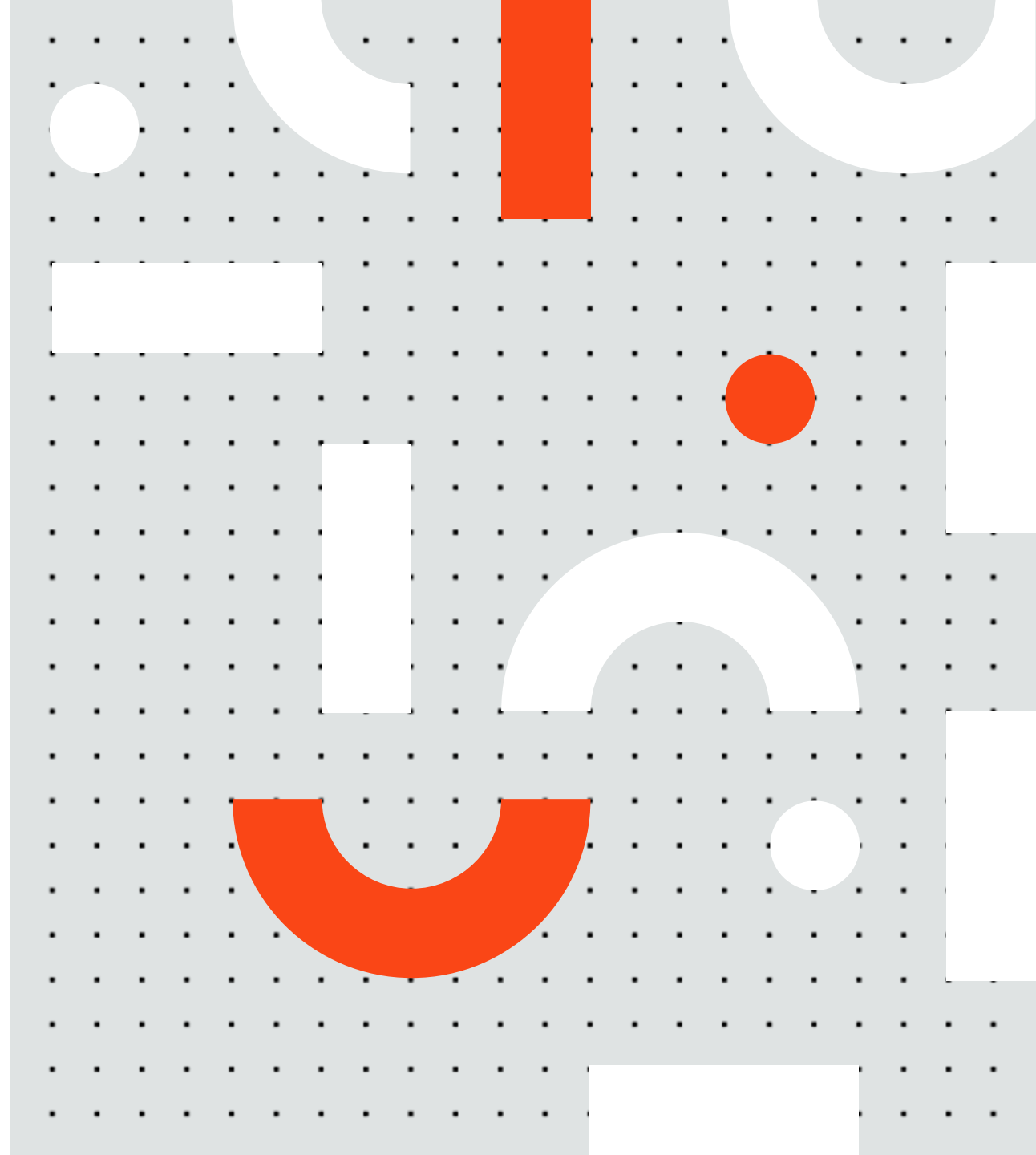
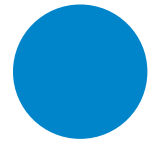


# RPA Design & Development v1.1

## Lesson 7 Control Flow

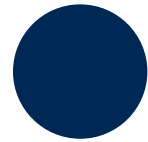


# Agenda



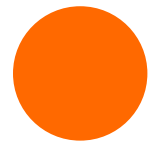
## Control Flow & Universal Statements

- Introduction to control flow
- Generic control statements



## Control Flow Statements in UiPath

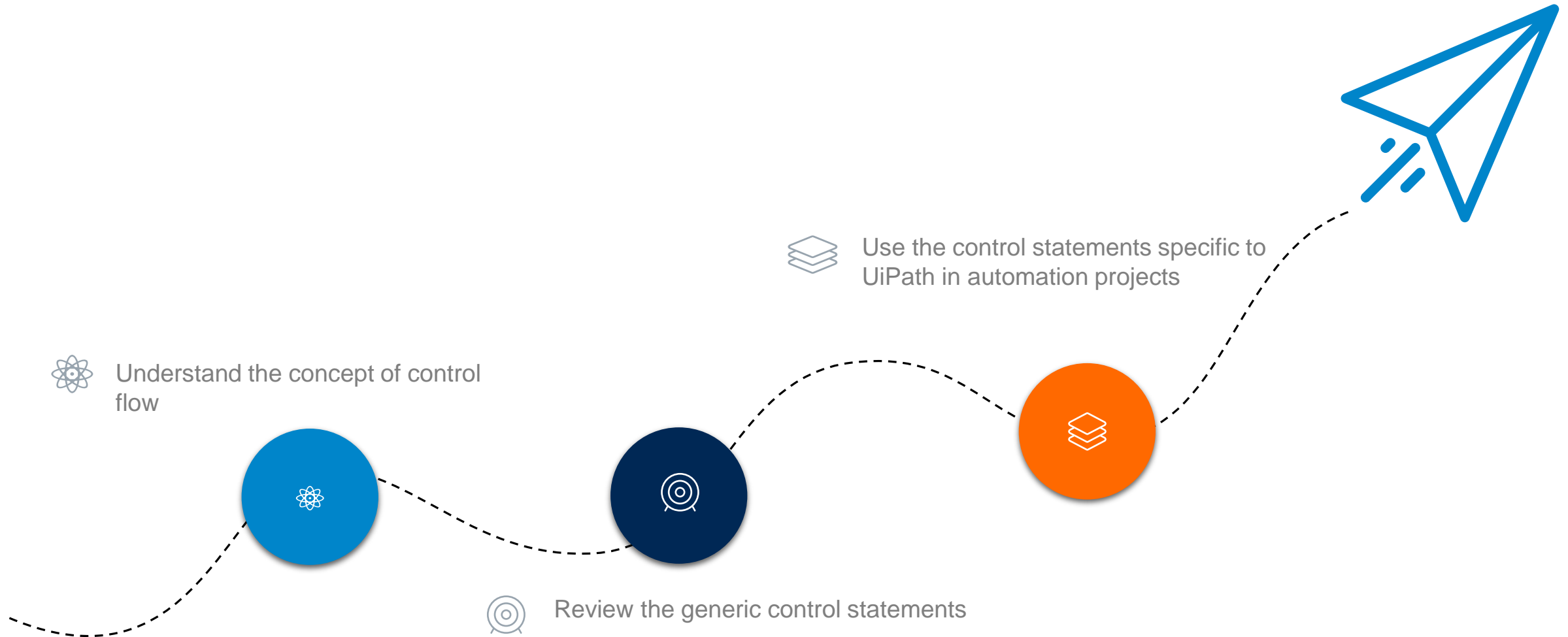
- The main control flow statements used in RPA/UiPath

