[Ascendion](https://ascendion.com/)Now that you have understood what UiPath is, and what its components are, it’s time to understand the UiPath architecture.

It consists of 2 sections.

* The Client and Server Side
* The three layers

The Client and Server Side

* Client-side UiPath components are those that the user or developer can communicate with directly. UiPath Studio, Robot, Browser, and UiPath Agent are usually included.
* UiPath's backend operations are considered server-side. It saves the tasks and workflows that a user produces in the databases.
* The UiPath Orchestrator chooses the necessary functions and software robots to carry out the code's tasks.
* The robots' logs and statistics are stored in the backend. The records are useful for analyzing robot performance and detecting errors.
* UiPath robot comprises of two elements, namely-

Agent Support for UiPath:

This service in UiPath serves as a mediator between the client-side and the server-side of UiPath. All of the information and data are conveyed via the handler. It also logs messages in the Orchestrator before being moved to the [SQL](https://www.simplilearn.com/want-to-launch-career-as-sql-specialist-article) server. The service can be used to search all the currently available tasks in the device tray. It also can change device settings and start/stop current tasks.

Executor Service for UiPath:

Software robots use this service to carry out the tasks specified in a Windows session.

The Three Layers

1. Presentation Layer

* The UiPath components that are open to users make up the client layer. It includes UiPath Studio, Robots, Browsers, UiPath Agent, and Executors.
* A user or a developer may use these components to design and create different tasks that can be automated. Computer robots are commonly used to complete these tasks. The client layer is another name for this layer.

2. Server Layer

* The server layer is the UiPath architecture's significant sheet. The cloud layer shows all server information. The Orchestrator is the most crucial part of the server layer. When the robots perform the tasks, it periodically uploads the entire project to the server.
* The Orchestrator is in charge of the whole band. It keeps track of project development, schedules software robots for execution, and produces summary reports based on filtered parameters.
* The server layer helps synchronize software and software robots so that they can continue to perform routine tasks. It helps the project meet its project requirements, service levels, and deadlines, thanks to its web-based management system.

3. Persistence layer

* Database servers make up the bulk of this sheet. In this layer, all the robots' configuration information is saved. Users insert data, robots, assigned tasks, logging info, and asset details, among other items, into the Orchestrator's configuration details.
* Furthermore, the persistence layer is in charge of keeping the log information updated by the UiPath agent services. Elastic search is used to store these logs. The logs are primarily useful for locating and correcting errors.
* Process-level data is usually saved in relational [database management](https://www.simplilearn.com/what-is-database-management-article) systems such as SQL Server. This makes processing logs from the vast volume of data a lot simpler. Hence, the queues’ tasks are often taken care of by the persistence layer.

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