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UiPath Automation Business Analyst Associate Exam (2023.10)

UiPath UiPath-ABAAv1

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Automation Business Analysis Fundamentals	41
Topic 2, Process Discovery	3
Topic 3, Process Analysis	27
Topic 4, Process Design	26
Total	97

QUESTION NO: 1

Which document captures the initial agreement on scope, timelines, and responsibilities between client and implementation teams?

A. Process Definition Document (PDD)

B. Project Plan

C. Statement of Work (SOW)

D. UAT Plan

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Statement of Work (SOW) is correct because it formally establishes the agreed basis for an engagement between the client and the implementation team. It defines the work to be delivered, including the project scope, expected deliverables, roles and responsibilities, assumptions, milestones or high-level timelines, and commercial or governance terms as applicable. Having this agreement documented early aligns stakeholders on what the implementation team is expected to provide and what input, access, decisions, or approvals the client must provide. This creates a shared reference point for managing expectations, controlling scope, and addressing changes during implementation. In an automation project, the SOW is especially valuable because it frames the engagement before detailed process analysis and solution design are completed. It therefore supports the transition from an initial business need into a structured delivery effort with clear ownership and boundaries. UiPath's professional-services materials describe implementation engagements as being governed by defined scope and deliverables, while standard project-management guidance recognizes the statement of work as a foundational description of the work to be performed. See UiPath Professional Services documentation and the Project Management Institute's guidance on statements of work.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following best describes a benefit of having a structured automation implementation methodology?

A. Increases manual intervention in processes

B. Reduces dependency on documentation

C. Ensures consistent quality and faster implementations

D. Allows skipping of UAT phase

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Ensures consistent quality and faster implementations is correct because a structured automation implementation methodology establishes repeatable phases, defined deliverables, clear roles, governance checkpoints, and agreed acceptance criteria. Applying the same disciplined approach from process discovery and requirements through solution design, development, testing, user acceptance testing, and deployment helps teams deliver automations predictably. It promotes consistent quality because requirements, exceptions, risks, test evidence, and business validation are addressed systematically rather than differently for each project. It can also speed implementation because teams can reuse proven templates, standards, documentation practices, and decision-making processes instead of creating a delivery approach from scratch. UiPath's automation lifecycle guidance emphasizes a managed progression through planning, building, testing, and deploying automations, supporting reliable delivery and operational readiness. A methodology also improves collaboration between business stakeholders and technical delivery teams by establishing when reviews and approvals occur. This reduces avoidable rework and supports scalable automation delivery across a program. See UiPath's Automation Lifecycle Management overview and its testing documentation for related lifecycle and quality practices.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which document outlines the future state of the process and modules to be developed?

A. Statement of Work (SOW)

B. Project Charter

C. Solution Design Document (SDD)

D. UAT Test Script

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The **Solution Design Document (SDD)** is the document that defines the future, or "to-be," state of an automation solution and specifies the modules that must be built. It translates validated business requirements into an implementable technical design, giving the delivery team a shared blueprint before development begins. Typically, it documents the proposed end-to-end automation flow, application and integration touchpoints, component or workflow structure, reusable elements, business and system exceptions, configuration requirements, assumptions, and dependencies.

By defining these details, the Solution Design Document bridges the gap between the process-level requirements and the actual UiPath implementation. Developers use it to organize project workflows and reusable components consistently, while reviewers and test teams use it to confirm that the delivered automation reflects the agreed future-state design. This design-oriented role aligns with UiPath's project approach, in which an automation project is composed of workflows and supporting resources that implement the intended process behavior. See the UiPath documentation on automation projects and UiPath's Automation Cloud platform for the broader automation-delivery context.

QUESTION NO: 4

A customer-service process receives emails containing a mixture of structured requests and free-text enquiries. The business wants to automate routing, but some messages require interpretation before a decision can be made. Which approach best reflects an intelligent automation opportunity?

A. Use AI to classify or interpret the message and route uncertain cases for human review

B. Require every customer to submit requests only through a fixed template

C. Use an unattended robot to make every interpretation decision without an exception path

D. Keep all message routing manual because free-text content cannot be automated

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is **use AI to classify or interpret the message and route uncertain cases for human review**. RPA can perform deterministic activities such as collecting messages, updating systems, and routing work. AI can add value where unstructured content must be classified or interpreted. Cases where confidence is insufficient or human judgment is required can be directed to a user for review before the workflow continues.

Converting every email to a fixed template does not address the source of variability. A fully unattended design without an exception path is unsuitable when interpretation is uncertain, and manual routing of all messages does not use the available automation potential.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which automation implementation stage includes both development and unit testing?