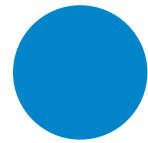


## Practical Exercise

- Using control flow statements to solve a practical RPA challenge

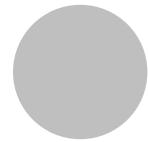
# Learning Objectives





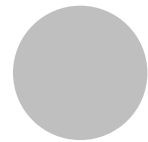
## Control Flow & Universal Statements

- Introduction to control flow
- Generic control statements



## Control Flow Statements in UiPath

- The main control flow statements used in RPA/UiPath



## Practical Exercise

- Using control flow statements to solve a practical RPA challenge

# Control Flow

The order in which individual statements, instructions or function calls are executed or evaluated in a software project. **Control flow** statements can be categorized by their effect:



**Continuing** at a  
different  
statement



Executing **only if**  
some condition is  
met



Executing **until**  
some condition is  
met

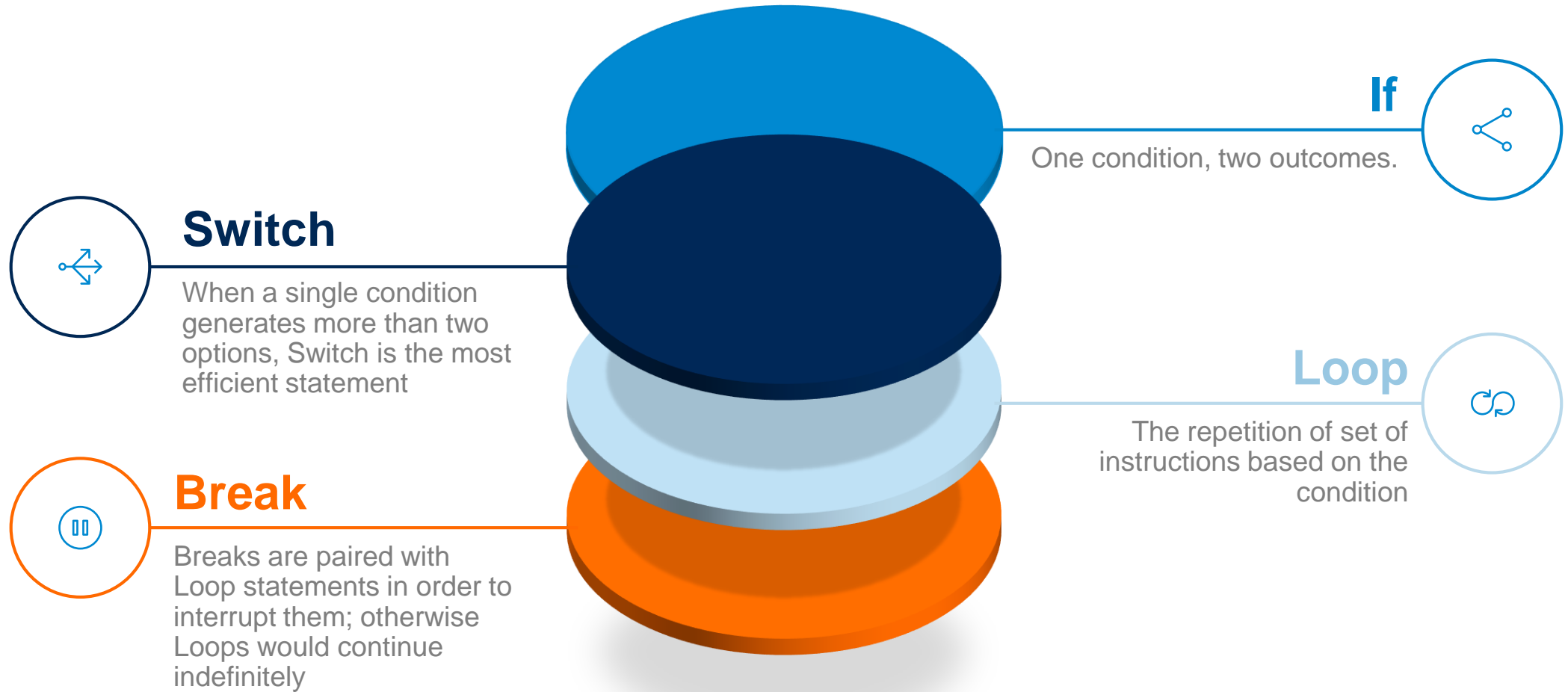


Executing and  
**returning**



**Preventing** any  
further execution

# Basic Control Statements



If

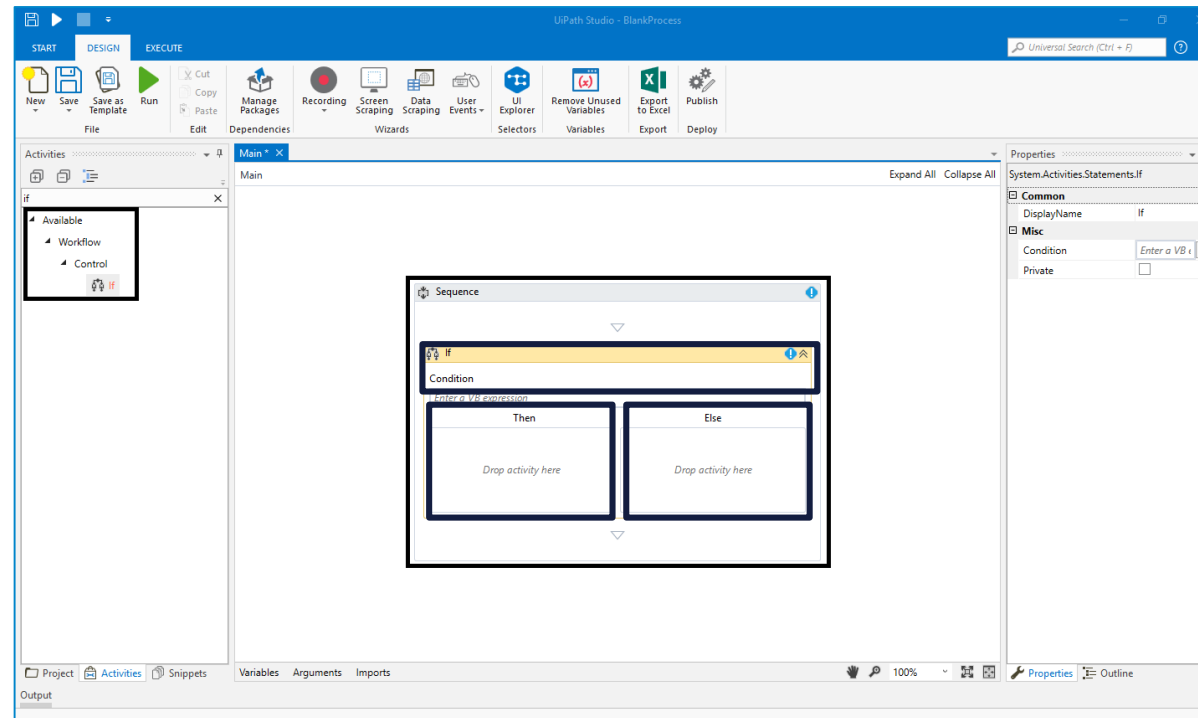
Switch

Loop

Break

# The If Statement

The basic concept of **If** statement is a method of two activity (Then and Else) which contain two condition and one statement.



# Practice makes Perfect...



1

How would you explain the **if** Statement to a 7-year old (using the Marshmallow Experiment)?

2

Consider this statement:

*if a then if b then s else s2*

