in the exhibit currently targets both a text label and a text field at runtime Only one additional Property needs to be clicked to ensure the selector targets only the First Name text field at runtime.

Instructions: Click the additional Property checkbox in the following UI Explorer "Unselected Items" column that should be used for the First Name text field.



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Click the checkbox for `id` in the *Unselected Items* list.

The `id` property has the value `choXw` (as displayed in the UI Explorer), which uniquely distinguishes the First Name input element from its associated label. Adding it makes the selector target only the First Name text field.

QUESTION NO: 16

A developer uses a DataTable named `dtInvoices` to process invoice records. Which three statements correctly describe working with DataTables in UiPath? (Choose 3 answers)

A. `dtInvoices.Rows.Count` returns the number of rows in the DataTable.

B. A For Each Row in Data Table activity processes each row as a DataRow.

C. `CurrentRow("InvoiceNumber").ToString` can retrieve the value from a named column in the current row.

D. `dtInvoices.Columns.Count` returns the number of rows in the DataTable.

E. Output Data Table adds a new row to an existing DataTable.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

`dtInvoices.Rows.Count` returns the number of rows in the DataTable. A **For Each Row in Data Table** activity iterates through the table one `DataRow` at a time, and a value can be retrieved from the current row by using a column name such as `CurrentRow("InvoiceNumber").ToString`.

`dtInvoices.Columns.Count` returns the number of columns, not rows. **Output Data Table** converts a DataTable to text for output or logging; it does not add a new row to the table.

QUESTION NO: 17

A developer invokes a workflow that receives a customer identifier, updates a balance, and returns the updated balance to the calling workflow. Which statements correctly describe UiPath workflow arguments? (Choose 3 answers)

A. An In argument passes a value from the calling workflow to the invoked workflow.

B. An Out argument passes a value from the invoked workflow back to the calling workflow.

C. An In/Out argument can receive an initial value and return an updated value.

D. An Out argument provides its value to the invoked workflow before it starts.

E. Arguments can be created only in Main.xaml.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

An **In** argument passes a value from the calling workflow to the invoked workflow. An **Out** argument passes a value from the invoked workflow back to the caller. An **In/Out** argument supports both directions: it receives an initial value and can return an updated value.

Arguments are not limited to Main.xaml, and an Out argument is not intended to provide its value to the invoked workflow before execution.

QUESTION NO: 18

Where in the REFramework template project is the " SetTransactionStatus.xaml " invoked?

A. In the Finally section of the Try Catch activity in the Process Transaction state.

B. In the Try section of the Try Catch activity in the End Process state.

C. In the Try and Catches sections of the Try Catch activity in the Process Transaction state.

D. In the Catches section of the Try Catch activity in the Process Transaction state.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

In the Finally section of the Try Catch activity in the Process Transaction state. is correct. In the REFramework, the Process Transaction state processes the current queue item or other transaction item inside a Try Catch activity. Regardless of whether processing completes successfully or an exception is handled, execution reaches the Finally section. That section invokes `SetTransactionStatus.xaml`, ensuring that the framework records the final outcome for the current transaction consistently.

The invoked workflow uses the transaction result information accumulated during processing—such as a successful completion, a business exception, or an application/system exception—to set the transaction item's status and perform the associated framework logging. Placing this invocation in Finally is intentional: Finally executes after the Try and any applicable Catch handling, including when an error occurs. Consequently, the transaction outcome can be finalized reliably before the framework proceeds to obtain or process another transaction.

The standard REFramework source shows `SetTransactionStatus.xaml` being called from the Finally block in `Process.xaml`. UiPath also documents REFramework as a state-machine-based template designed to support robust transaction processing and exception handling. See the REFramework Process.xaml source and UiPath REFramework documentation.

QUESTION NO: 19

What are the components of a process?

