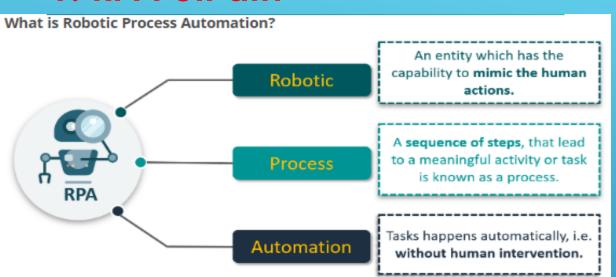
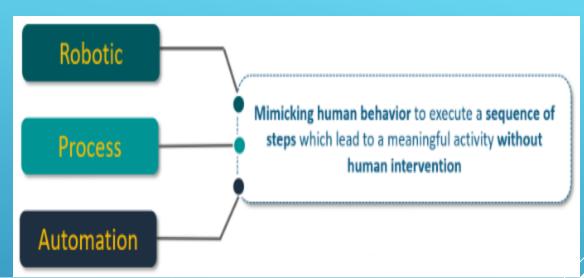


Orchestrator

- 1. RPA UiPath
- 2.Introduction of Orchestrator Uipath
- 3. How to connect Uipath studio to orchestrator platform uipath:
 - Publish Tast Cases
 - > Machine Name
 - > Machine Key
- 4. How To Create Robots:
 - > Robots
 - **Environments**
 - > Process
 - > Jobs
- 5. Functionality of orchestrator platform:
 - > Processes
 - > Libraries
 - > Assets
 - > Schedules(Triggers)
 - > Queues

1. RPA UiPath





UiPath Studio

An advanced tool that enables you to design automation processes in a visual manner, using drag-and-drop functionality



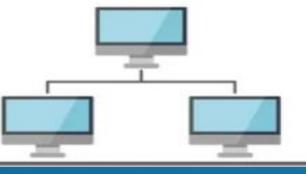
UiPath Robot

Robot executes the processes built in Studio, just like humans



UiPath Orchestrator

Orchestrator is a web application that enables us to deploy, schedule, monitor and manage Robots and Processes



2. Introduction of Orchestrator Uipath:

UiPath Orchestrator is a web application that enables you to orchestrate your UiPath Robots in executing repetitive business processes.

UiPath Orchestrator Use Cases:

This type of Robot is triggered by user events, and operates alongside a human, on the same workstation. **Attended** -

Attended Robots are used with Orchestrator for a centralized process deployment and logging medium.

Unattended - Robots run unattended in virtual environments and can automate any number of processes.

On top of the Attended Robot capabilities, the Orchestrator is responsible for remote execution, monitoring,

scheduling and providing support for work queues.

Studio / Studio X - has the features of an Unattended Robot, but it should be used only to connect your Studio X to Orchestrator for development purposes.

NonProduction - similar to Unattended Robots, but they should be used only for development and testing purposes.

Orchestrator Main Capabilities:

Provisioning - creates and maintains the connection between Robots and web application

Deployment assures the correct delivery of the package versions to the assigned Robots for execution

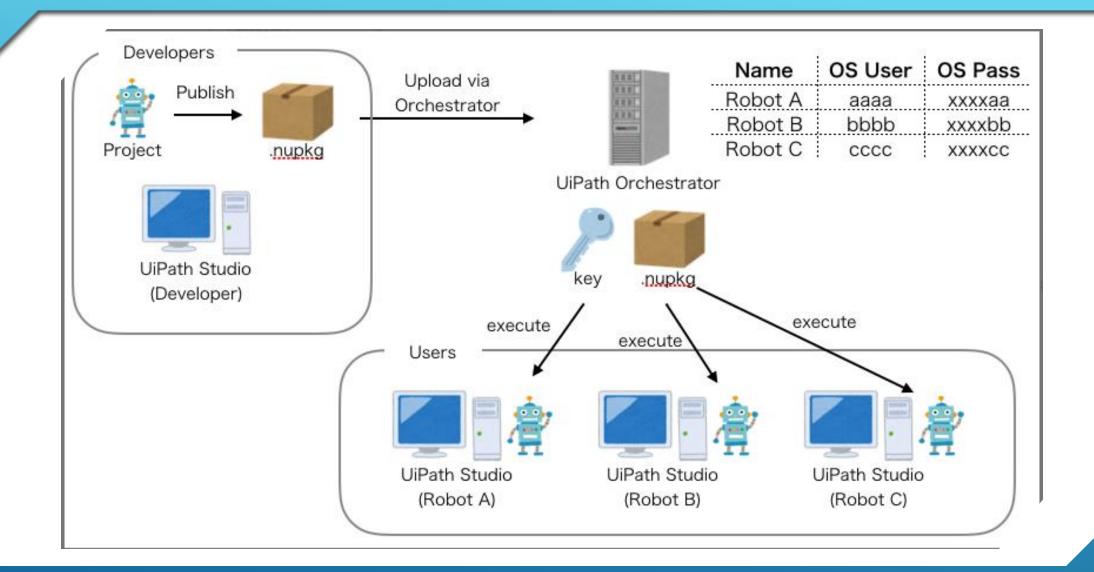
Configuration - maintains and delivers Robot environments and processes configuration

Queues ensures automatic workload distribution across Robots

Monitoring keeps track of Robot identification data and maintains user permissions

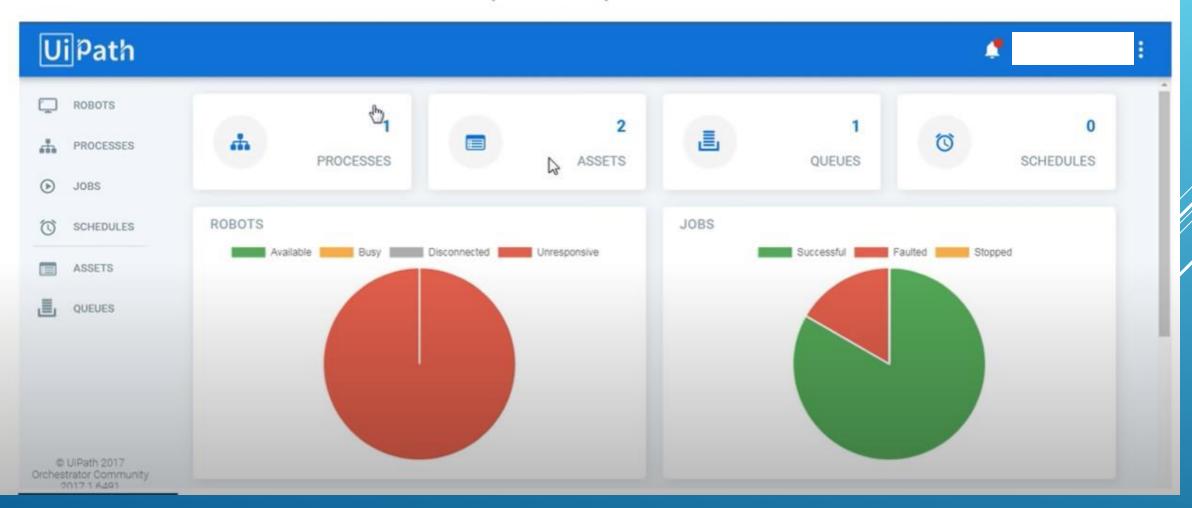
stores and indexes the logs to an SQL database and/or Elasticsearch (depending on your architecture Logging and configuration)