s2 is executed when 'condition a' is met, or when 'condition a' is not met?



# The Switch Statement

If

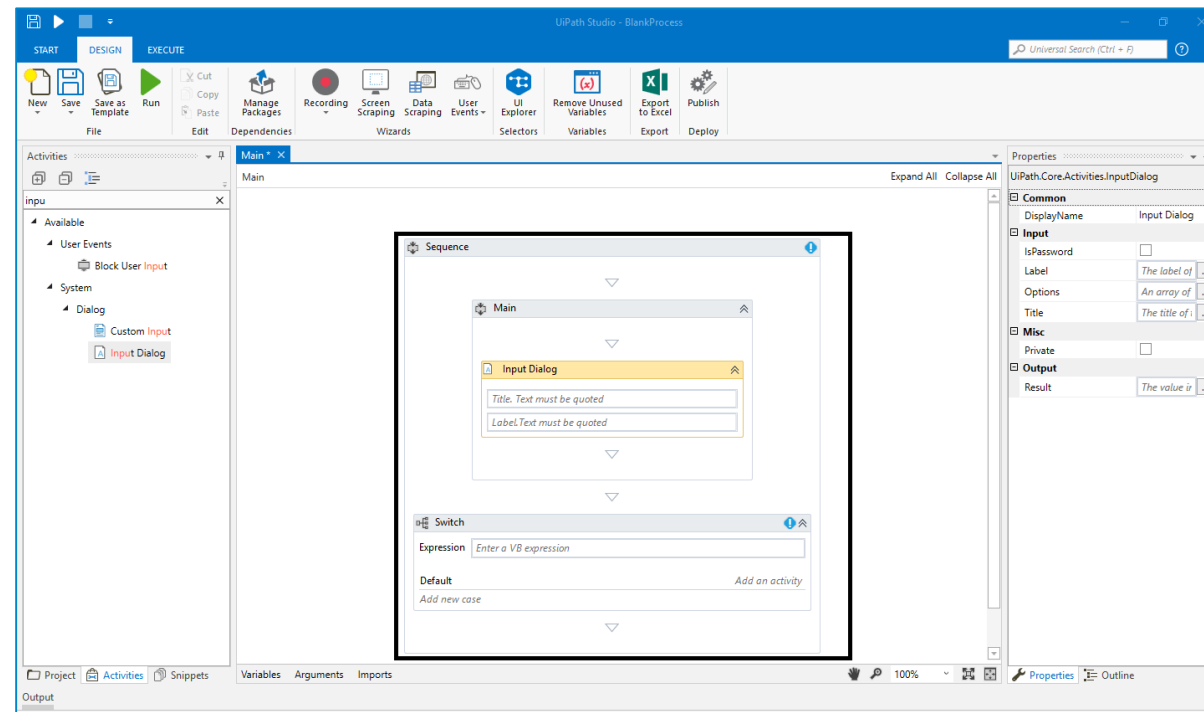
Switch

Loop

Break

The **Switch** statement allows one value out of multiple values by specified expression.

- Condition: It processes only integer argument values.
- Use: It is useful in the number of processes.
- Types of Switch statement: Structured and Unstructured



# Practice makes Perfect...

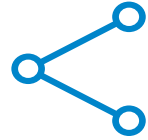


An old Mesopotamian saying goes like this...  
*“Blue eyes are a sign of Bravery, Green eyes are a sign of Generosity, Gray eyes are a sign of Wisdom”*

Having a simple user input field (‘What is the color of your eyes?’), **how would you use the `Switch` statement to give the user a unique input?**

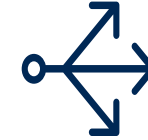
How would it look like using only **`If`** statements?

# Comparison of If and Switch



**If**

```
IF V = 'Blue' THEN print 'You must be very brave'  
    ELSE (IF V = 'Green' THEN print 'You must be  
very generous'  
        ELSE (IF V= 'Gray' THEN print 'You  
must be very wise'  
            ELSE print 'You must be a  
god, because you don't have human eyes'))
```



**Switch**

## **SWITCH**

```
Case V = 'Blue' print 'You must be very brave'  
Case V = 'Green' print 'You must be very  
generous'  
Case V = 'Gray' print 'You must be very wise'  
Default Case print 'You must be a god, because  
you don't have human eyes'
```

