Self Introduction - Hi, Good Afternoon. My name is \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Basically I am from south India, born and brought up from \*\*\*\*\*. I have completed my \*\*\* from \*\*\* college name\* in the year 20\*\*.

I have overall \*\*+ years of experience in IT Industry.

After completion of my graduation, I have started my career as .net developer in CTS and then moved into this tool RPA UiPath.

I have relevant of 3+ years of work experience in UiPath.

At present, I am working with Organization called Cognizant as a RPA Consultant.

I have completed all the mandatory certifications in uipath (Diploma, Starter, advanced, Orchestrator..)

I have worked on multiple industries like : Health care, Oil & Gas, Pharmaceutical, Banking domains.

I have worked on different automations like : web, excel, pdf, image, citrix.

I have done 2 POC's in my experience

I have implemented 3 processes end to end implementations.

I used to work independently with the clients from scratch to end.

My complete day-to-day responsibilities be like:

1. Collecting the requirements gathering,

2. Preparing the Documentation part (BRD - Business requirement document, SDD - Solution design document)

3. Doing the Development

4. Unit Testing & QA Check

5. Deployment (Go-Live)

6. Monitoring

7. Support

I have faced multiple challenges in my career in terms of Business & System exceptions and so many technical things.

I have worked on more than 3 projects this is my latest process among them.

So this process name is User Termination Process, which means you can call it off boarding process.

Applications involved here is web application (service now ticketing tool) and SAP instances (ECC,EWM,SRM,GRC,BW).

Once we trigger the bot, Bot will launch google chrome and it will enter the URL of the service now and it will enter the login credentials.

Once login successful, it will go to the favorites of the termination tickets then it will open the first ticket.

Then it will copy the input data of employees (first name, Last name, Employee id)

Then bot will launch SAP logon pad it will login the ECC instance and it will enter the credentials and it will enter the transaction codes(/nsu01). Then pop up will come there bot will paste the first and last name details of the employee.

If employee is found then Bot will start the termination process.

So like this it will repeat the process for next instances.

Finally bot will come back to the ticketing tool , it will paste the log notes in the work notes in service now and change the ticket acknowledgment form open ticket close state.

It will repeat the same process for all remaining tickets and finally it will come out from the process

Challenges faced-

Login credentials:

Client does not have orchestrator and don't want save the credentials in configuration file or windows credentials manager.

Then we overcome this challenge by using the concept cyberark vault security, its a encrypted mechanism 3rd party vendor application.

It will provide 32 bit encrypted credentials to the client business applications.

Inputs:-

Client will take license for cyber ark and provide application id, object name, safe id configuration input parameter it will return the user name and password in the form of variables.

The Re Framework is a framework which is developed by UiPath to help and reduce the burden on developers

It builds processes rapid development and apply best practice principles. By using this framework we can customize and configure our fundamental code to create more powerful processes.

It have total of 4 states:-

1. Init state- where all the applications are initialized & configuration files are read.

2. Get data state - where transaction item is fetched (if present) from data table /queues.

3. Process state - where we perform actions over the transaction item fetched.

4. End state - where all the applications are closed.

UiPath Studio: It is a graphical user interface (GUI) dashboard for automating workflows. It comes with a variety of tools and settings, making it a one-stop-shop for workflow creation. Each process indicates a certain task to be completed.

UiPath Robots (also known as bots): They are the most basic component of the UiPath tool. They're primarily used to run automation processes written in UiPath Studio. These robots can also be used to begin the execution of tasks automatically in response to any specified activity on the system.

UiPath Orchestrator: It is a web-based tool for deploying, scheduling, monitoring, and managing UiPath robots in the environment. It's the centralized platform for managing and controlling software robots. It serves as a link between UiPath Studio and UiPath robots.

4. Explain the different types of workflows present in UiPath.

The workflow types in UiPath are as follows:

Sequences: A sequence is a tiny project that works best with linear processes. It makes it simple for developers to go from one activity to another. It can be used as many times as necessary.

State Machine: A state machine is a machine that uses a specific amount of states to automate the execution time. By activating a specific action, it can be shifted from one state to another.

Flowchart: A flowchart is a graphical depiction of several automated operations. It's useful for integrating the activities in huge projects and developing complex business tasks. Flowcharts can also aid in the display of many logical operator branching.

Global Exception Handler: The Exception Handler is intended for use in both small and large automation projects, with the goal of discovering execution problems and, more significantly, deciding the workflow action when they occur. If an execution error occurs while debugging, the Global Exception Handler can be configured to intervene and check the workflow's behavior using the options previously provided in the Exception Handler..

7.What do you mean by an attended bot?

Attended bots are bots that work on the same computer as a human user and are typically activated by the user's actions (user events). On these types of Robots, you can't start processes from Orchestrator, and they can't run under a locked screen. They can only be launched from the Robot tray.

8. What do you mean by an unattended bot?

Bots that run unattended in virtual environments and can automate a variety of operations are known as unattended bots. This Robot is responsible for remote execution, monitoring, scheduling, and providing assistance for work queues, in addition to the features of the Attended Robot.

Explain the life cycle of RPA.

The RPA Lifecycle encompasses several stages of the automation process, from bot creation to bot execution.

The following is a list of them:

Discovery: The discovery phase of the RPA lifecycle is the first step. The RPA process architect evaluates the client's needs in this phase. Then it's decided whether or not the procedure can be automated. If the process can be automated, the RPA analyst team may consult with the RPA architect team to assess the process's complexity.

Solution Design: The steps to automate the process are defined based on the requirements. In conjunction with the process architect, the RPA technical architect creates a Process Definition Document (PDD) that contains information about the entire process. They adhere to the development methodology and devise a plan to automate certain tasks in order to eliminate manual labor as much as possible.

After all of the requirements have been met, the next stage is to decide on a budget, the number of people who will work on the project, the amount of time that will be spent on it, and so on. The analyst team then constructs a flowchart to visualize the flow of operations, which aids in the selection of the appropriate processes for automation. The RPA tool is used to begin the development of bots and automate tasks after the procedures have been chosen.

Development: The RPA developer builds scripts/bots to automate tasks using RPA tools at this phase. There are a variety of RPA tools on the market. Following the previously created PDD, automation scripts/bots are generated. There is no demand for coding in most cases. However, depending on the duties to be automated, this may alter.

User Acceptance Tests: The RPA development team puts the bots they've created to the test in this phase. These bots are put through their paces in a test setting to see how they can help users automate specific chores. If the testing phase is completed successfully, the process moves on to the next level. Furthermore, if the testing fails, it is returned to the development phase, where RPA developers evaluate and correct any issues discovered during the testing phase.

Deployment and Maintenance: Only when the development and testing phases have been finished are the bots deployed into the production environment. Users can utilize them to automate their tasks when the deployment procedure is completed. If a problem with the bots persists, such as bots that do not automate, they are forwarded to the RPA development and testing team. The bots will be analyzed again by the development team, and the issues will be resolved.