A. User Acceptance Testing (UAT)

B. Business Case and Technical Validation

C. Development and Testing

D. Process Analysis

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Development and Testing is the implementation stage in which the automation is built and validated at the unit level. During this work, developers implement the solution in UiPath Studio according to the approved solution design, including workflow logic, application interactions, data handling, logging, and exception-handling behavior. Unit testing is performed alongside development to verify that discrete workflows and components meet their expected behavior before the complete automation is made available for broader validation. This early validation helps establish that the implemented solution satisfies its technical design and is stable enough to progress into acceptance testing, where business users validate that it supports the intended process outcomes. UiPath's implementation methodology distinguishes building the automation from the subsequent testing and deployment work, while recognizing testing as an essential activity for confirming a solution's quality before production release. See UiPath's Automation Suite documentation for UiPath platform and delivery context, and the UiPath Test Suite documentation for guidance on testing automations and validating workflow behavior.

QUESTION NO: 6

A business stakeholder asks for an automation to be scheduled overnight because the source application is slow during business hours. The Infrastructure Engineer states that the required production environment is unavailable during the proposed overnight period due to maintenance. Who should coordinate resolution of this dependency and any resulting delivery impact?

A. Project Manager

B. Infrastructure Engineer

C. Automation Business Analyst

D. Automation Developer

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The Project Manager should coordinate the resolution because the matter affects cross-functional dependencies, scheduling, risks, and potentially the project plan. The Project Manager brings together the business stakeholder, Infrastructure Engineer, Solution Architect, and other required parties to agree on a feasible approach and escalate the issue if necessary.

The Infrastructure Engineer provides the environment constraint, but does not own overall project coordination. The Business Analyst documents the process need, and the Automation Developer implements the approved design; neither role is responsible for managing the resulting project dependency and escalation.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which stage involves analyzing the As-Is process and preparing documentation like the PDD?

A. Solution Design

B. Process Analysis

C. Development and Testing

D. Project Closure

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Process Analysis is the stage in which the current, or As-Is, business process is examined in detail before an automation solution is designed. The Business Analyst works with process owners and subject-matter experts to understand how work is performed in practice, including each activity, the applications involved, inputs and outputs, decision points, business rules, exception paths, volumes, timings, and known process pain points. This analysis establishes an accurate baseline for determining what can be automated and what requirements the automation must satisfy.

A key output of this work is the Process Definition Document (PDD). The PDD captures the agreed business-process requirements in a structured form so that the delivery team has a common, validated understanding of the process. It provides the basis for the subsequent solution-design work, where the implementation approach and technical details are defined. Thorough As-Is analysis and a complete PDD help ensure that the proposed automation reflects the real process rather than assumptions about it. UiPath documentation and learning resources describe process discovery and documentation as essential preparation for automation delivery; see the UiPath Documentation portal and UiPath Academy.

QUESTION NO: 8

What is the primary focus of the "Business Case and Technical Validation" stage?

A. Building the automation and testing it

B. Analyzing the As-Is process

C. Evaluating business value, complexity, and feasibility of automation

D. Creating documentation for project closure

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Evaluating business value, complexity, and feasibility of automation is the primary focus of the Business Case and Technical Validation stage. Before an automation proceeds into detailed analysis and implementation, the organization needs evidence that it will produce meaningful business benefits and can realistically be delivered within the available technical and operational constraints. Business validation establishes the expected value, such as cost savings, improved quality, reduced processing time, risk reduction, and alignment with organizational priorities. This information supports prioritization and investment decisions. Technical validation determines whether the automation can interact reliably with the required applications and data, taking account of access requirements, system stability, integration opportunities, exception scenarios, security, and dependencies. Together, these assessments provide a justified, feasible automation opportunity rather than merely an initial process idea. UiPath's automation lifecycle guidance emphasizes evaluating candidate processes and their value before implementation, while the Automation Hub documentation describes the use of structured ideas and assessments to support automation prioritization. UiPath Automation Hub documentation and UiPath Automation Lifecycle Management documentation provide relevant lifecycle and governance context.

QUESTION NO: 9

During which stage is the Process Definition Document (PDD) created?

A. Kickoff

B. Solution Design

C. Process Analysis

D. Business Case and Technical Validation

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The Process Definition Document (PDD) is created during **Process Analysis**. This stage establishes a detailed, shared understanding of the business process before an automation solution is designed. The Business Analyst works with process owners and subject-matter experts to document the current process flow, its triggers, applications, inputs and outputs, business rules, decision points, volumes, roles, variations, and known exceptions. This analysis ensures that the automation opportunity is defined using evidence from the actual operational process rather than assumptions.

The PDD is the principal business-facing deliverable from this work. It records the requirements and process knowledge needed for stakeholders to validate the intended automation scope and for the technical team to progress into solution design. A sufficiently complete PDD also provides traceability for requirements, supports later testing and acceptance activities, and helps maintain alignment when questions arise during delivery. UiPath's Automation Business Analysis materials describe process analysis as the activity through which the current process is understood and documented, producing the information required for automation design. See UiPath's Automation Business Analyst training and the Automation Hub documentation for related process-discovery and automation-lifecycle guidance.