If

Switch

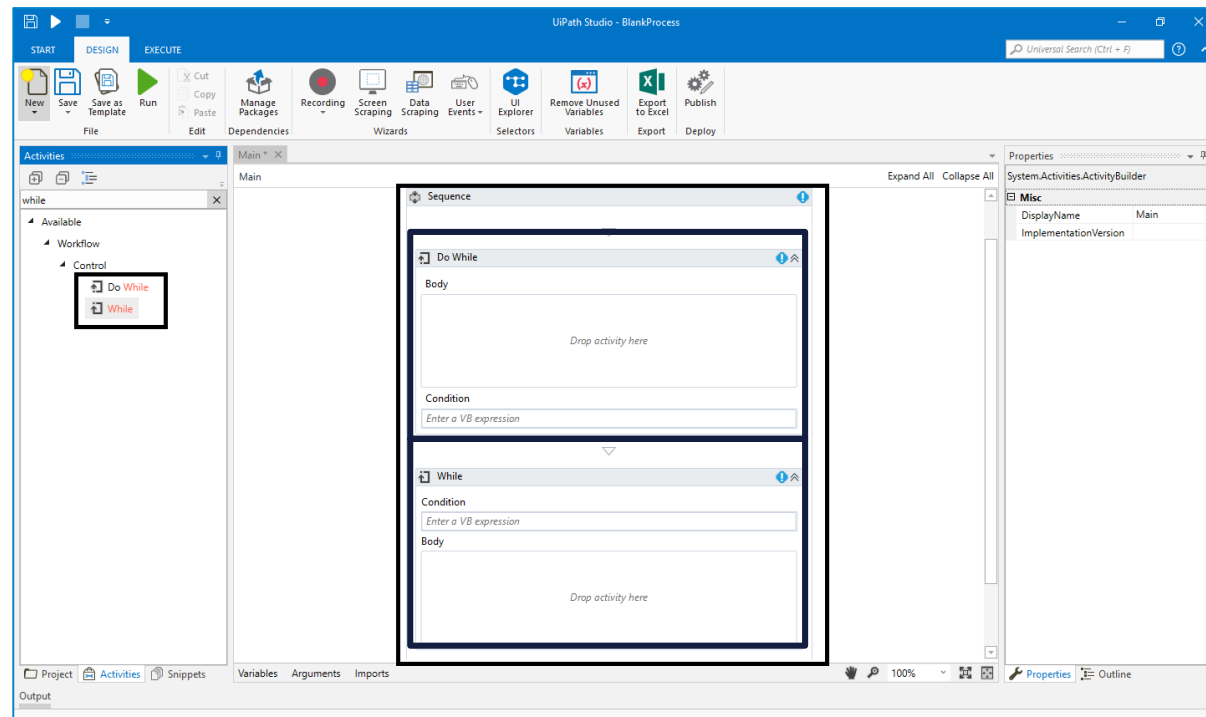
Loop

Break

# The Loop Statement

Loop is the structure that executes a repetitive set of operations with these low error activities.

- Condition: It automates repeated tasks in UiPath through two loops statements.
- Do While: If the condition is true, then in the execution process this activity runs first.
- While: If the condition is false, then in the execution process this activity runs first.



# The Break Statement

If

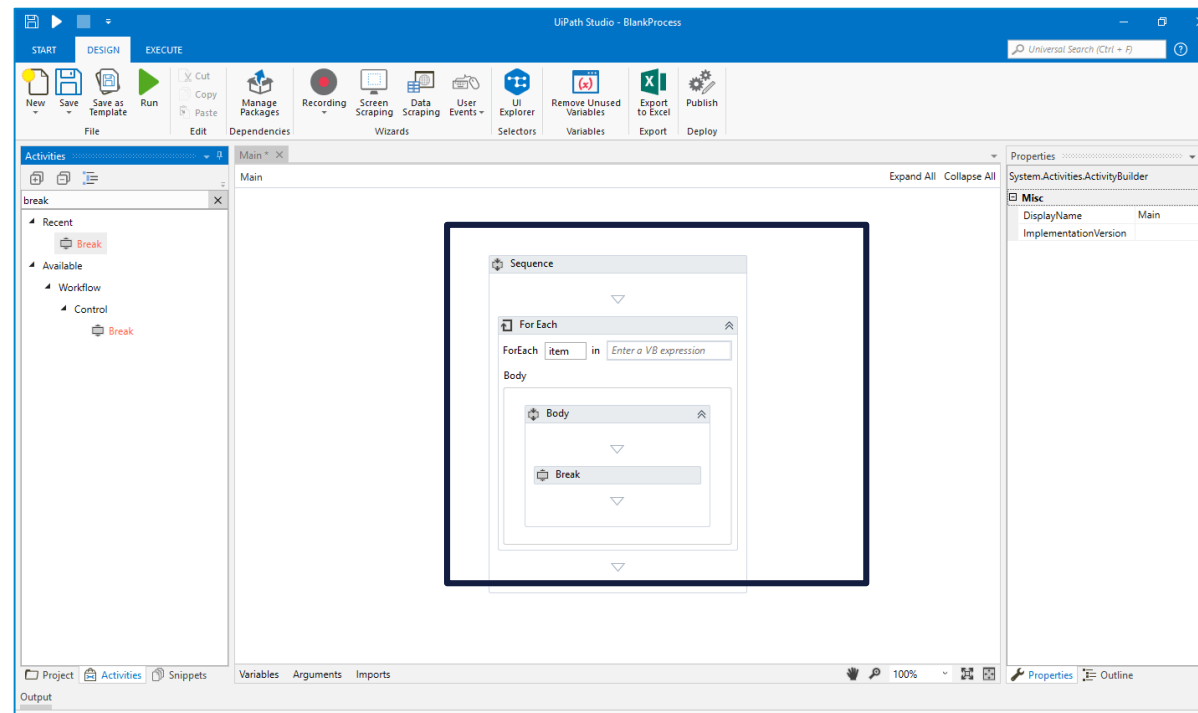
It is the process in the UiPath Studio which allows to break an activity on the chosen or starting point.

Switch

- Condition: It exits each activity and continues the workflow process activity.
- Switch or Loop statement: Break statement used for loop termination and transfer the statement in the “Switch or Loop statement”.
- Use: It is used in relation with a Loop, to interrupt it and continue the execution outside it.

Loop

Break



# Practice makes Perfect...



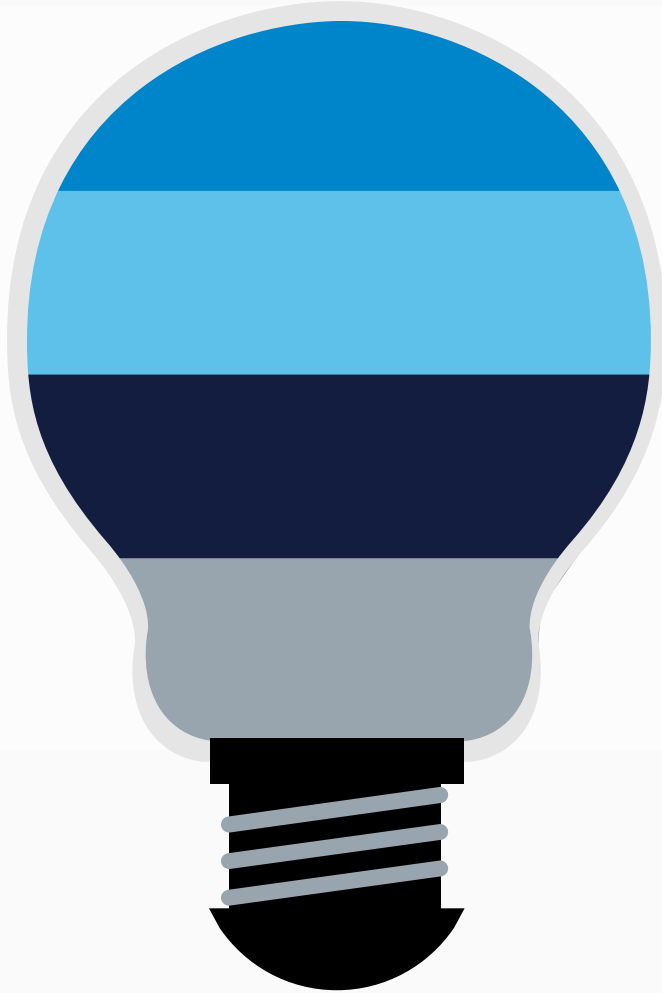
Consider an online game of ‘**Guess the price**’:

- A product is being advertised using a video;
- Once the video ends, the bidding starts: each connected user has 60 seconds to introduce the price he thinks the product is worth it (only one amount);
- The winner is the first user that guessed the price.