Bots Execution: After the bots have been deployed, this phase includes the bots' execution. Bots are also examined to guarantee that the implementation is carried out correctly.

Basic: Basic recording is primarily utilized for single activities because it generates a full selection for each one.

Desktop: Desktop recording is mostly utilized for all types of desktop programs because it generates container activities and partial selections for each contained activity.

Web: This option is usually used in web programs and browsers to record. This is due to the fact that it generates container activities by default, which use the Simulate Type/Click input technique.

Image: This recording option is ideally suited for virtualized systems like Citrix, SAP, VNC, and virtual machines (VMs). It is, however, limited to text, keyboard, and image automation only.

Native Citrix: It is meant for Citrix-virtualized desktops and apps.

Computer Vision: It may be used to automate the design of computer vision-based workflows.

Thin clients: A thin client is a computer system that operates on a server. They operate by connecting to a distant server-based environment, which stores the majority of apps and data. The majority of the tasks, such as computations and calculations, are handled by the server. When it comes to security threats, they are more secure than thick client systems. Because there are centralized servers in thin clients, system management is considerably easier. With the help of centralization, hardware may be optimized, and software maintenance is significantly easy.

Thick clients: A thick client is a system that can connect to the server even if it is not connected to the internet. Clients who are overweight are referred to as "heavy" or "fat." Thick clients aren't reliant on the server's apps. They have their own software programmes and operating system. They have a lot of flexibility as well as a lot of server capacity. Thick clients are more vulnerable to security risks than thin clients.

30. Can we run multiple instances of the same process with one robot in one system simultaneously in UiPath?

Yes, it can run the same process in two robots at the same time if each system is registered as a separate robot. On a machine running the Windows Server operating system:

All Robots can perform the same process at the same time;

All Robots can perform the different processes at the same time;

They are often referred to as high-density robots

The following are the main options for managing exceptions:

Rethrow : When we wish to conduct actions before an exception is thrown, we use rethrow.

Terminate Workflow: It is used when a job finds an issue and we want to stop the entire workflow from running.

Throw: When we wish to throw an error before performing any action, we use this method.

Try Catch: It is mostly used to deal with exceptions. The try block contains a list of activities that may fail during execution. Furthermore, the tasks to be performed once an exception occurs are contained within the catch block.

34. What do you mean by Selectors and Wildcards in UiPath?

Wildcards are symbols that, similar to SQL, allow you to substitute 0/more characters in a string. They're usually employed when a selector's attributes are changing dynamically.

The following are used as wildcards:

Asterisk (\*) - can be used to replace one or more characters.

Question Mark (?) - A single character is replaced by a question mark (?).

In the form of an XML fragment, selectors are used to store the characteristics of a GUI element and its parents.

37. How should a RPA developer address runtime exceptions in the workflows?

RPA developers should use one of the following methods to address runtime exceptions in the workflows:

By keeping track of any exceptions that occur.

Inside the Catch blocks, employing automatic recovery sequences.

When executing external workflow files, try/catch blocks are used.

39. What do you mean by process, job, asset and queue in the context of UiPath?

Processes- The Processes page allows users to create new processes, manage current processes, and build new processes from uploaded packages, as well as maintain all of your processes up to date with the latest package versions.

Queues are a form of storage container that may hold an infinite number of objects. Queue objects can be used to store a variety of data, such as invoices or client information. Other systems, such as SAP or Salesforce, are used to process this data.

Jobs- A job is a description of how a procedure is carried out on an UiPath Robot. It has the ability to start a job in either attended or unattended mode.

Assets are variables or credentials that are regularly shared and can be used in various automation programmes. They let users store one-of-a-kind information that robots can access fast.

Excel Automation: For sorting, removing, retrieving, and analyzing data, UiPath is a useful tool. Data migration and integration into platforms are straightforward. StudioX has a strong Microsoft Excel interface and comes with various activities that automate Excel chores.

File Automation: It refers to the automation of file and folder-related actions on your computer, such as creating, renaming, and copying files and folders. StudioX comes with a number of activities that help you automate actions involving files and folders.

CSV Automation: It is used to attach data to CSV files or to get data from them. Add the CSV actions to the Use Excel File activity, which defines the Excel file that will be used to transport data from CSV to Excel.

Mail Automation: Task automation is possible with emails from Outlook desktop, Gmail, and Outlook 365. By using Outlook 365, Gmail, or the "Use Desktop Outlook App" action, users can create activities that use data from the account inside the resource activity.

Word Automation: The most typical tasks in Word documents may be automated using Word automation.

PowerPoint Automation: This allows the user to automate some of the most popular PowerPoint actions. Add a ‘Use PowerPoint Presentation' action to the presentation, and then add the Presentation activities to automate inside Use PowerPoint Presentation.

50) Explain switch activity

Switch activity is used to accept objects depend on the defined character’s values. It uses the integral argument that can be changed by going to the properties panel and selecting the expected argument type.

51) Explain while activity

While activity helps in preparing an activity when a status is valid.

52) Explain for Each Activity

For each activity helps in providing the step using data tables, arrays, lists, and other collections. It enables the programmer to repeat the data and process the information individually.

53) What is the primary difference between screen scraping and data scrapping?

The primary difference between screen scraping and data scrapping is that Screen scraping is a method to extract structured data from the UI element. Data scraping is a method to extract the structured data from any document or web and save it into spreadsheets or databases.

54) What is an Array?

The array is a type of variable that allows developers to store multiple values of the same data type. UiPath Studio supports numerous kinds of arrays. Programmers can create a variety of numbers, strings, Boolean, and more.

55) How to automate database?

UiPath developers can automate the database by installing Uipath.database from the managed package. Programmers can provide all the details of the database in activity properties.

56) List out different types of decision activities available in UiPath

Different types of decision activities available in UiPath are 1) If Activity, 2) Switch Activity, 3,) Flow Decision, and 4) Switch Decision.

57) Mention the limitations of UiPath Community Edition

Limitations of UiPath Community Edition are:

Libraries of nugget package managers get deleted every time, and tools also ask for the activation.

In UiPath Community Edition, there is a lack of UiPath Orchestrator server

58) Explain the types of robots that can be configured in Orchestrator?

Two types of robots that can be configured in Orchestrator are:

Standard robot: It is a machine which is dedicated on a single standard machine.

Floating robot: It can use multiple machines like it can work on any standard or template.

59) What is a custom activity?

Custom activity is a reusable component that can be built specifically to project or client requirements.

60) What are reusable components in UiPath?

Reusable components are defined as any workflow that is reused at different places in the UiPath project.

61) Explain try and catch activity

Try catch activity is used to handle any exception. The group of activities that may expect failure are placed inside a try block. Activities to perform after an exception occurs are placed inside a catch block.

62) What is the primary difference between the Attended & Unattended bot?

Attended bot works on workstation similar to a human. It is triggered by the user through their events or actions. On the other hand, unattended robots work in neglected in virtual environments. It can automate any number of processes.

63) Explain UiPath Explorer

UI Explorer is a tool that is used to create a custom selector for a UI element. It is used only if the UiPath.UIAutomation.Activities package is installed in the Project.