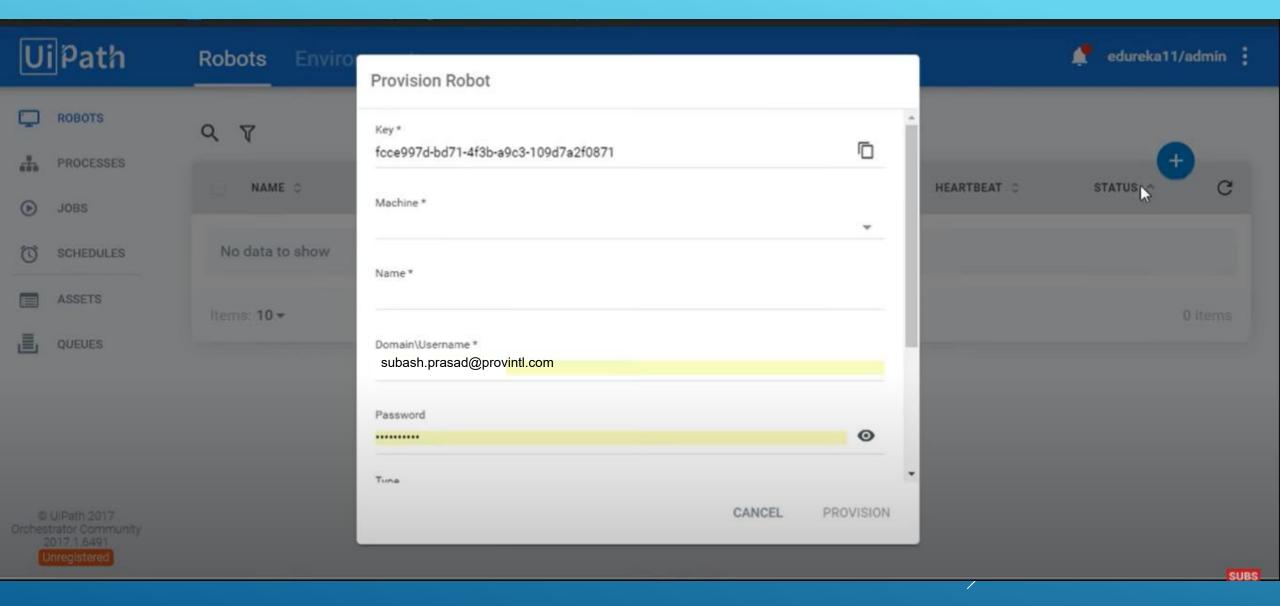
Inter-connectivity - acts as the centralized point of communication for 3rd party solutions or applications