**How would you solve this using a loop?**

## Exercise

### Create a list of songs of an artist from YouTube



#### To be more specific...

- We want the list with the top songs of a certain artist (in terms of YouTube views)
- Think of the things that may interfere with the desired outcome
- Use the generic statements covered to map the process



## Control Flow & Universal Statements

- Introduction to control flow
- Generic control statements



## Control Flow Statements in UiPath

- The main control flow statements used in RPA/UiPath



## Practical Exercise

- Using control flow statements to solve a practical RPA challenge



# Control Flow Statements in UiPath



Assign



Delay



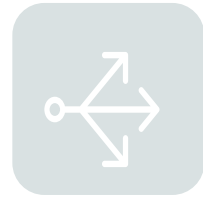
Do While



For Each



While



Switch



If



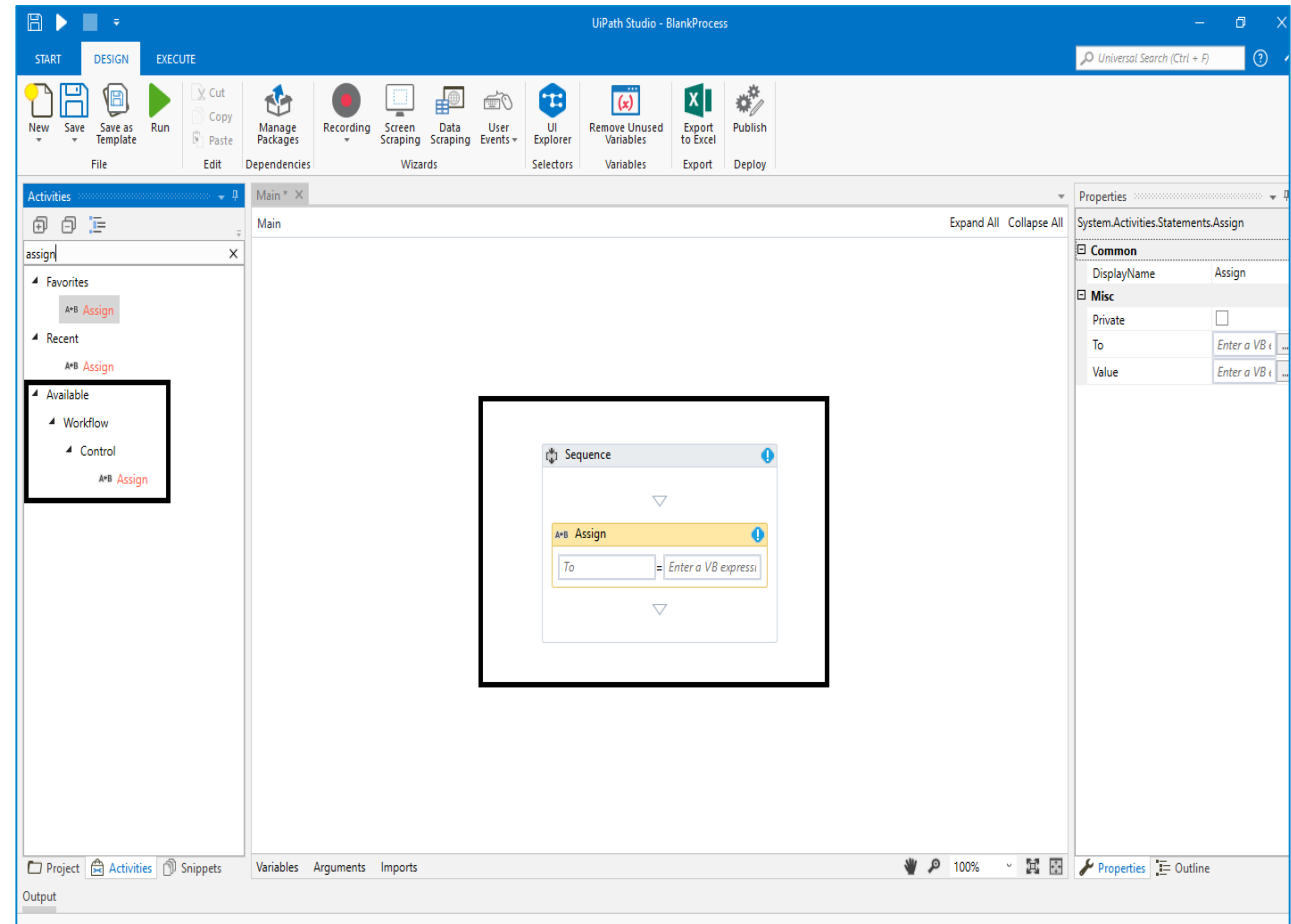
Break

# Assign

The **Assign** statement allocates a value to a variable or argument.

## What it can be used for?

- **Increment** the value of a variable in a loop
- **Sum** up two or more variables and assign the result to a different variable
- **Assign** values to an array



# Delay

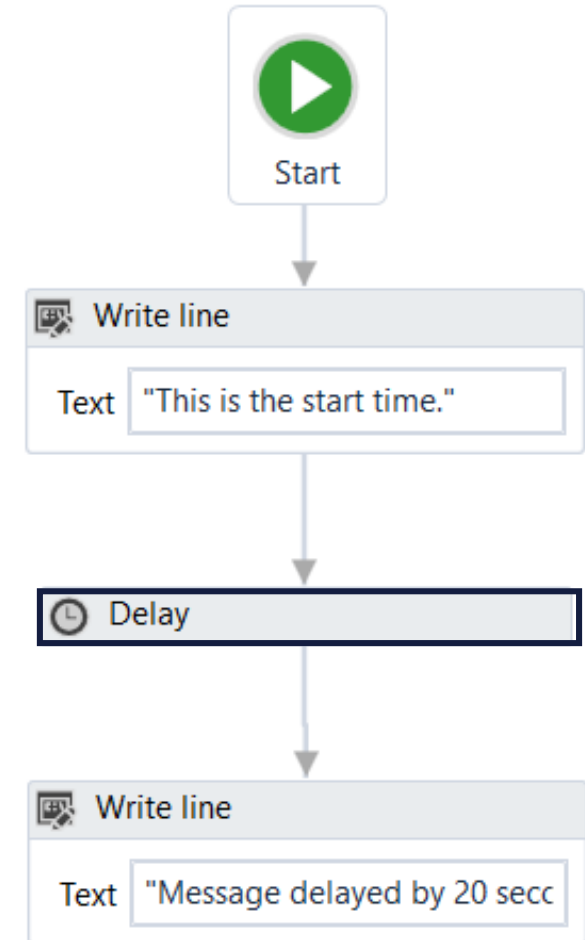
The **Delay** statement pauses an automation for a period of time.