64) What is the primary difference between Step into and Step in UiPath?

The basic difference is: Step over can be used for running step by step programs, whereas step overused for fast execution.

65) What is an output panel?

The output panel is the type of panel where the developer can view the result of execution.

66) What is an outline panel?

The Outline panel shows the project hierarchy, all nodes, as well as variables.

67) What is the way to automate excel macro using UiPath?

Automation in excel macro using UiPath is performed using execute macro activity installed from manage package window.

68) List sections which are available in UiPath

Sections available in UiPath are: 1) Projects Panel, 2) Activity Panel, 3) Workflow Designer, and 4) Properties Panel.

69) What is the difference between while and do while activity?

The difference between while and do-while is that while loop check condition before the iterating loop. The do-while loop verifies the condition after the execution of the statement in the loop.

70) What are the types of Robots?

There two types of Robots: 1) Attended and 2) Unattended.

71) Mention the tools needed to read and send mail

Tools required to read and send mail are:

Microsoft Outlook

IBM Notes

Gmail

Microsoft Exchange

72) What are the types of input methods for click and type action?

Types of input methods for click and type action are:

Default method

Send windows message

Simulate type/key

73) What is an Orchestration job?

An Orchestration job is a Job whose responsibility is to orchestrate the execution of other Jobs.

74) What is a credential manager?

UiPath credential manager helps programmers to automate the process. It is used for creating, making, as well as deleting the credential using dedicated activities.

75) What is an exception?

An exception is an error that happens at the time of execution of a program. The error handling activity offers mainly four options: 1) terminate workflow, 2) rethrow 3) throw, 4) try and catch.

76) What is the main difference between Excel and Workbook activity?

The main difference between Excel and Workbook activity is that in Excel application, the user cannot access the password-protected popups for entering credentials. On the other hand, workbook activity makes it is possible.

77) What is Anchor base in UiPath?

Anchor base is a container that searches for a UI element using other UI elements. This tool can be used when any reliable selector is not present.

78) Explain Email automation

Email automation refers to automating all manual steps like Sending emails, receiving emails, attaching the attachment in the email, and downloading it.

79) How to filter mail using UiPath?

There are two methods to filter the mail:

Users can filter email through if condition in for each loop.

Users can also filter email by providing filter conditions in the “Get outlook” filter option.

80) Explain PDF automation

PDF automation is a process of fetching all the information from PDF file

Q4. Can you list down a few RPA challenges you must have faced during your projects?

The following could be the most common challenges you could have faced during your projects:

Shortage of skilled resources

Challenge in automating end to end use cases

Lack of required support from Business

Lack of proper team structure

Vaguely defined Business continuity plans

Culture shock

Incorrectly identified use-cases for automation

Not following best practices

Not enough support from the RPA platform vendor

Post-Implementation Adoption

**Q5. Mention the different tools popular in the RPA market.**

The different RPA tools used in today’s market are as follows:

* UiPath
* Blue Prism
* Automation Anywhere
* Pega
* NICE Systems
* Visual Cron
* Kofax
* Jacada
* Ant Works
* Another Monday

**Q6. What are the factors you must look for in RPA software?**

The factors to look for in RPA software are as follows:

* **Simple:**Enterprises should make sure that their products are simple and are easy to learn and implement.
* **Speed:**The software should be able to design and test new processes to optimize the bots to work quickly.
* **Scalability:** The chosen RPA software should be able to scale rapidly and also be centrally managed.
* **Intelligence:**Software should be able to support simple task-based activities, to perform data manipulations.
* **Reliable:** Tool should have built-in monitoring and support systems to monitor the health of systems.
* **Enterprise-Class:**The software should satisfy the company’s need, by providing scalability, reliability also.

**Q7.  What is the difference between UiPath vs BluePrism vs Automation Anywhere?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **UiPath** | **Blue Prism** | **Automation Anywhere** |
| Offers Community Edition / Free Edition | Recently launched a Community Edition | Recently launched a Community Edition |
| Most Popular Tool | Popular than Automation Anywhere | Less Popular than others |
| Doesn’t require coding | It has a functionality that allows the user to write code, but users can manage without it. | It doesn’t require programming knowledge as you have activities to use for each and every functionality. |
| Has free online training and certification programs | Provides official certification program | Recently launched a certification of 50$. |
| Provides desktop, web and Citrix automation | Designed for Citrix automation for BPO. | Reasonable across all mediums. |

**Q8.  What are the characteristics of RPA?**

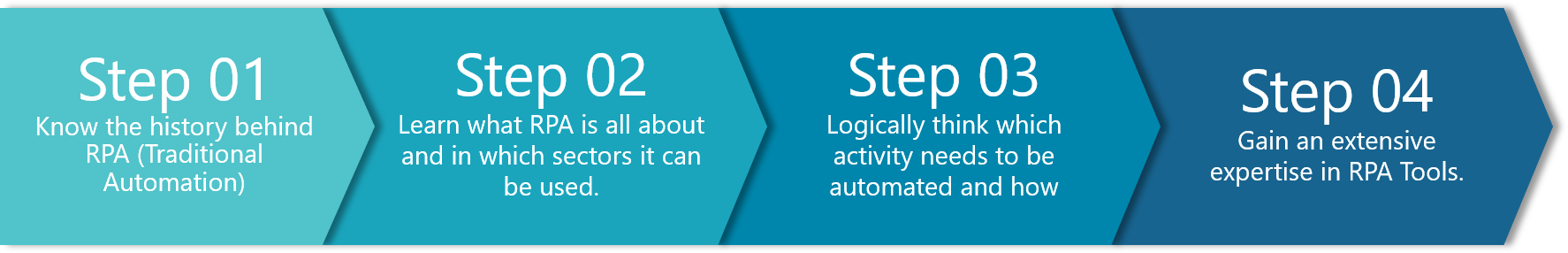
* **Code Free:**RPA doesn’t require programming skills. Employees with any subject expertise can be trained to automate RPA tools instantly. The whole work revolves around RPA chart which provides a flowchart designer to graphically link, drag and drop icons to represent steps in a process.
* **User-Friendly:**RPA adoption originates within business operations rather inside IT departments. RPA projects require less IT skills and less investment. Eventually, the automation is lowered at a substantial rate.
* **Non- Disruptive:**RPA avoids complexity and risk. The software robots access to end user’s systems via a controlled user interface, hence reducing the necessity of underlying systems programming.

**Q9.  What are the important Phases of the RPA Life Cycle?**

**Phases of**[**RPA Life Cycle**](https://www.edureka.co/blog/rpa-lifecycle)**:**

* **Analysis**: The first phase in RPA begins with analysis. The business team and RPA Architect work together to understand a business process for RPA development.
* **Bot Development**: RPA developer (Team) starts working on the requirement in their environment possibly a distinct development environment.
* **Testing**: Some companies conduct Testing by Separate Testing Team, while some have a dedicated testing team that performs a dedicated QA like normal SDLC flow. Best Practice is to have a dedicated testing team that performs QA of a developed bot.
* **Deployment and Maintenance**: After the Development and Testing phases, a bot is ready for distribution and enters the maintenance phase.