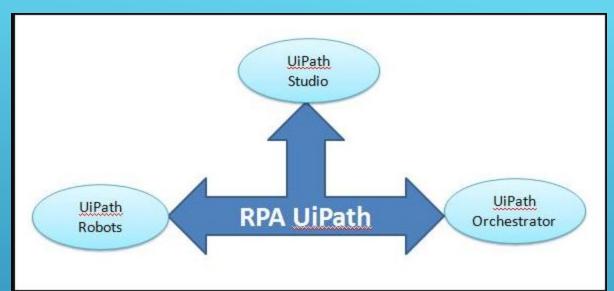


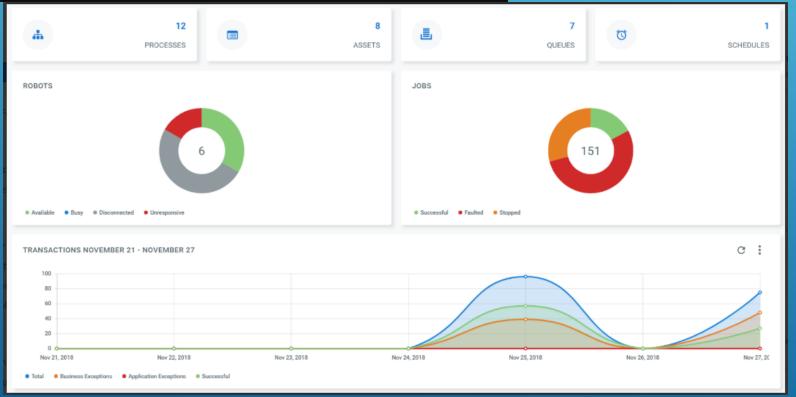
UiPath Orchestrator Community Edition

URL: platform.uipath.com



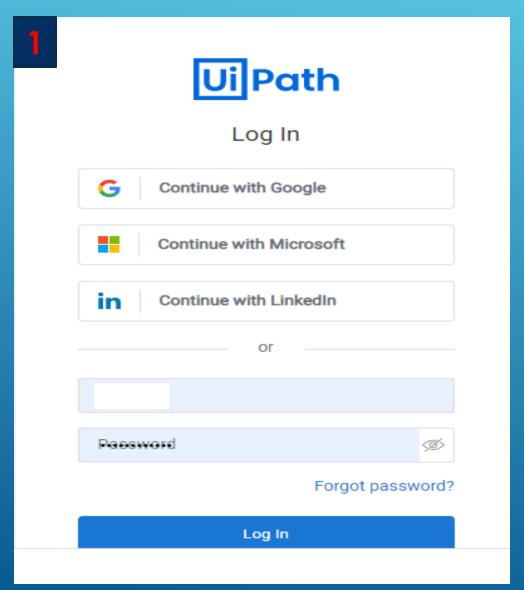


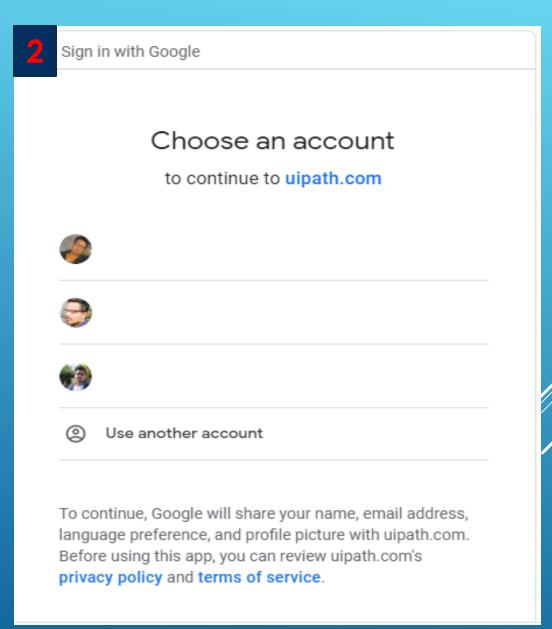


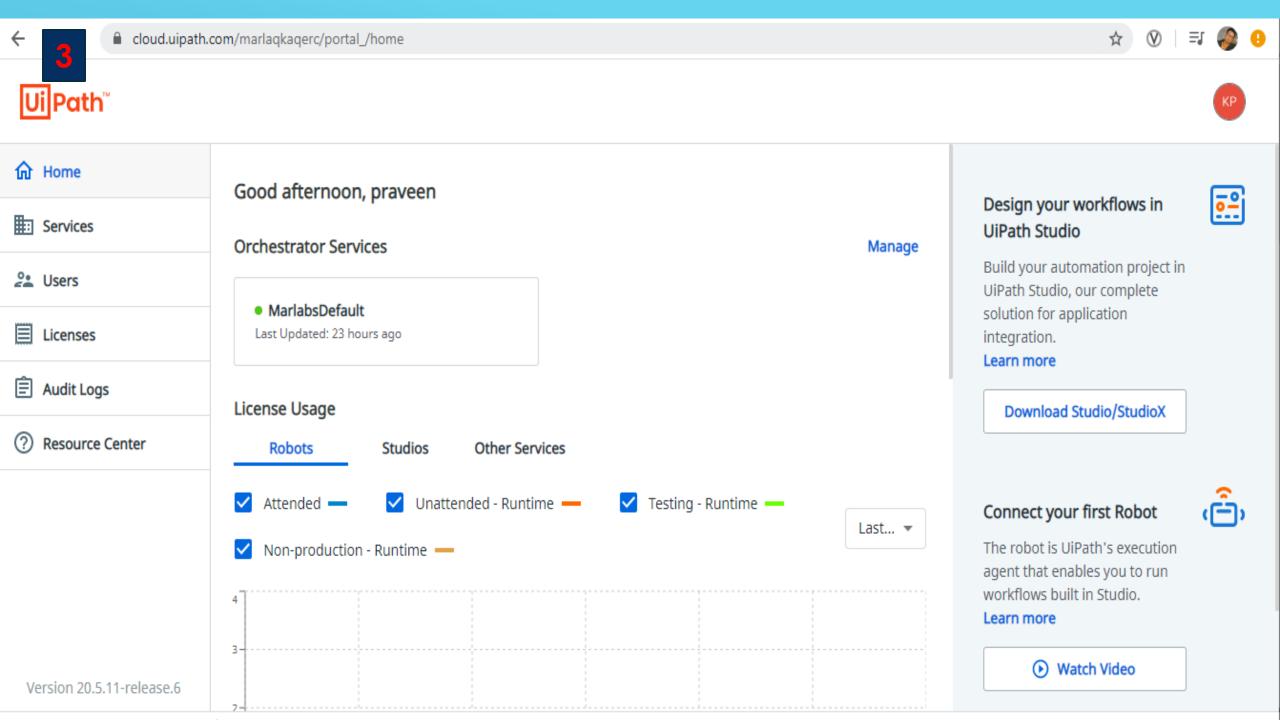


3. How to connect Uipath studio to orchestrator platform uipath:-

1. Open http://cloud.uipath.com/



















ROBOTS

JOBS

QUEUES

LOGS

AUTOMATIONS ^

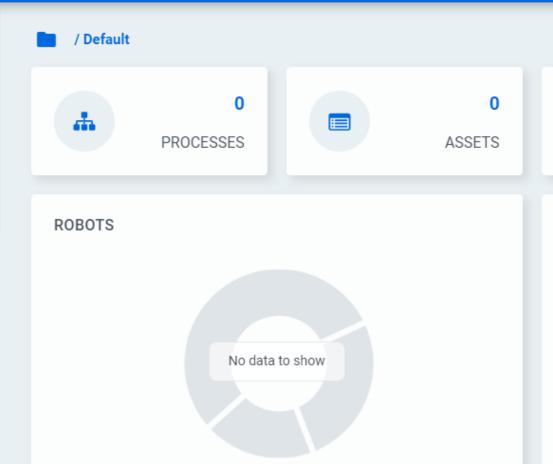
PROCESSES

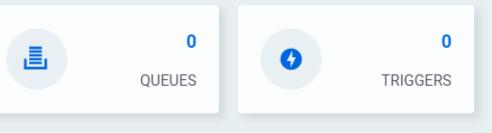
TRIGGERS

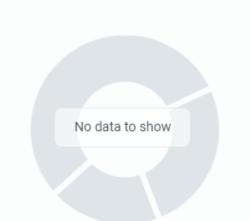
QUEUES

ASSETS

STORAGE BUCKETS

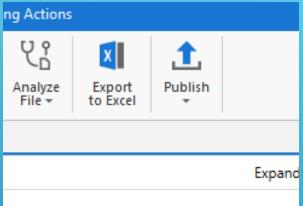




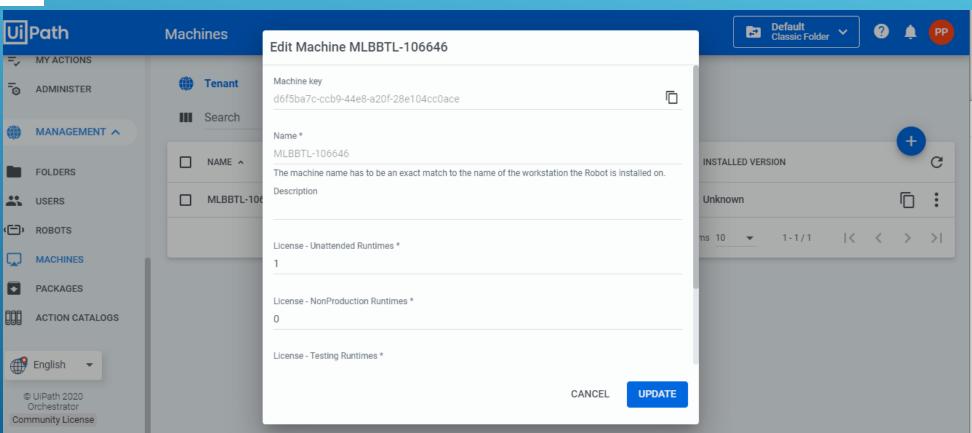


JOBS

> Publish Tast Cases

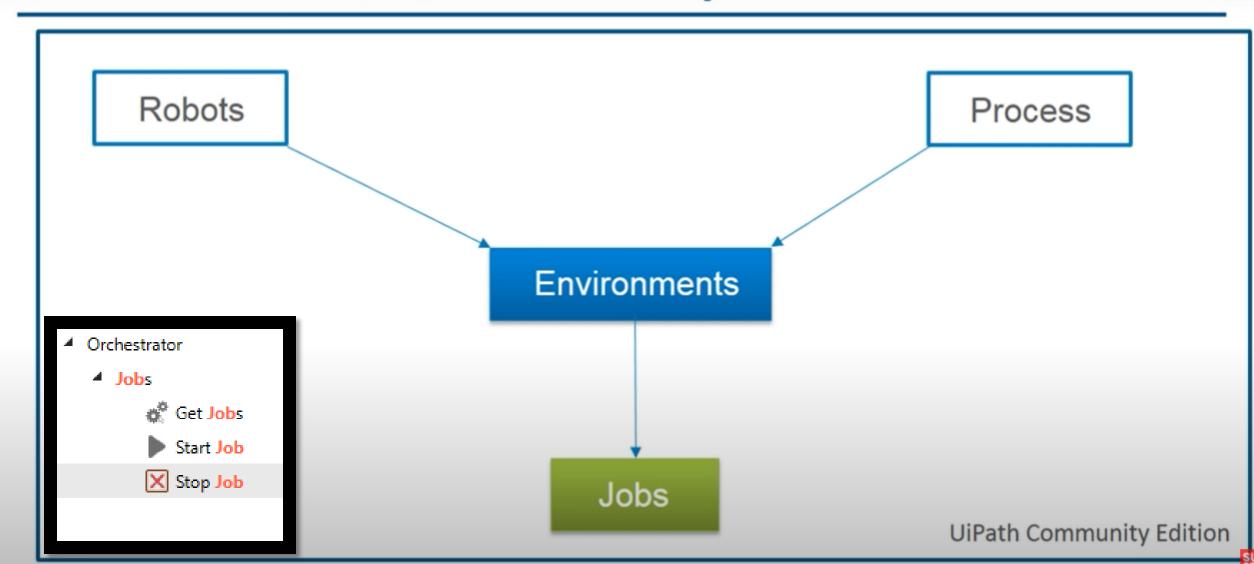


- > Machine Name
- **➤ Machine Key**



4. How To Create Robots:

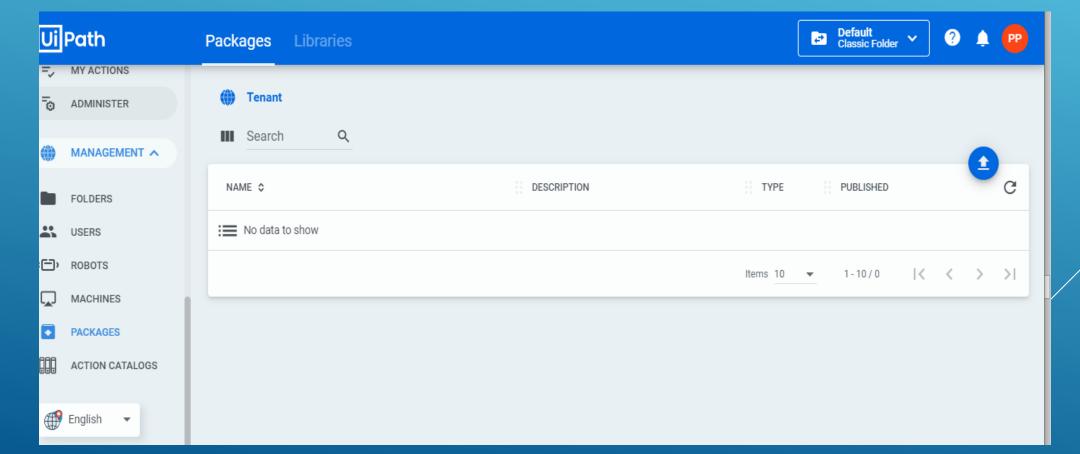
UiPath Orchestrator Community Edition



5. Functionality of Orchestrator platform:

> Processes