## What it can be used for?

- **Machine Latency:** Delay is used to solve this issue which lead to error.

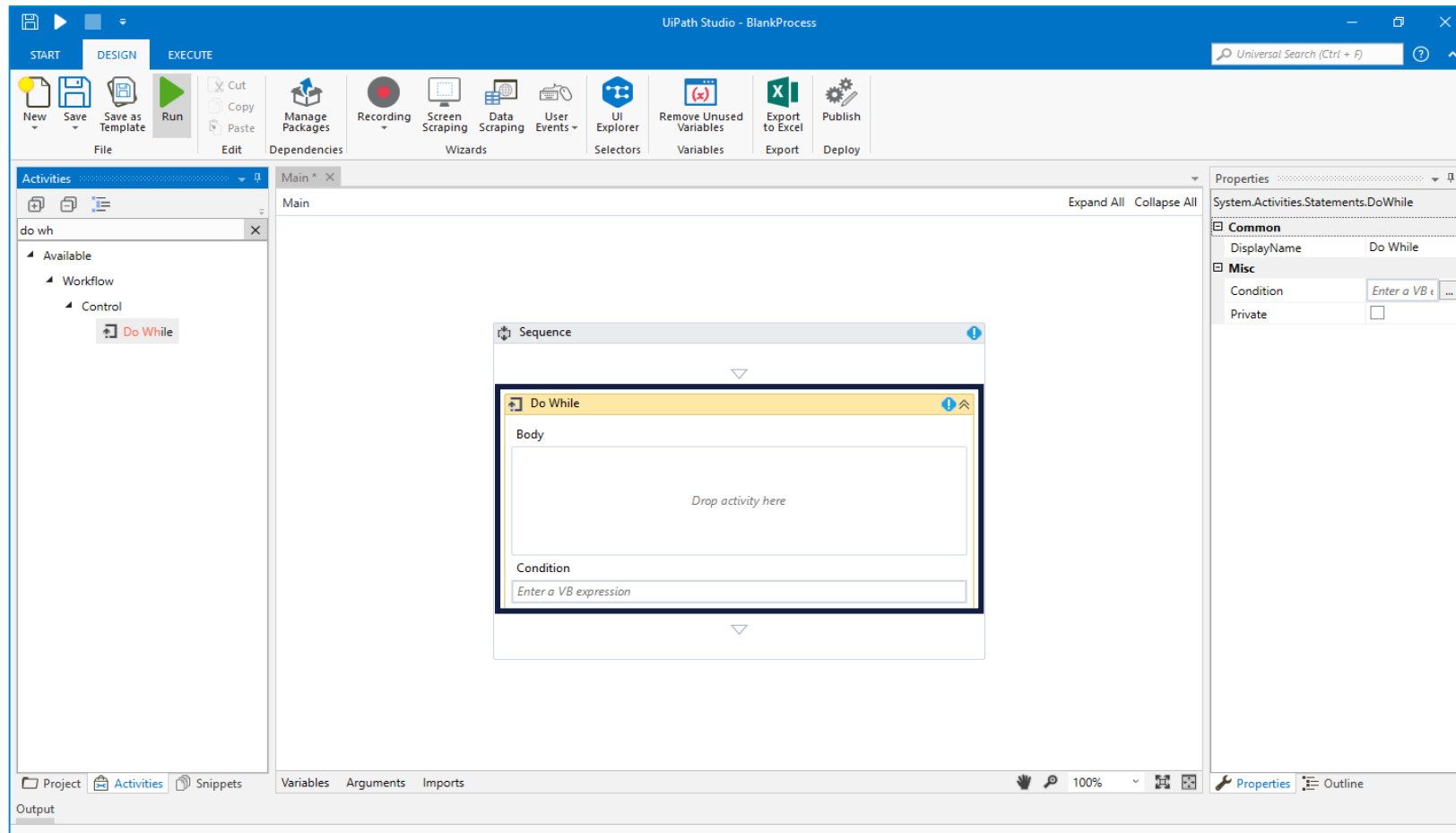
## What are its types?

- **Static Delay:** A pause which is fixed and has a tendency of failure.
- **Dynamic Delay:** Advanced form of static delay in which the conditions regulate the wait or pause time.