**Q10. Can you mention the steps of how to get started with RPA?**

As you can see in the below image, to get started with RPA, you need to follow the below steps. 

* **Step 1:** Before you actually start using RPA, you need to know the history behind RPA. That is, learning all about the Traditional ways of Automation.
* **Step 2:** Once you know the history behind RPA, you should understand What is RPA and learn in which sectors it can be used.
* **Step 3:** Once, you get through all the basics of Robotic Process Automation, you can start automating your tasks. To automate tasks you have to first understand its workflow and know which repetitive task can be automated.
* **Step 4:** Lastly, you need to gain extensive expertise in RPA Tools such as [UiPath](https://www.edureka.co/blog/uipath-tutorial/), [Blue Prism](https://www.edureka.co/blog/what-is-blue-prism) & [Automation Anywhere](https://www.edureka.co/blog/rpa-automation-anywhere/).

**Q11.  How is a chatbot different from robotic process automation?**

The difference between a chatbot and an RPA engine is similar to a difference between a mouse and a mammoth. By the names,

**ChatBot**– A bot programmed to chat with a user (human) like a human. Possibly recommend a pre-learned resolution to a particular problem that the user faces or to make a request and instruct backend systems to provide a request.

**RPA (Robotic Process Automation)**– A bot programmed to automate a manual business process of executing a task or an activity within a business function. A business function can be like HR/Finance/Procurement etc. A chatbot can be a medium to feed an input into an RPA engine but cannot replicate the features of an RPA engine.

**Q12.  What is the difference between traditional / IT automation and RPA?**

* Traditional IT Automation is long drawn and requires considerable manpower, time, effort and substantial cost.
* RPA is a quick fix to instantly generate improvements.
* Both traditional automation and RPA need solid strategy and planning but the implementation of RPA is quick.
* While both are aimed towards the common goal of Automation, RPA is faster, better and cheaper than traditional automation. Therefore Traditional Automation is a strategic move and RPA is a tactical move.
* In short, if you have the luxury of having time and budget, look for traditional automation. If you have business pressures right now on time and money, go for RPA.

**Q13.  How long does it take to establish the Operational Agility framework?**

The average time to establish the initial Operational Agility framework is between 4 and 12 weeks from project initiation.

**Q14.  What is the difference between UiPath and Selenium?**

**Selenium** is specifically **designed to test web applications and websites**, it is impossible in selenium to interact with multiple applications and taking the output of one application as an input for other applications. It cannot work with Virtual environments like Citrix etc at all. While **UiPath** is an**RPA tool that is designed to automate any type of existing software process** to replace any type of activities that can be performed by a human.

So we can say that RPA is the next level of existing automation tools. It allows people to build a very complex rules-based process with very little software development skills. You can do all things using UiPath which can be done by Selenium but vice-versa is not possible. You can also look at my below articles for more details on these tools.

**Q15.  What are the general requirements of RPA for front and back-office processing?**

Well, the fact is RPA is well-known for its flexibility and it is capable to meet the robust IT standards without compromising the security. It is possible to use the robotic software for front and back office. Most of the requirements are the same for both and thus users need not worry. The same configuration can easily be deployed and the results that can be derived are always superior in every aspect.

**Q16.  During the planning phase of automation, what points are to be considered on priority?**

After selecting the tool which is the first task, the next big thing that matters a lot is selecting the right **framework**. There are various items that are tagged as **In scope** and **Out** **Scope** that need to be selected based on the type of task. After this, the test **environment** is to be considered. If required, users need to prepare the charts of project timelines. At the same time, the **identification** of **deliverables** is another major factor that is to be considered.

**Q17.  What do you by mean by the term Information Collection in RPA?**

In RPA, robots need raw data or information to perform their operations smoothly and reliably. They generally collect this information from different resources and it is also possible that the same can be provided to them manually.

**Q18.  With RPA, is it always necessary that an organization that needs to adopt this approach have to change its entire infrastructure? Why or why not?**

It is not always necessary to adopt RPA everything needs to be changed in an organization. In fact, it can easily be made compatible with the existing infrastructure. This is mainly due to the fact that the latest robotic software and tools in RPA don’t face any compatibility issues easily and can simply enable the organizations to keep up the pace.

**Q19.  How can you say that Robotic Process Automation is a secure and reliable approach?**

At several levels, the same is built in the RPA. The good thing is with all the vendors, run time factor is totally different to the process which is related to the editing of anything. It is not necessary that all the users are given the same actions but in fact, they can be restricted. This generally includes creating, designing, running, as well as editing the processes. Every log created is capable to provide full information with a wide scope. As compared to a manual process, RPA provides extra control, as well as security.

**Q20.  Is Robotic Automation like screen scraping or macros?**

No, managerial Robotic Automation is a generation from old technologies like screen scratching or macros. The major differences are: **Robots are universal application orchestrators** – any application that can be used by a man can be used by a present-day robot, whether mainframe, bespoke application, legacy, web service enabled or even a close 3rd party API hosted service. Robots assemble procedural knowledge which after some time joins with a shared library that can be re-used by some other robot or device.

Applications are “read” by the robot, either through submitted APIs where they exist, through the OS before application appears, or through the screen with respect to the native application. In this last case the modern robot “reads” an application screen in context and in the same way a user does. As part of the robot training, it is shown how to read the application’s display much like a user is shown.

**Q21.  What is the difference between thin client and thick client?**

* **Thin client**: It is an application that we cannot get the quality properties while spying using any RPA tool.e.g.  Any virtual environment.
* **Thick client**: It is an application that we get a pretty handful of attribute features using RPA tool e.g. calculator, Internet Explorer

**Q22.  What is the difference between Mainframe and Non-Mainframe Applications?**

**Mainframe applications:**

* It’s a single screen and keyboard-based application.
* There are separate set in-built commands supported by Blue Prism especially for mainframe applications

**Non-mainframe applications:**

* It includes multiple screens
* Control moves from one screen to another screen.

**Q23.  What are the session variables?**

Session Variables are particular to that instance of the Process. If 2 instances of the same process are continuing at the same time, they both have the same session variables, but the session variables’ values will be different.

**Q24. Mention the applications of Robotic Process Automation**

Few of the applications of robotic process automation are as follows:

* **Data extraction:** All enterprises need to record their transactions in journals so that they can be used for future processes. Over her instead of the manual workforce and having a question always in mind whether the transaction is stored correctly or not, a robot can be used to gather and consolidate transactions.
* **Performing Financial Close & Reporting:**The tedious process of posting data from various sources to sub-ledgers of a company to create and deliver financial filings can be easily handled through RPA.
* **Getting reports about Market:** Organizations may need to get the report of the market situation on some parameters on a daily basis, to compete with their competitors. A robot can be put into this job, to deliver a full report of the market on time.
* **Processing of Exception Orders:** It is often observed that sales orders hold the price for a number of days. In such situations, a robot can do a price check of that particular product and verify the current price with the held price.
* **Maintaining customer data:** In an enterprise, many customers may get connected to the business on a daily basis. Now, every company needs to maintain the data of each and every customer. If a person does it, then it may take longer than a robot. But, if a robot does this task, then data can be periodically validated and updated.