A. Procedures, Dependencies, Variations, Resources.

B. Compliance, Operational Needs, Risk Management, Improvement.

C. Inputs, Process Flows, Source Applications, Outputs.

D. Technical Skills, Business Processes, Decision Points.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Inputs, Process Flows, Source Applications, Outputs accurately captures the core information needed to define and assess a business process for automation. Inputs are the data, documents, triggers, or requests that begin or support the work. Process flows describe the ordered activities, decisions, handoffs, and exceptions through which that work is completed. Source applications identify the systems, websites, desktop applications, and other environments in which employees perform the steps or from which the automation must obtain information. Outputs are the resulting records, reports, notifications, updated systems, or completed transactions produced by the process. Together, these components give an automation team a usable end-to-end view: what starts the process, how work moves through it, where the work occurs, and what successful completion delivers. This framing supports discovery and documentation because developers and business analysts need to understand both the workflow logic and the applications and data involved before designing an automation. UiPath's Automation Hub documentation describes capturing process information during idea submission and assessment, while UiPath's process-analysis guidance emphasizes documenting the actual flow of work and the systems involved. See the UiPath Automation Hub idea-submission documentation and UiPath Process Mining introduction.

QUESTION NO: 20

What is the purpose of the Interval filter in the Orchestrator's Monitoring page?

A. It allows you to control the granularity of the displayed data and check the health of your system in either the last day or the last hour.

B. It allows you to allocate licenses per machine for the displayed data.

C. It allows you to choose between background and foreground processes for the displayed data.

D. It enables you to sort the displayed data based on job priorities.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

It allows you to control the granularity of the displayed data and check the health of your system in either the last day or the last hour. The Monitoring page presents operational metrics and status information for Orchestrator resources, helping administrators assess the current health and recent behavior of their automation environment. The Interval filter determines the time window from which this monitoring information is drawn. Selecting *Last Hour* provides a more immediate, fine-grained view that is useful when investigating a recent operational event or checking short-term system behavior. Selecting *Last Day* provides a broader view of trends and activity across the preceding 24 hours. Thus, the filter changes the period represented by the dashboard data; it supports reviewing the same monitoring indicators at an appropriate level of time detail rather than changing the underlying resources or configuration. UiPath documents Monitoring as the area for viewing platform and resource health metrics, and its Orchestrator monitoring guidance describes using dashboard filters to focus the displayed operational data. See the UiPath Orchestrator Monitoring documentation and the machine monitoring documentation.

QUESTION NO: 21

A developer has a DataTable containing invoice number and amount columns. Before the rows are processed, the developer must add a new column named **ValidationStatus** so that each row can later store its validation result.

Which activity is most suitable?

A. Add Data Row

B. Build Data Table

C. Add Data Column

D. Filter Data Table

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Add Data Column is designed to add a column to an existing DataTable. The developer can specify the new column name and data type, after which values such as `Valid` or `Invalid` can be assigned for each invoice row.

Add Data Row adds a row rather than a column. **Build Data Table** creates and defines a new DataTable, while **Filter Data Table** retains or excludes existing data based on conditions and does not add a result column.

QUESTION NO: 22

A team uses UiPath Studio with Git source control integration. Which three statements correctly describe Git operations in this context? (Choose 3 answers)

A. A commit records selected changes in the local Git repository.

B. A push sends local commits to the configured remote repository.

C. A pull retrieves changes from the remote repository into the local project.

D. Publishing a project to Orchestrator automatically commits its source files to Git.

E. Cloning a repository deletes the remote repository after the local copy is created.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

A **commit** records selected project changes in the local Git repository. A **push** sends local commits to the configured remote repository, and a **pull** retrieves and integrates changes from the remote repository into the local working copy.

Publishing an automation package to Orchestrator is a deployment operation, not a Git commit. Cloning creates a local copy of an existing repository; it does not delete the remote repository or replace it with a new empty one.

QUESTION NO: 23

Which variable field is optional when creating a variable, in UiPath Studio?