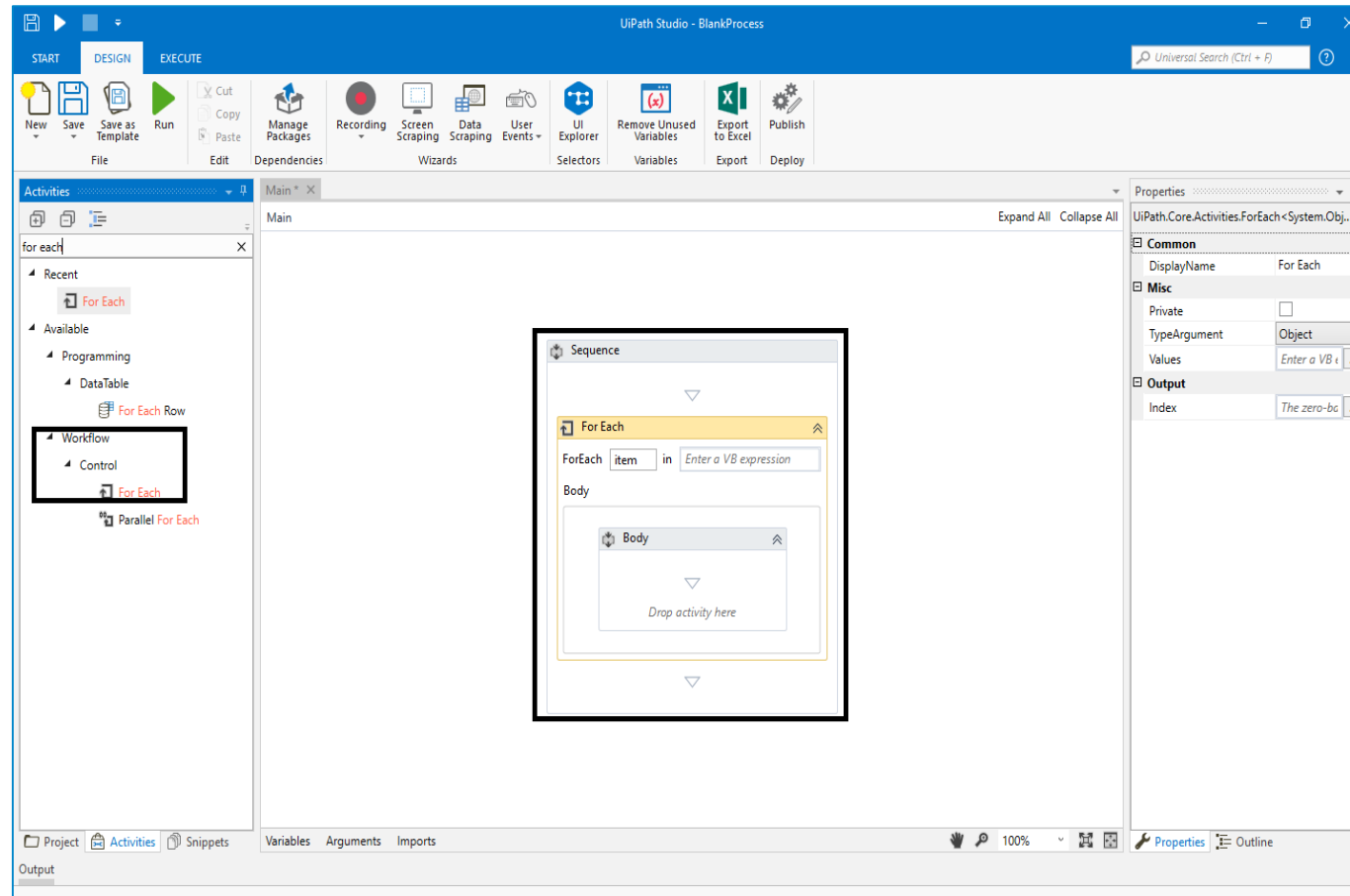
# Do While

The **Do While** statement creates a loop that executes a specific sequence while a condition is met. The condition is evaluated after each execution of the statement



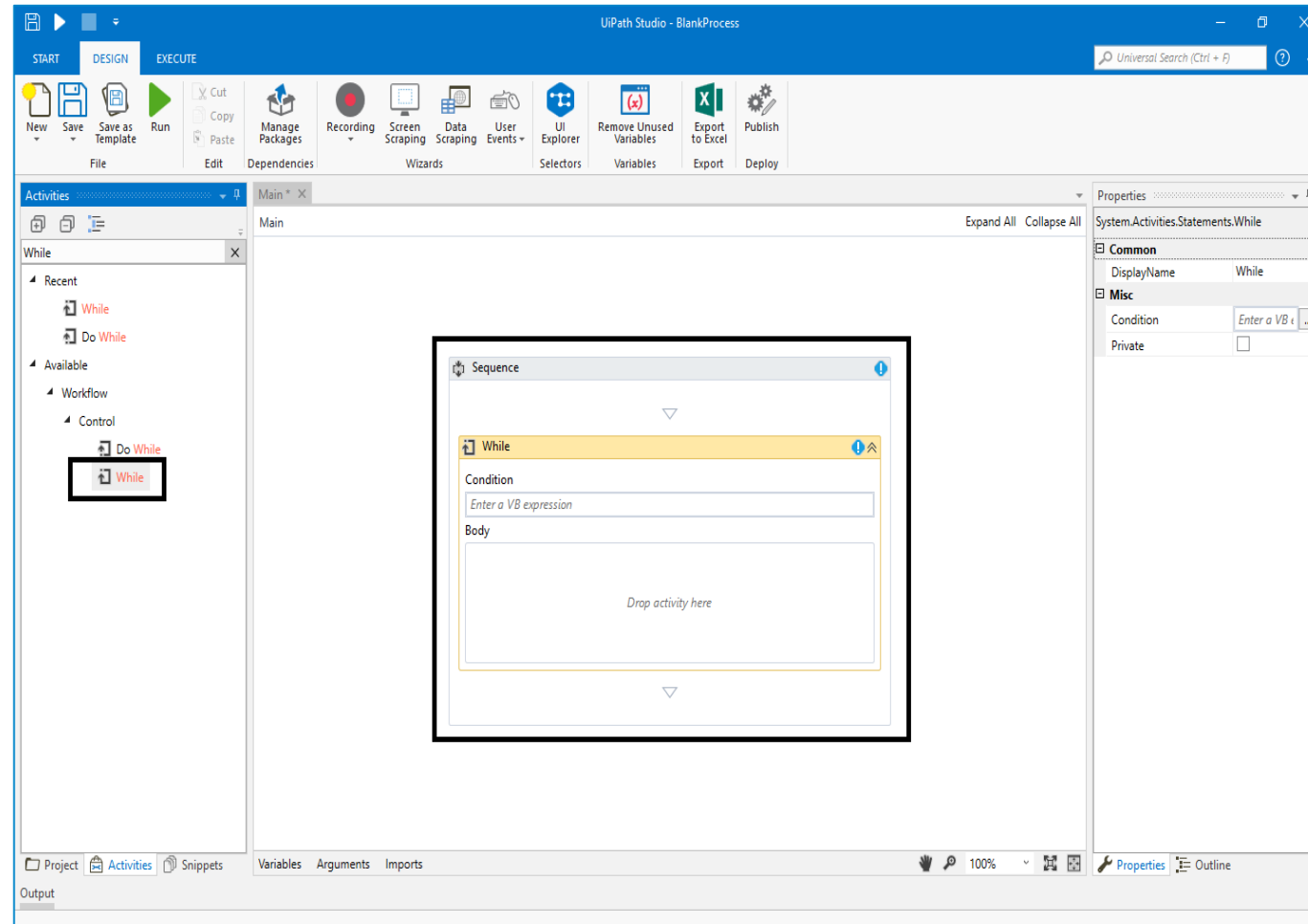
# For Each

The **For Each** statement performs an activity or a series of activities on each element of a collection.