**Q25. What are the few key points you must consider while selecting RPA tools**

The following are a few parameters that you need to consider while selecting an RPA tool.



**[RPA using UiPath Certification Training](https://www.edureka.co/robotic-process-automation-training" \t "_blank)**

[Explore Curriculum](https://www.edureka.co/robotic-process-automation-training" \t "_blank)

* **Platform Independent**: Many organizations perform their day to day tasks outside the local desktop using Citrix or Virtual machines. So the tool must be platform-independent and should support any type of application.
* **Ease of Use & Control**: RPA tool that you choose must be user-friendly, to increase efficiency and user satisfaction. Also, the tool that you choose should need less training and have better control.
* **Secure**: Any automation workflow that you make should be secure to protect your data. So, you need to make sure that your tool is secure enough to protect your data.
* **Scalability**: While selecting the RPA tool, you must consider how quickly and easily the tool can respond to business requirements, changes, exceptions or increasing operations.
* **Total Cost of Ownership**: The total cost for RPA includes the initial setup cost of the RPA system, ongoing vendor license fees, and maintenance cost. All these costs must be considered when you wish to select a tool for your job to be done.
* **Vendor Experience**: You should choose a vendor that serves a company similar to yours both in terms of size and industry. Such kind of experience drastically improves the speed of implementation by reducing the work required to implement RPA software.
* **Maintenance & Support:**The RPA tool that you choose must provide good maintenance and 24\*7 support forums so that you can solve any query that you get.
* **Quick Deployment**: The tool should be able to help as a real end-user by interacting with applications at the presentation layer, using the screens, validation, and business rules as they are presented via a virtual desktop.
* **Reliability:**The tool must be able to perform any kind of automation that you wish to, and should be able to satisfy your company’s needs.

**Find out our RPA with UiPath Certification Course in Top Cities**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

RPA UiPath Interview Questions: Basic UiPath Questions

**Q1. How to convert string to integer in UiPath?**

To convert a string to integer in UiPath, you can use the method: Convert.ToInt32(String variable\_name)

*Example:*

String sampleage= 45

int convertedage = Convert.ToInt32(sampleage)

**Q2. Mention the steps to convert the output string variable into the Output data table**

To convert the output string variable to the output data table, you can use the **Generate Data table activity** as follows:

* Drag the Generate data table activity from the Activity pane.
* Go to the properties section and assign an input variable as String output.
* Then, mention the output data table in the variable
* You will see that the string values are assigned to the data table variable

**Q3.  What is the Computer Vision activity used for?**

Sicne the automation of virtual desktop infrastructure environment is a complex task, the Computer AI Vision activity of UiPath has been recently introduced to directly identify the streamed images.

**Q4.  What is Project Debugging in UiPath?**

Debugging is the**process of identifying and removing errors from a given project**. Coupled with logging, it becomes a powerful functionality that offers you information about your project and step-by-step highlighting, so that you can be sure that it is error-free. Logging enables you to display details about what is happening in your project in the **Output**panel. This, in turn, makes it easier for you to debug automation. Breakpoints enable you to pause the execution of a project so that you can check its state at a given point.

**Q5. What do you understand by Append Range in UiPath?**

The append range in UiPath is used to edit or insert data into an existing workbook. Also, whenever the new data is appended into a file, the existing data will not be overwritten.

**Q6.  In UiPath studio, which recorder is suitable for Virtual Environment Automation?**

The recorder which is suitable for virtual environment automation is **Citrix Recorder.**

**Q7.  How can we identify a Column in a database in UiPath Studio?**

We can identify a Column by:

* Using a Column Index
* Using a Column Name

**Q8.  Which activities can be used to iterate through an array in UiPath Studio?**

Following are the activities that can be used to iterate through an array in UiPath Studio

* For each Activity
* While Activity

**Q9.  If we scrape some text and we know it contains only digits, how can we make the scrape better?**

By using Google OCR with “Numbers Option” only.

**Q10. Is it possible to create a variable without the activity of the designer pane?**

No, it is not possible as you need to create an activity at least once.

**Q11.  Is it possible to click a button using the Click Image Activity if it’s not visible to the human eye?**

No, this is only possible with Selectors.

**Q12. Mention the usage of PGP**

PGP is used to DECRYPT and ENCRYPT the file by assigning the PASSPHRASE.

**Q13.  How can you get a value from an application, if it changes for each transaction?**

This could be done by finding a static element and then use Scrape Relative functionality to extract the value.

**Q14.  What does the Accuracy property represent in the Click image activity?**

It is a unit of measurement from O to 1 which expresses the minimum similarity between the image you are searching for and the one to be found.

**Q15. Mention the usage of Element exists**

The Element exists is used to identify whether the UI element is present or not during the execution.

**Q16. What do you understand by UiPath?**

Similar to programming knowledge, variables are used as naming convention to store one or more values.

**Q17.  In UiPath studio, how elements are recognized on screen?**

They can be recognized through the attributes of UI elements.

**Q18. What do you understand by Value and Scope in UiPath?**

As all of us know, variable are used to store information. The value and scope are used to define which variable will store which values, and under which activity must the variable be active.

**Q19.  What does Publishing mean in UiPath Automation Studio?**

Publishing of the automation package indicates archiving it and the related files present in particular folder for sending it to robots and then executing it. When you will be connected to the orchestrator then the project will go to the orchestrator field and then it will be displayed on packages page. And from this place, you can easily distribute them to the other robots after you assign some packages to the environment. Otherwise, it will get stored locally in the Studio feed.

**Q20. Mention the different ways to create a variable in UiPath.**

The different ways to create a variable in UiPath is as follows:

* Properties Pane -> Output Section -> Either right-click on mouse and choose Create variable / Press on CTRL + K
* Control Bar-> Choose Variables Tab -> Create a variable
* Select Create Variable from Ribbon Tab

**RPA UiPath Interview Questions: Intermediate UiPath Questions**

**Q1.  What is a single block activity in UiPath?**

Single Block Activity is the smallest type of project which is mainly called as Sequence. They are suitable for linear processes as they enable you to go from one activity to another seamlessly, and act as a single block activity. They can be reused time and again, as a standalone automation or as part of a state machine or flowchart.

**Q2.  What are Control Flow Activities in UiPath?**

**Control Flow** is a concept borrowed from computer science that refers to the order in which actions are performed in automation. A proper **Control Flow** can be achieved through the intelligent use of variables and activities.

**Q3.  What is the Assign Activity in UiPath?**

The **Assign** activity is an important activity that is going to be used quite often, as it **enables you to assign a value to a variable**. You can use an **Assign** activity to **increment the value of a variable in a loop**, sum up the value of two or more variables and assign the result to another variable, assign values to an array and so on. By default, this activity is also included in the **Favorites** group. To remove it, right-click it and select **Remove**.