- The Processes page enables you to deploy an uploaded package to Robot environments, manage previously created associations and keep all your processes up to date
- This helps you distribute packages on the Robot machines and execute processes faster from the <u>Jobs page</u>.
- If your Robot is not connected to Orchestrator, the default location of the packages is %ProgramData%\UiPath\Packages. Orchestrator uses this NuGet app to maintain package versions



- > Processes
- > Libraries
- > Assets
- > Schedules
- > Queues

> Assets

• Assets usually represent shared variables or credentials that can be used in different automation projects There are four types of assets:

Text - stores only strings (it is not required to add quotation marks)

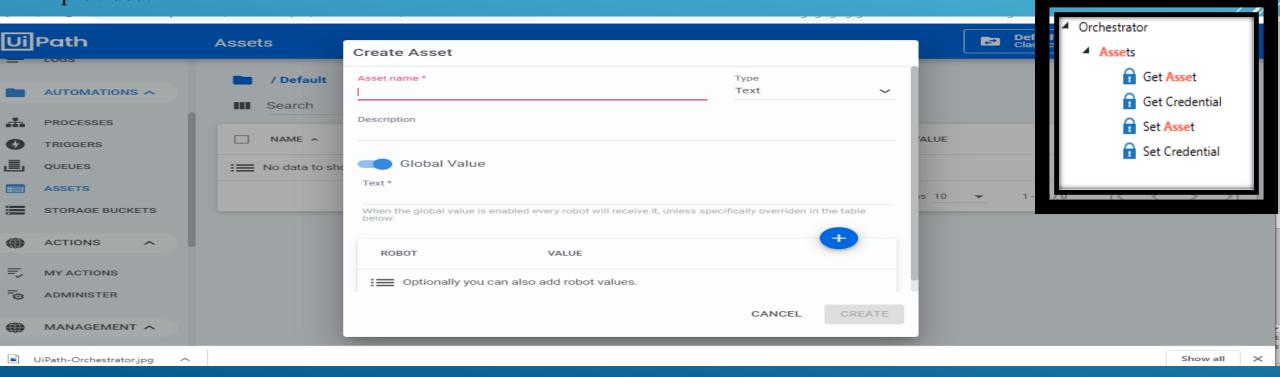
Bool - supports true or false values

Integer - stores only whole numbers

Credential - contains usernames and passwords that the Robot requires to execute particular processes, such as login details for SAP or SalesForce.