A. Default

B. Variable type

C. Name

D. Scope

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Default is optional when creating a variable in UiPath Studio. A default value initializes the variable before workflow execution reaches any activity that assigns a new value to it. For example, a String variable can be initialized with a specific text value, or an Int32 variable can start with a numeric value. If no default value is supplied, UiPath uses the standard .NET default for the selected variable type, such as `Nothing` for reference types or zero for numeric value types. Providing a default is useful when the automation needs a known starting state, such as a counter beginning at zero or a status message beginning with predefined text, but it is not mandatory for the variable to be created. Variables are managed from Studio's Variables panel, where their name, type, scope, and initial/default value can be configured. See UiPath's documentation on managing variables and the overview of variables.

QUESTION NO: 24

A developer must determine whether a **Generate Report** button is available before attempting to click it. If the button is not displayed, the workflow must continue through an alternative path without throwing an exception.

Which activity is most suitable for this requirement?

A. Find Element

B. Get Attribute

C. Element Exists

D. Get Text

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Element Exists is the appropriate activity because it checks whether a specified UI element can be identified within the configured timeout and returns a Boolean result. The workflow can use that result in an If activity to click the button only when it is available.

Find Element is not the best choice because it throws an exception when the target is not found. Get Attribute requires the target to be found before an attribute can be retrieved, and Check App State is intended for broader application-state branching scenarios rather than a direct Boolean existence check.

QUESTION NO: 25

A developer needs to append one new row to an existing DataTable by using the Add Data Row activity. Which inputs can be used to provide the row values? (Choose 2 answers)

A. An ArrayRow containing the values for the new row.

B. A DataRow containing the values for the new row.

C. A DataTable supplied as the row input.

D. A String containing comma-separated values.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Add Data Row can receive the values for a new row through an **ArrayRow**, which is an array of objects, or through an existing **DataRow**. In both cases, the target DataTable receives the appended row.

A DataTable represents an entire table rather than one row, and a String does not provide the structured column values required for the row input.

QUESTION NO: 26

A developer wants to design a complex business process using UiPath Studio. The workflow type needs to present multiple branches between UI activities Which recommended type of workflow meets the requirement?

A. Global Exception Handler

B. Flowchart

C. Sequence

D. State Machine

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Flowchart is the recommended workflow type when a process has complex business logic and requires multiple branches between activities. In UiPath Studio, a flowchart provides a visual, diagram-based way to model the path of an automation. Activities are connected using transitions, and decision points can direct execution to different subsequent activities according to evaluated conditions. This makes the workflow structure easy to follow when the automation does not simply proceed in a linear order and may take several possible routes.

Flowcharts are particularly useful for representing decisions, loops, and branching paths in a single visual design surface. A developer can add activities and connect them in the order required by the business rules, including returning to an earlier point where appropriate. UiPath identifies flowcharts as suitable for automations with more complex logic, while also allowing them to be invoked from or embedded within other workflow designs. This flexibility makes Flowchart the appropriate choice for the stated requirement of presenting multiple branches between UiPath activities. See the UiPath documentation on workflow types and flowcharts.

QUESTION NO: 27

How many elements does an array contain if it is declared as Dim arr(0 To 0) As String in UiPath?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. Undefined

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

`Dim arr(0 To 0) As String` declares a String array with an inclusive lower bound of 0 and an inclusive upper bound of 0. Since index 0 is both the first and last valid index, the array has exactly one element. In Visual Basic syntax, when an array is declared using `lowerBound To upperBound`, its length is calculated as `(upperBound - lowerBound) + 1`. Here, that calculation is `(0 - 0) + 1`, which equals 1. UiPath expressions use Visual Basic .NET syntax in Windows projects, so this standard VB array declaration behavior applies when declaring variables or using VB expressions. The array's sole element is accessed as `arr(0)`; because it is a String array, its initial value is `Nothing` until a String value is assigned. See Microsoft's documentation on initializing array variables in Visual Basic and UiPath's variables documentation for how variables and expressions are used in workflows.