**Q4.  What is the Delay Activity in UiPath?**

The **Delay** activity **enables you to pause the automation for a custom period of time (in the hh : mm: ss format)**. This activity proves itself quite useful in projects that require good timing, such as waiting for a specific application to start or waiting for some information to be processed so that you can use it in another activity.

**Q5.  What is the Do While Activity in UiPath?**

The **Do While** activity **enables you to execute a specified part of your automation while a condition is met**. When the specified condition is no longer met, the project exits the loop. This type of activity can be useful to step through all the elements of an array or execute a particular activity multiple times. You can increment counters to browse through array indices or step through a list of items.

**Q6.  What is the If Activity in UiPath?**

The **If** activity contains a statement and two conditions. The first condition is executed if the statement is true, while the second one (the activity in the **Else** section) is executed if the statement is false. **If** activities can be useful to make decisions based on the value of variables.

**Q7.  What is the Switch Activity in UiPath?**

The **Switch** activity **enables you to select one choice out of multiple**, based on the value of a specified expression. By default, the **Switch** activity uses the integer argument, but you can change it from the **Properties** panel, from the **TypeArgument** list. The **Switch** activity can be useful to categorize data according to a custom number of cases. For example, you can use it to store data into multiple spreadsheets or sort through names of employees.

**Robotic Process Automation Training**

**[RPA USING UIPATH CERTIFICATION TRAINING](https://www.edureka.co/robotic-process-automation-training" \o "RPA using UiPath Certification Training" \t "_blank)**

**[RPA using UiPath Certification Training](https://www.edureka.co/robotic-process-automation-training" \o "RPA using UiPath Certification Training" \t "_blank)**

*[Reviews](https://www.edureka.co/robotic-process-automation-training" \o "RPA using UiPath Certification Training" \t "_blank)*

**[5](https://www.edureka.co/robotic-process-automation-training" \o "RPA using UiPath Certification Training" \t "_blank)**[(29843)](https://www.edureka.co/robotic-process-automation-training" \o "RPA using UiPath Certification Training" \t "_blank)

**[AUTOMATION ANYWHERE CERTIFICATION TRAINING COURSE](https://www.edureka.co/automation-anywhere-certification-training" \o "Automation Anywhere Certification Training Course" \t "_blank)**

**[Automation Anywhere Certification Training Course](https://www.edureka.co/automation-anywhere-certification-training" \o "Automation Anywhere Certification Training Course" \t "_blank)**

*[Reviews](https://www.edureka.co/automation-anywhere-certification-training" \o "Automation Anywhere Certification Training Course" \t "_blank)*

**[5](https://www.edureka.co/automation-anywhere-certification-training" \o "Automation Anywhere Certification Training Course" \t "_blank)**[(15324)](https://www.edureka.co/automation-anywhere-certification-training" \o "Automation Anywhere Certification Training Course" \t "_blank)

**Q8.  What is the For Each Activity in UiPath?**

For Each activity enables you to step through arrays, lists, data tables or other types of collections so that you can iterate through the data and process each piece of information individually.

**Q9.  What is the Break Activity in UiPath?**

The **Break** activity enables you to stop the loop at a chosen point and then continue with the next activity.

**Q10.  What is the While Activity in UiPath?**

While activity enables**you to execute a specific process repeatedly**, while a specific condition is met. The main difference between this and the **Do While**activity is that, in the first one, **the condition is evaluated before the body of the loop is executed**. This type of activity can be useful to step through all the elements of an array or execute a particular activity multiple times. You can increment counters to browse through array indices or step through a list of items.

**Q11. What do you understand by Selectors and Wildcards in UiPath?**

Similar to that in SQL, wildcards are symbols which enable you to replace 0/ more characters in a string. They are mostly used while dynamically changing attributes in a selector.

The following wildcards are used:

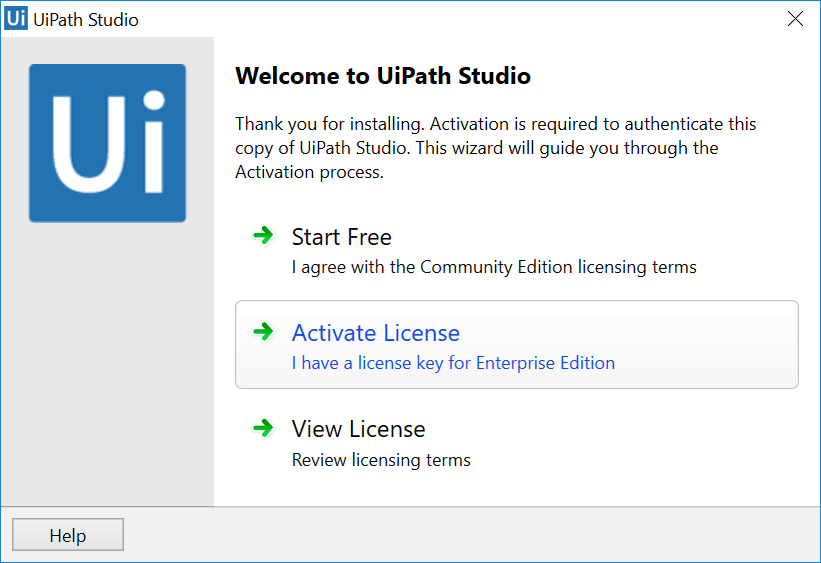
* Asterisk (\*) – replaces zero or more characters
* Question mark (?) – replaces a single character

Selectors are used to store the attributes of a GUI element and its parents, in the shape of an XML fragment.

**Q12. What is System Administrator in UiPath Orchestrator?**

The default host admin which is created while installing UiPath Orchestrator is the System Administrator. The host admin or most commonly known as the system administrator has the right to create new tenants, audit password change, create, update, delete actions on settings, and change application settings. The profile page enables the host admins to change their information and password along with viewing the last login attempts. Not only this, but the admin can **enable or disable a tenant** at any point.

**Q13. How do you activate UiPath Studio license?**

**Online Activation**

* Click the **Activate License** The UiPath Registration window is displayed.
* Fill in the **Email Address** field with your email address.
* Fill in the **License Key** field with the license key you received.
* Select the **Automatic activation**
* Click the **Activate** Your UiPath license is now activated and you can start creating automation workflows.

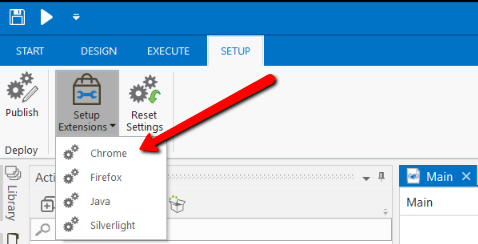
**Q14.  What is state machine in UiPath?**

A **State Machine**is a type of automation that **uses a finite number of states in its execution**. It can go into a state when it is triggered by an activity, and it exits that state when another activity is triggered. They also enable us to add conditions based on which to jump from one state to another. These are represented by arrows or branches between states.