• Global Value - the default value received by every robot, unless a specific value is assigned to a robot.

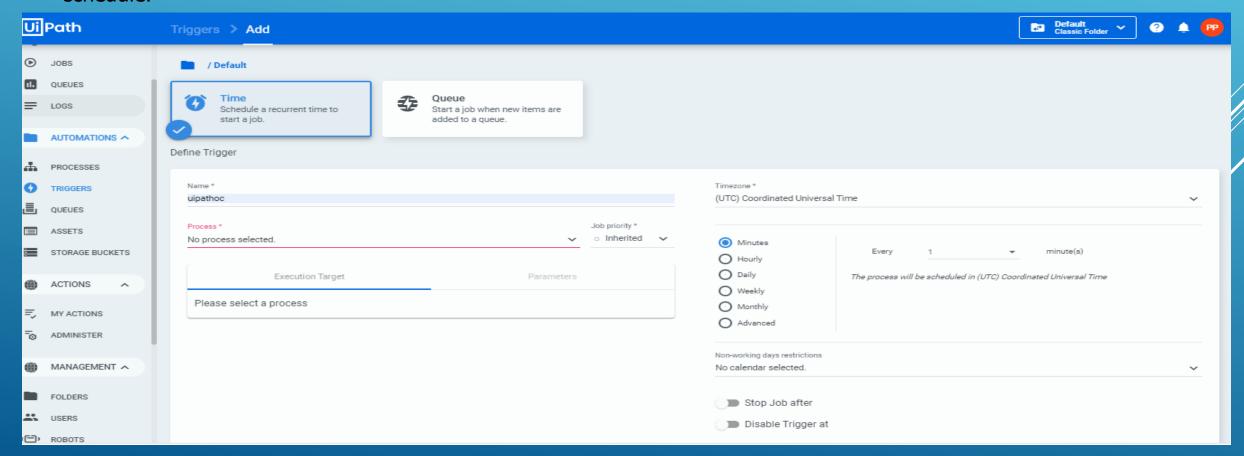
• Value Per Robot - a value received only by the specified robot. If Global Value is disabled, at least one robot value must be provided.

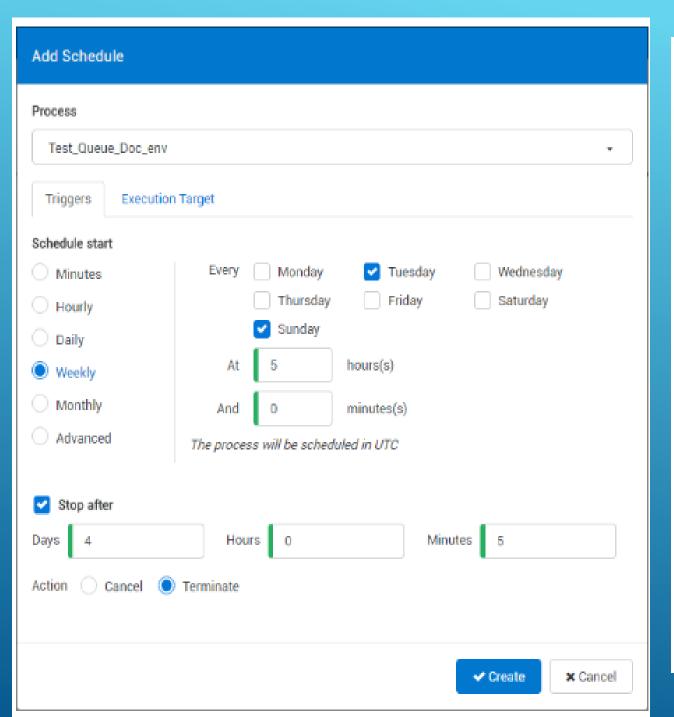


> Schedules(Triggers)

Schedules enable you to execute jobs in a preplanned manner, at regular intervals on Robots. You can assign Robots to perform different schedules according to the following options:

- **1.All Robots** Schedules are executed by all the Robots in a specific environment.
- **2.Specific Robots** Schedules are executed by the Robots selected by the user.
- **3.A Number of Robots** Schedules are executed by a number of Robots. This option enables you to utilize your resources to their greatest extent. As soon as a Robot becomes **Available**, it executes the indicated process according to the provided schedule.



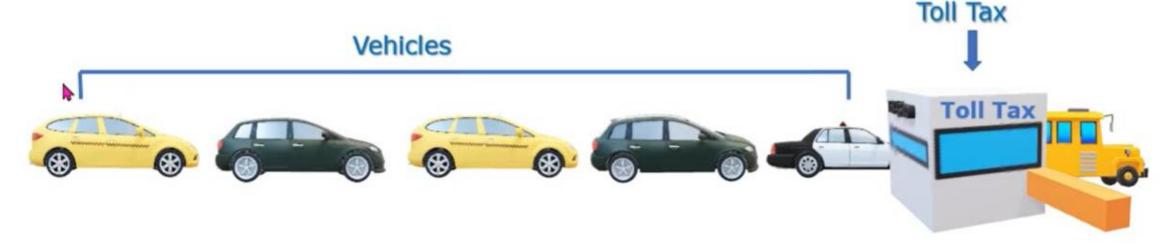


SCHEDUL	E	PARAMETERS
lame *		
ackellarer Forest		
Process *	Old	Formatted
'irnezone *		
o constituting statement, make	400	
a revisional source trans		
Trigger	Execution Target	Actions
Trigger O All Robots	Execution Target O Specific Robots	Actions Allocate dynamically
O All Robots	O Specific Robots	

> Queues

A queue is a container that enables you to hold an unlimited number of items.