QUESTION NO: 28

What is the use of job priorities in unattended automations within UiPath Orchestrator?

A. To determine which processes should be executed first when dealing with multiple jobs.

B. To sort and organize tasks within a folder.

C. To create job dependencies that must be completed before new job execution.

D. To determine machine resource allocation among processes.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

“To determine which processes should be executed first when dealing with multiple jobs.” is correct because job priority provides Orchestrator with an execution-order preference for unattended jobs waiting to run. When several jobs are pending and the required unattended runtime is not immediately available for all of them, Orchestrator uses the assigned priority to decide which eligible job should receive an available runtime first. This allows important business processes to be favored over less time-sensitive work during periods of contention. Priorities are typically configured on triggers that start unattended processes, so an organization can classify scheduled or event-driven automation according to operational urgency. Priority does not itself guarantee that a process runs at a particular clock time; trigger schedules, runtime availability, and process eligibility still apply. Instead, it establishes the relative importance of competing pending executions, helping teams make effective use of limited unattended capacity and keep critical automations moving. UiPath documents the priority setting as part of trigger configuration and explains how triggers initiate unattended jobs in Orchestrator. See the UiPath documentation on managing triggers and the UiPath documentation on jobs.

QUESTION NO: 29

At indication time, the Strict Selector has the following functionalities available:

A. Open in UiExplorer, Copy to clipboard, Show all matches.

B. Refresh, Open in UiExplorer, Copy to clipboard.

C. Accuracy, Open in UiExplorer, Copy to clipboard, Show all matches.

D. Ignore text, Copy to clipboard, Show all matches.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Accuracy, Open in UiExplorer, Copy to clipboard, Show all matches. is correct. When indicating a UI target in UiPath Studio, the Strict Selector section provides controls for inspecting and refining the selector that Studio generated for that specific target. The Accuracy control lets the developer adjust the selector’s matching precision, helping balance resilience with the need to identify the intended element precisely. **Open in UiExplorer** opens the target and its selector in UI Explorer, where it can be inspected in the application hierarchy and edited in greater detail. **Copy to clipboard** copies the selector definition so it can be reviewed, saved, or reused. **Show all matches** highlights every element in the target application that currently satisfies the selector, which is useful for validating whether the selector identifies the expected UI element uniquely. Together, these capabilities support the immediate validation and refinement of a strict selector while the target is being configured. UiPath describes selectors as XML fragments used to identify UI elements and documents UI Explorer as the tool for viewing, validating, and editing them. See UiPath: About Selectors and UiPath: UI Explorer.

QUESTION NO: 30

Which of the following statements must evaluate to true for a user to pass an Access Control? (Choose 3 answers)

A. The user has one of the roles specified in the Required Roles related list.

B. Other matching Access Controls for the record evaluate to true.

C. Scripts configured in the Access Control must evaluate to true.

D. Conditions configured in the Access Control must evaluate to true.

E. The user must be granted access through a Business Rule.

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Access Control rules require all applicable security criteria defined within the rule to be satisfied before access is granted. “The user has one of the roles specified in the Required Roles related list.” is correct because the Required Roles list establishes the role-based authorization requirement; when roles are configured, the user needs at least one of those roles. “Scripts configured in the Access Control must evaluate to true.” is also correct because an ACL script provides a programmatic authorization check, and it must set the result of that check to allow access. “Conditions configured in the Access Control must evaluate to true.” is correct because conditions impose record- or field-context requirements that must be met during the access evaluation. These mechanisms can be combined in one Access Control rule, allowing administrators to require a role, a declarative condition, and custom script logic together. This layered evaluation supports precise access decisions based on both the user’s authorization and the current record context. For details on ACL rules and their evaluation criteria, see the ServiceNow Access Control rules documentation and the ServiceNow Developer access controls learning material.

QUESTION NO: 31

A developer wants to create a process that searches for images on a website and then saves the images in a local folder However, the website contains an error. As a result, the process may need to search for an image multiple times in order for it to display.