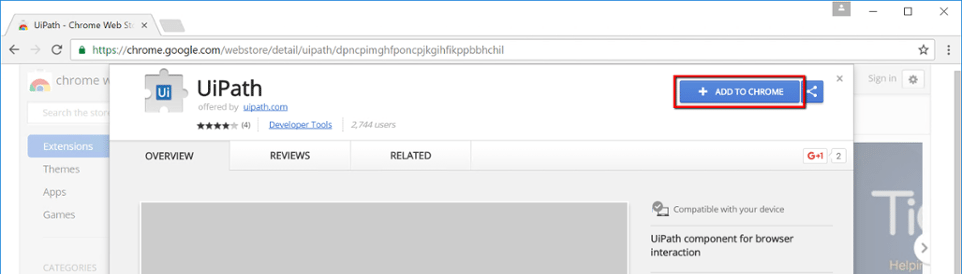
**Q15. How do you install chrome Extension for UiPath Studio?**

**From UiPath Studio**

* In the Setup ribbon tab, from the **Setup Extensions** menu, select **Chrome**. The Chrome Web Store is opened in Google Chrome.

****

* Click the **Add to Chrome** A confirmation dialog box is displayed.
* Click the **Add extension** The extension is now installed.



**Note:** Generally by default extension is off.

**Q16.  How to import Namespaces in UiPath?**

To add new namespaces to your library:

* Open the **Imports**
* In the **Enter or Select namespace**field, start typing the namespace that interest you. Note that suggestions are provided while you type in case you are not exactly sure what you are looking for.
* Click the drop-down arrow to view and browse all available namespaces.
* Select the desired namespace. The namespace is added to the **Imported Namespaces.**To remove a namespace, select it and press Delete. Note that namespaces can only be deleted if they aren’t used. For example, you can delete a namespace if the assembly that contains it is no longer referenced by the project.

**Q17. What are the steps to get the desired package in UiPath studio if it is not available in the Package Manager?**

The steps you must follow are as follows:

1. Go to this [**proxy site**](https://www.myget.org/gallery/workflow) to get the packages. This will list all the packages with their URLs and latest versions.
2. Next, go to the URL followed by the package name and download it to local drive.
3. Then open UiPath package Manager and right-click on any of the nodes like Installed->All.. , Available-> All..
4. ***Configure Sources*** will pop up, point that to the directory where package is downloaded in the local. This will display all the downloaded packages on the UiPath package manager.

Now go ahead and follow the normal process to install the package from the UiPath package manager.

**Q18. What are the differences between Basic and Desktop recording?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Basic Recording** | **Desktop Recording** |
| Generates a full selector for each and every activity | Generates partial selector on each activity |
| Comparatively slower than Desktop recorder | Quick than Basic recorder |
| Does not generate container for each activity | Generates container for each activity |
| Suitable for a single activity | Suitable for multiple activities |

**Q19.  What are the Arguments in UiPath?**

Arguments are **used to pass data from a project to another**. In a global sense, they resemble variables, as they store data dynamically and pass it on. Variables pass data between activities, while arguments pass data between automation. As a result, they enable you to reuse automation time and again.UiPath Studio supports a large number of argument types, which coincide with the types of variables.

Therefore, you can create Generic Value, String, Boolean, Object, Array, or DataTable arguments and you can also browse for .NET types, just as you do in the case of variables. Additionally, arguments have specific directions (**In**, **Out**, **In/Out**, **Property**) that tell the application where the information stored in them is supposed to go.

**Q20.  What is tracing and how do you enable tracing in UiPath?**

By default, UiPath generates log files that track the activity of Studio and the Robots. These logs can be accessed from the **Execute** ribbon tab, by clicking the **Open Logs** button.For complex issues, more details about your automation are needed. To gather them, tracing must be enabled.In **UiPath Studio**, tracing generates a .etl file. It contains binary log data at the trace level, such as disk accesses or page faults, and is used to log high-frequency events while tracking the performance of an operating system.

**RPA UiPath Interview Questions: Advance UiPath Questions**

**Q1.  Can UiPath run multiple instances of the same process with one robot in one system simultaneously?**

Yes, it can run the same program simultaneously in two robots where each system is registered as one robot. On a machine with a Windows Server (2008 R2 or 2012 R2 or 2016) operating system:

* You can run the same process with all Robots at the same time;
* You can run different processes with all Robots at the same time.

These are called **High-density** robots.

**Q2.  How do you expand a Tree View structure in a web page using UiPath?**

If you are talking about expanding the root node for a collapsed tree, you probably would use **Click Image** since that would likely be unique. If you are trying to expand a particular node, you’d likely use **Click Text**, and give it a certain **negative X offset in the Position property** so that when it targets the text you want to expand the node for, it will end up clicking on the **+**.

**Q3.  How will you price an RDA project to a customer?**

First, we will identify the **scope** of the automation like:

* How the business process flows.
* How many applications are involved?
* How complex the interactions between these applications.

Once we know all these then we will work out the number of bots to be deployed and estimate the cost for each bot to develop and deploy. This is how we do at a high level. Usually based on the complexity involved the project may go anywhere between 6–12 months.

**Q4.  When would you choose System Integration over RPA?**

I would prefer system integration if the return on investment (ROI) is better than deploying RPA. But you will find only a few projects which will have that scenario.

If you are working in the local environment and have similar kinds of platforms/software, try for system integration. System Integration will mostly require full access to the back end scripts and the timeline for deployment is most likely higher than RPA. If you are in back-office operations, then you may find multiple platforms like legacy, GUI, and web-based all being used together. This creates complexity to system integration.

On the other hand, RPA software is platform agnostic. They could be configured from the front end also with any kind of platform. The timeline is lesser and it’s easy to train or find RPA developers. Thus it’s a preferable choice to go with RPA.

**Q5.  How do I assess the processes for RPA and calculate FTE saves?**

There are no hard and fast rules, but the following are some desirable attributes that your identified process should possess:

* High transaction volumes
* Manual data entry and/or extraction
* Rule-based
* Multiple handling of the same data
* Disparate systems (especially legacy ones)
* Stable processes

Regarding the Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) savings, the concept is rather simple. You need to determine how long it takes for an employee to complete the transaction currently, and estimate the time it will take a bot to complete the same transaction. The time savings per transaction completed multiplied by the number of transactions will give you the figure you need.

Note the above is meant to be a quick back-of-the-envelope calculation of the FTE savings. Also, the challenge when calculating the FTE savings (prior to implementing RPA) lies in justifying and validating the assumptions you have made.

**Q6. Consider a scenario where you have developed automation using the UiPath Community Edition. Now, let us say you want to move the deployed bots to the client environment. How will you achieve this?**

In order to deploy your bots to the client environment, you have to use the UiPath Enterprise edition. Once, you have the enterprise edition, you can shift the code to the environment and publish it on to the licensed version of Orchestrator to execute the deployed bot.

**Q7. How can you make the UiPath Robot as a REST endpoint, to start and manage the process?**

Since the Robot API provided earlier by UiPath has been depreciated, you can now use UiPath Orchestrator services to use robots in web services.