Queue follows the FIFO (First - In - First Out) structure. According to FIFO structure, items inserted first will also be Processed first -like First Come First Serve.



Here in this example - Vehicles which will come first, will pass from the Toll first.

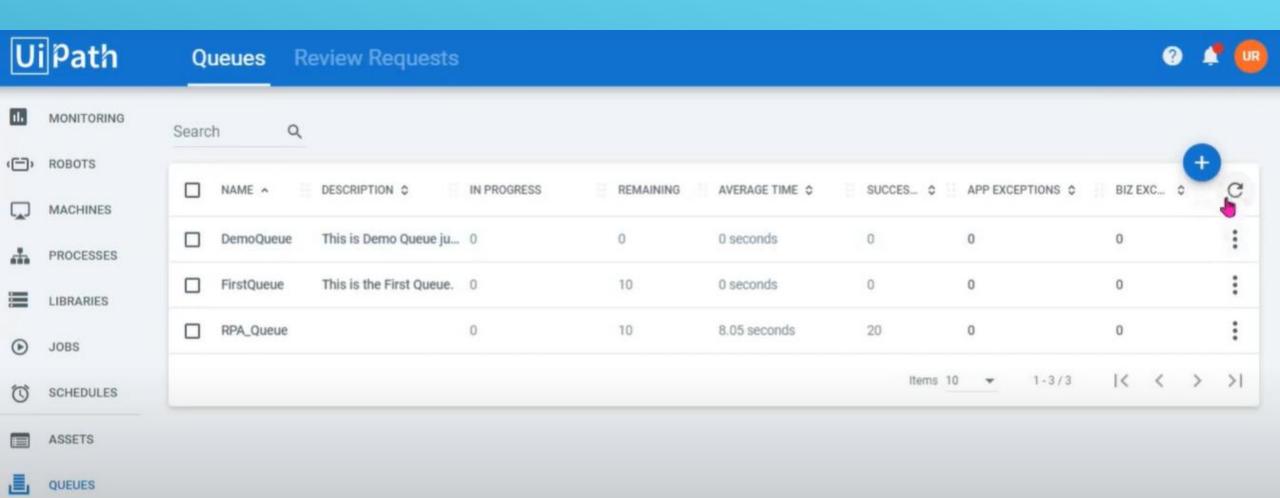
In the real world, These are the vehicles standing in a queue to pass from the Toll. Toll Person verifies the paper of each vehicle and approve them to pass or wait.

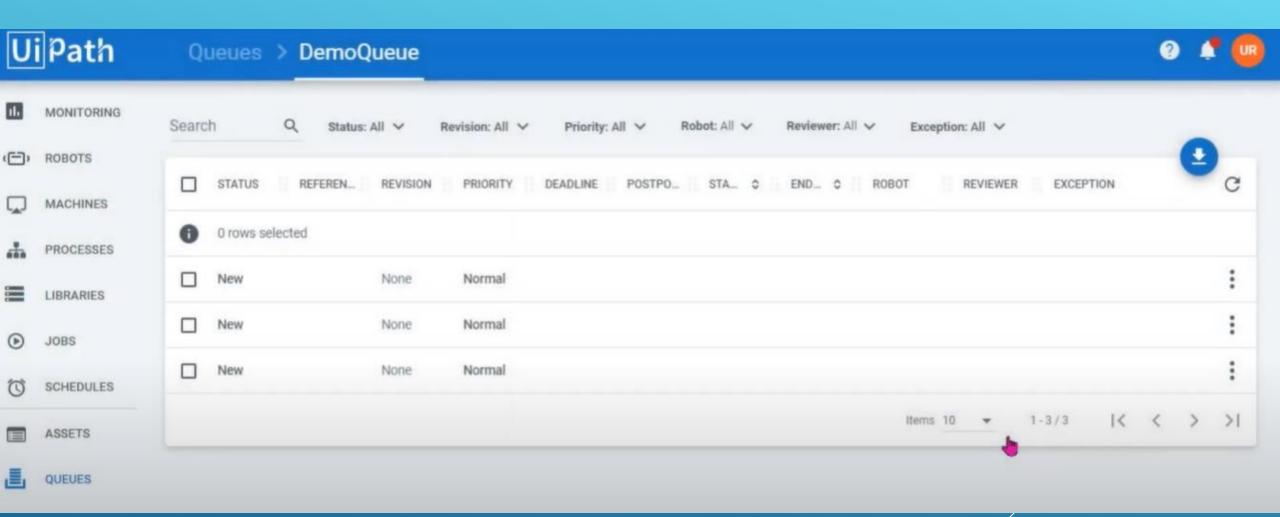
Queue Status:-

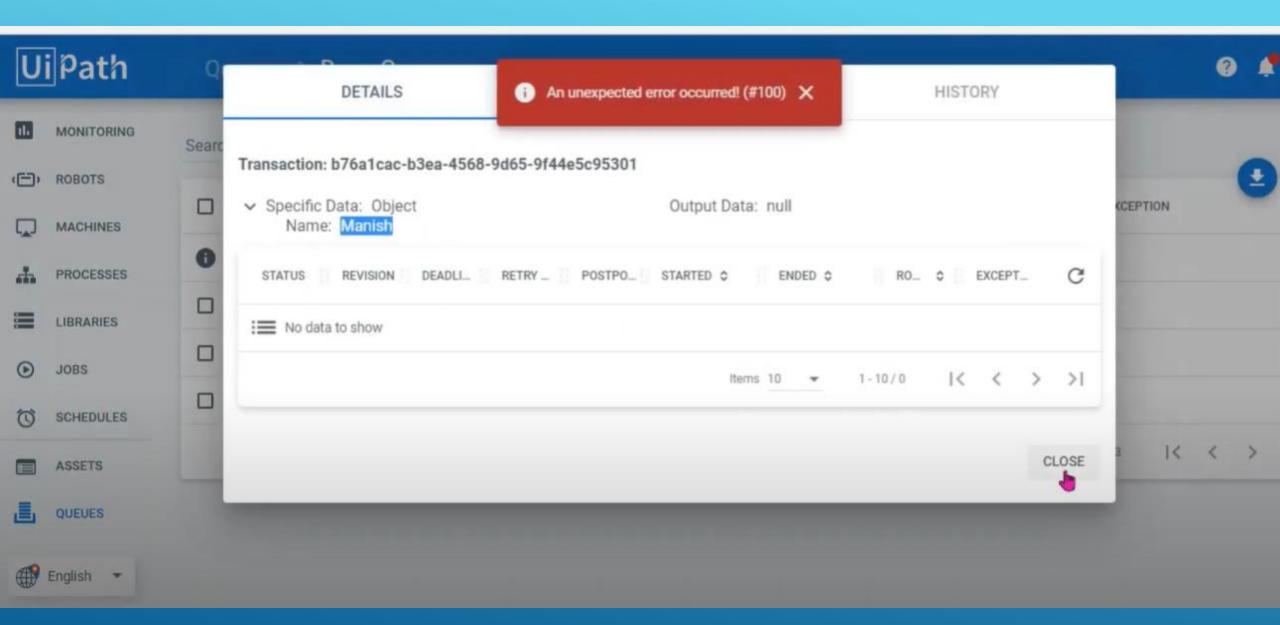
- **a)New:-** the item has just been added to the queue with the Add Queue Item activity, or the item was postponed or a deadline was added to it.
- **b)** In Progress:- the item was processed with the Get Transaction Item or the Add Transaction Item activity; when an item has this status, your custom progress status is also displayed, in the Progress column
- c) Failed the item did not meet a business or application requirement within the project and was therefore sent to a Set Transaction Status activity, which changed its status to Failed
- **d)** Successful the item was processed and sent to a Set Transaction Status activity, which changed its status to Successful
- e) Abandoned the item remained in the In Progress status for a long period of time (approx. 24 hours) without being processed
- **f) Retried** the item failed with an application exception and was retried. After the Robot finishes retrying the item, the status changes to Failed or Successful, according to your workflow.
- **g) Deleted** the item has been manually selected from the Transactions page and marked as deleted; an item with this status can no longer be processed