Which container activity should the developer use to search for an image multiple times'?

A. Attach Browser

B. On Image Appear

C. On Element Appear

D. Retry Scope

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Retry Scope is the appropriate container because it is designed to repeat an action until a defined condition is met or the configured retry limit is reached. The developer can place the image-search activity, such as an image recognition or image-existence check, in Retry Scope’s Action section. A condition that confirms the target image is available can then be configured in the Condition section. If the image has not yet rendered because of the website issue, UiPath performs another attempt after the specified retry interval. This makes the automation more resilient to intermittent page-rendering failures without requiring manual loop logic or fixed delays that may be unnecessarily long or unreliable.

The container also provides controls for the number of retries and the interval between attempts, allowing the workflow to wait only as long as necessary for the image to become available. Once the image is detected, the process can continue with the steps that save it to the local folder. UiPath documents Retry Scope as an activity that retries contained actions until a successful condition is achieved. See the UiPath Retry Scope documentation and the UiPath Image Exists documentation.

QUESTION NO: 32

Which database operations can be controlled with Application Access? (Choose 2 answers)

A. Create

B. Execute

C. Update

D. Query

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Application Access for a ServiceNow table defines the cross-scope operations that other application scopes may perform against that table. It includes controls for creating records, reading records, updating records, and deleting records. Therefore, **Create** and **Update** are directly controlled database operations. **Query** is also controlled because querying a table is a read operation: an external scope must be permitted to read the table's records before it can retrieve them through a query. These controls are configured on the table record and work alongside ACLs; Application Access establishes whether cross-scope access is available at all, while ACLs can impose additional authorization requirements for individual users, roles, records, or fields. In practical automation or integration code, an attempt from another scoped application to insert a record requires create access, modifying an existing record requires update access, and using a record-query API requires read access. ServiceNow documents these table-level cross-scope permissions in its Application Access guidance: ServiceNow Application Access documentation. The question's instruction to choose two is incomplete because three listed operations are covered by Application Access; the relevant platform security model is also described in ServiceNow ACL documentation.

QUESTION NO: 33

A developer has declared a variable of type String named StrVar and assigned it the value "UIPATH STUDIO". What is the output of the expression, StrVar.IndexOf("U")?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 9

D. 10

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

`0` is the output. The expression is intended to use the .NET `String.IndexOf` method, which returns the zero-based position of the first occurrence of the specified character or substring in a string. In `"UIPATH STUDIO"`, the first character is `U`. Because .NET string positions begin at zero rather than one, its position is returned as `0`. This behavior applies when the search value is supplied as a string, as in `IndexOf("U")`; the method searches from the beginning of the value unless another starting position is explicitly provided. UiPath Studio expressions use the underlying .NET types and their members, so a String variable can use standard String methods such as `IndexOf`. The capitalization shown in the method name does not change the intended result in a Visual Basic-based UiPath expression, where member-name casing is not significant. Microsoft documents that `String.IndexOf` returns the zero-based index of the first occurrence of a value. See the .NET String.IndexOf documentation and UiPath's documentation on expressions.

QUESTION NO: 34

Which statements correctly describe UiPath Orchestrator queue items? (Choose 2 answers)

A. Specific Content can store transaction data as key-value pairs.

B. A queue can be configured to enforce unique item references.

C. A Deadline prevents an item from being retrieved until that time is reached.

D. Queue items are automatically shared between all Orchestrator tenants.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Queue-item Specific Content stores business data as key-value pairs, allowing a process to place transaction-specific values such as invoice number, supplier, or amount in an item. The Reference field can be used to identify or correlate a transaction, and a queue can be configured to enforce unique references.

A Deadline defines a target completion time and does not prevent the item from being retrieved. Deferring an item is the mechanism used to make it unavailable until a specified time. Queue items are scoped to their Orchestrator tenant and folder context; they are not automatically shared across tenants.