**Q8. What are the steps to connect robots to orchestrator in UiPath?**

To connect the robots to orchestrator in UiPath, follow the below steps:

1. Create a **Robot**in your **Orchestrator**.
2. In the system tray, click the **UiPath Robot** icon. The **UiPath Robot** tray is displayed.
3. Click the **Options** button and then select **Settings**. The **UiPath Robot Settings** window is displayed.
4. In the **Machine Key** field, enter the key received from the user who created the Robot in Orchestrator.
5. In the **Orchestrator URL** field, enter Orchestrator’s address, such as [http://platform.uipath.com](http://platform.uipath.com/).
6. Click **OK**. The Robot is now deployed to Orchestrator and has the available status. Each time a Robot is registered to Orchestrator, a Robot user is automatically created and is assigned the Robot role. (You can view it in the [**Users**](https://orchestrator.uipath.com/docs/about-users) page.)

**Q9. Can you mention how to pass variables in selectors in UiPath?**

To pass variables in selectors you must pass the entire selector through a variable of String data type.

**Q10. What are the steps to connect the database to UiPath and also read data?**

You can follow the below steps to connect the database to UiPath.

1. You first need to have **Database activities package**installed. You can install this package using the Package Manager.
2. Now,  you can use the “**Connect**” activity to set up a connection between UiPath studio and Database.
3. Next, click the “**Configure Connection”** button to configure the connection.
4. Select the required connection settings and do Test Connection. On successful test connection, click OK.
5. Once the connection is established, use the “**Execute Query”** activity to write your required SQL query to read data.

1. RPA UiPath Interview Questions: Multiple Choice Questions
2. Q1. What are the alternatives for Get outlook messagesactivity in UiPath?
3. Get SMTP messages
4. Get IMAP messages
5. Get POP3 messages
6. Both b & c

Ans. (D)

**Q2. What are the credentials required for using Computer vision activity?**

1. Server Url of the selected OCR engine
2. API key of the selected OCR Engine
3. Both a & b
4. UiPath ID credentials

Ans. (C)

**Q3. What is the initial step to create automation related to Excel?**

1. Drag Excel Application scope > required activity
2. Read Range > required activity
3. Required activity
4. Get workbook

Ans. (A)

**Q4. How many robots do we get in the UiPath community edition?**

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Ans. (B)

**Q5. What is the difference between variable & argument?**

1. Both are same
2. Can be used throughout the workflow
3. Has same memory address
4. Variable is the memory allocation of an assigned object whereas arguments are used to pass values into different workflows created by user

Ans. (D)

**Q6. How can we use keyboard shortcuts during the automation process?**

1. Use Send Hotkey activity
2. Manual attempt
3. Using different activity to acquire end result
4. Select item activity

Ans (A)

**Q7. Why do we use Try Catch Activity?**

1. For better readability
2. To annotate your workflow
3. Try catch activity performs set of functions in case error occurs
4. To get fewer errors

Ans (C)

**Q8. Why Computer vision activity is used in virtual environments?**

1. Virtual environment & VDIs (Virtual Desktop infrastructure) streams images to a remote desktop with no metadata. Computer Vision activity identifies the UI elements of the streamed images.
2. Computer Vision is used to extract text from documents.
3. Computer vision is used to manipulate data from workbooks.
4. Computer Vision is used to copy text from the clipboard.

Ans (A)

**Q9.  How do you control your workflow through the UiPath orchestrator?**

1. Publish your project
2. Convert to package
3. Execute through robot
4. Schedule your bot

Ans (A)

**Q10. Which type of recording is best suited for automation in local machine?**

1. Desktop Recording
2. Screen Recording
3. Basic Recording
4. Citrix Recording

Ans (A)

**Q11. What are the components of the Debug tab?**

1. Highlight Elements
2. Save as Template
3. Publish
4. UI Explorer

Ans (A)

**Q12. What is the SMTP port number for Gmail?**

1. 465
2. 586
3. 472
4. 587

Ans (D)

**Q13. Which template is used for large scale deployments?**

1. Orchestration Process
2. Robotic Enterprise Framework
3. Process
4. Flowchart

Ans (B)

**Q14. Which of the following is used to enable/disable sending anonymous usage data?**

1. Publish
2. UI Explorer
3. Telemetry
4. UI Framework

Ans (C)

**Q15. How many retries does the Retry Scope activity have by default?**

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Ans (C)

**Q16.  Which of the following data types can be stored as Assets?**

1. Decimal
2. Credential
3. Integer
4. Both b and c

Ans (D)

**Q17. Which of the following activities is linked with the Stop command in UiPath Orchestrator?**

1. Debug Activity
2. Should Stop Activity
3. Should Start Activity
4. Highlight Elements

Ans (B)

**Q18. Which of the following option is used to stop a running process?**

1. Kill
2. Stop
3. End
4. Run

Ans (B)

[[](https://www.edureka.co/robotic-process-automation-training)](https://www.edureka.co/robotic-process-automation-training" \t "_blank)

**[RPA using UiPath Certification Training](https://www.edureka.co/robotic-process-automation-training" \t "_blank)**

[Weekday / Weekend BatchesSee Batch Details](https://www.edureka.co/robotic-process-automation-training" \t "_blank)

**Q19. Which of the following  activities can be used to retrieve information from an asset?**

1. Get Data
2. Get Asset
3. Get Database
4. Get Excel

Ans (B)

**Q20. Can the parameters from orchestrator overwrite the existing ones?**

1. Yes
2. No

Ans (A)

**Q21. Which of the following parameters must be defined while creating a new environment?**

1. Type
2. Description
3. Robots
4. Name

Ans (D)

**Q22. Which of the following fields must be mentioned while creating a new Machine Template?**

1. Template Name
2. Template Type
3. Environment Name
4. Name

Ans (A)

**Q23. Can the name of the machine template be changed?**

1. No
2. Yes, only if there are edit rights on machines
3. Yes, without restriction
4. Yes, only if there are edit rights on robots

Ans (B)

**Q24. What do you understand by transaction?**

1. A set of arguments added to queue
2. A set of jobs added to queue
3. A set of processes added to the queue
4. Execution of process

Ans (A)

**Q25. Can we change a standard robot to floating robot?**

1. No
2. Yes
3. Yes, but only for attended robots
4. Yes, but only for unattended robots

Ans (C)

So, this was all about the RPA UiPath Interview Questions. If you are further interested in learning about Robotic Process Automation, this blog series will be updated frequently. If you have attended RPA interviews or have any additional RPA UiPath interview questions you would like us to answer, please do mention them in the RPA Interview Questions comments section below. All the best for your interview!

Are you looking to know more about RPA and pursuing a career in Automation? You should check for our [RPA Developer Course](https://www.edureka.co/masters-program/rpa-developer-training). *The training courses include live instructor-led training, industry Use cases, and hands-on live projects. This training program will help you become confident in RPA and will help you get the job you’ve always wanted.*