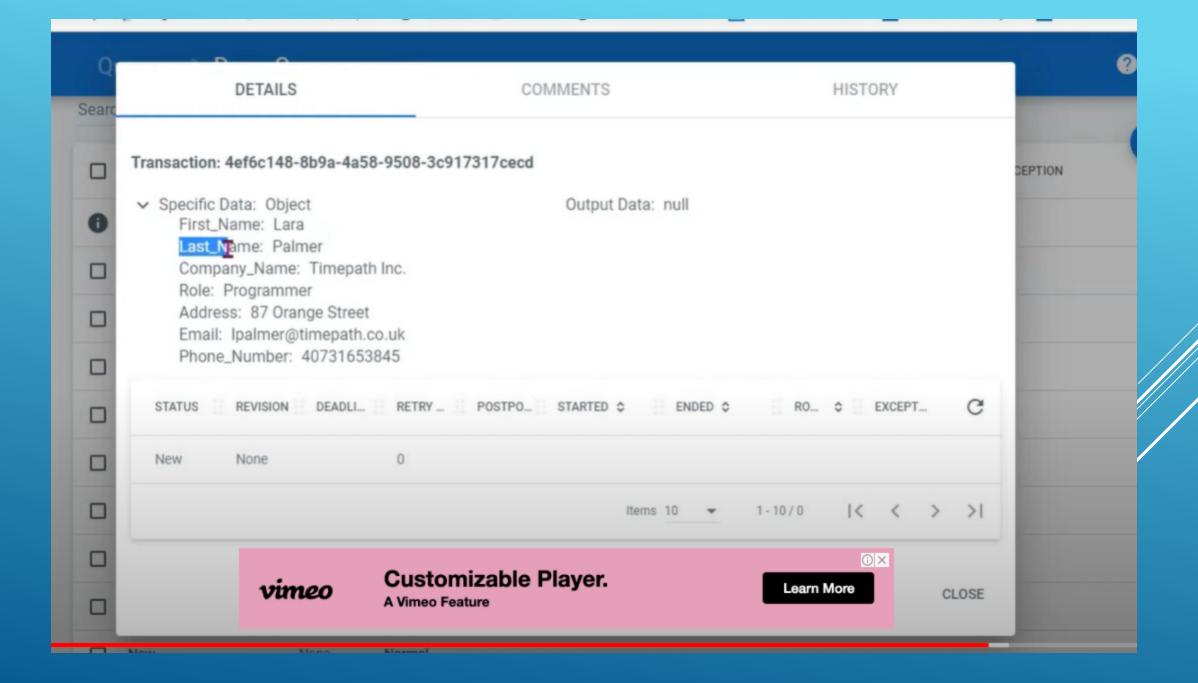
Queues

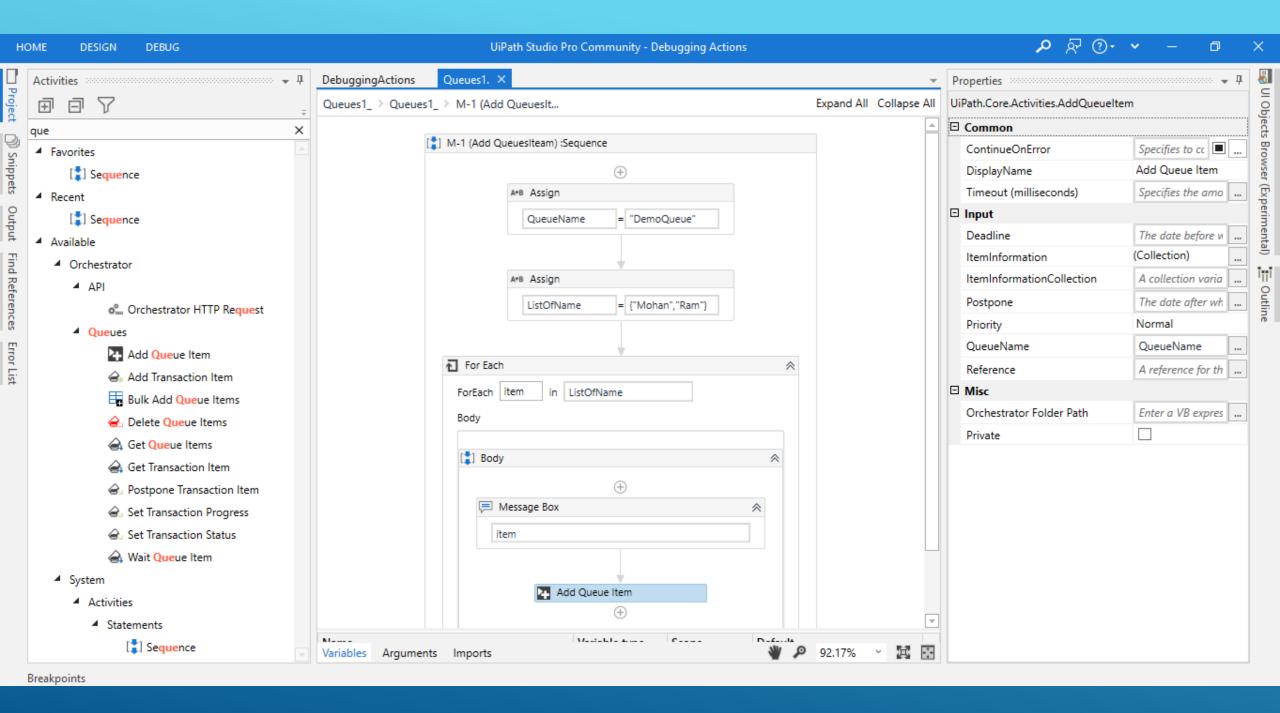
- Add Queue Item
- Add Transaction Item
- Bulk Add Queue Items
- Delete Queue Items
- Get Queue Items
- Get Transaction Item
- Postpone Transaction Item
- 会 Set Transaction Progress
- Set Transaction Status
- A Wait Queue Item

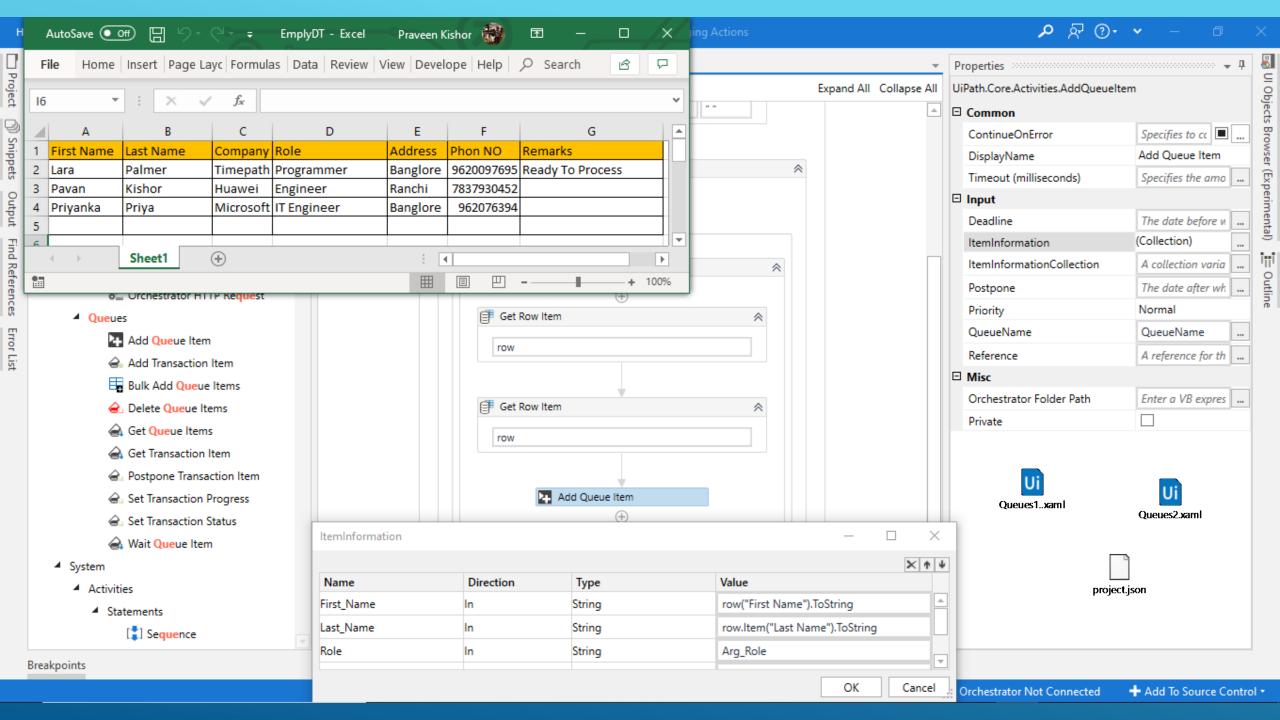


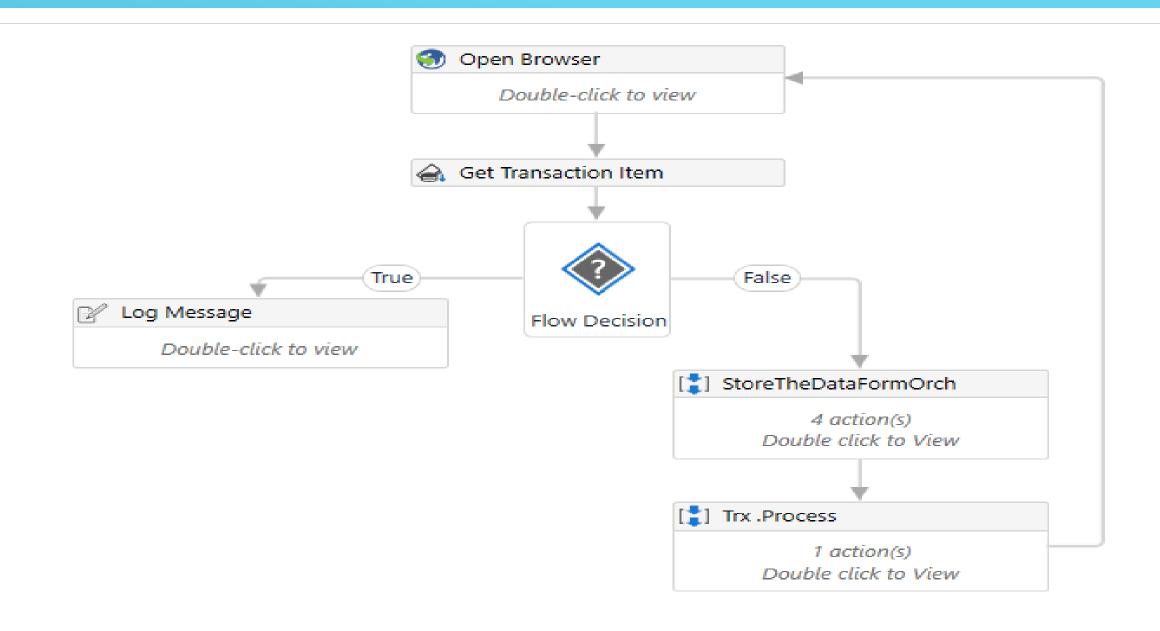












THANK YOU.