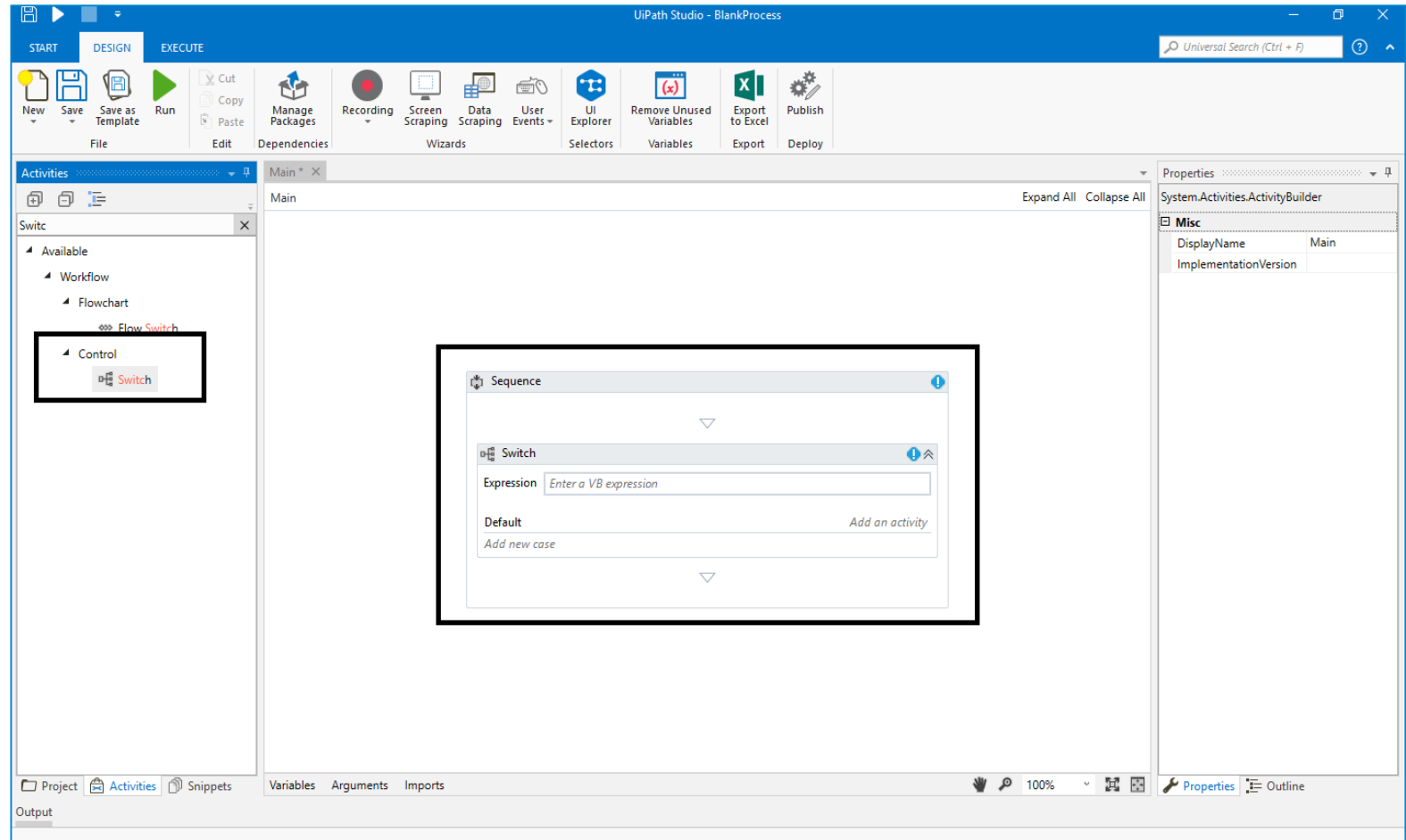
# While

The **While** statement creates a loop that executes a specific sequence and the condition is evaluated before the execution of each statement.



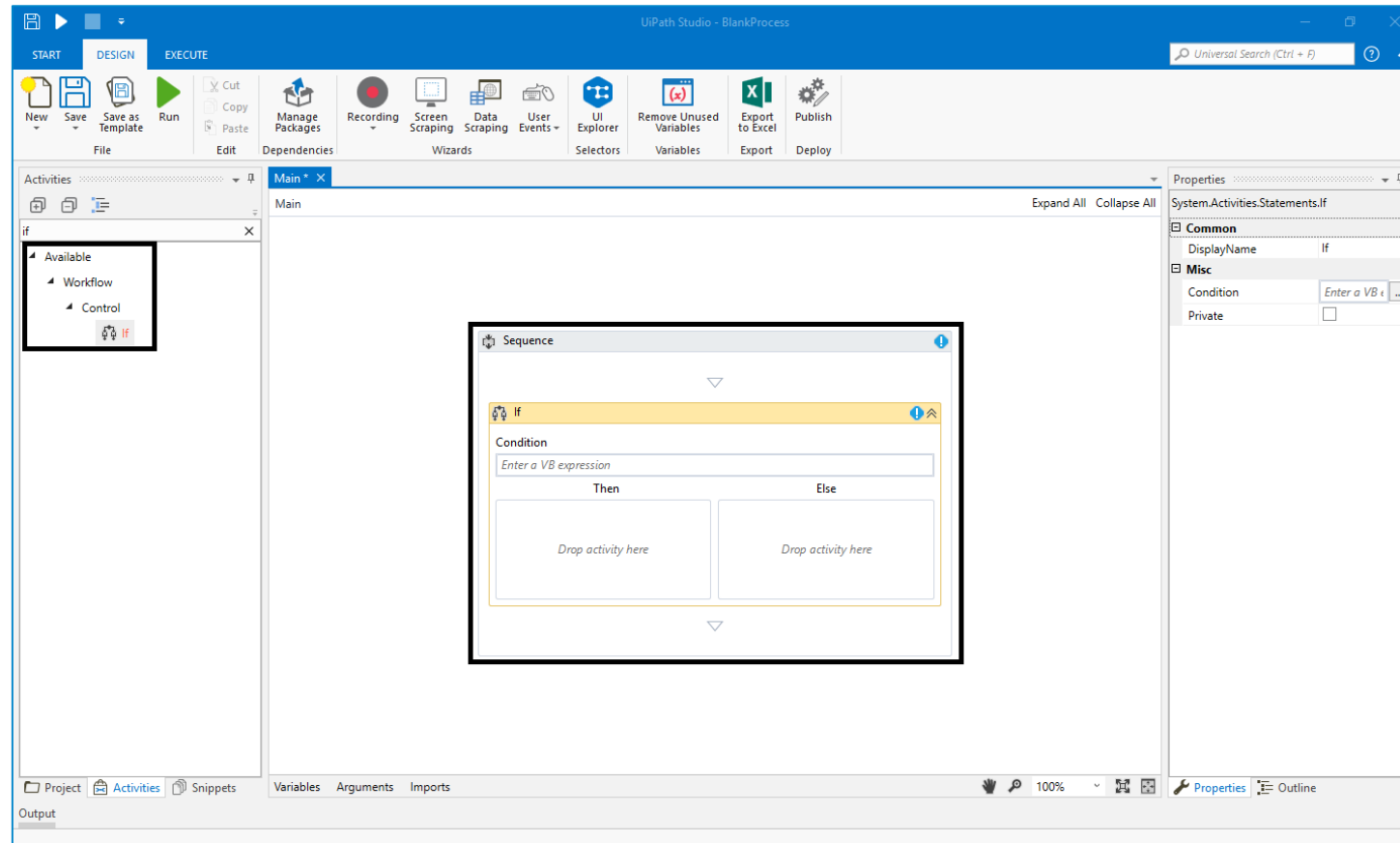
# Switch

The **Switch** statement executes a set of statements out of multiple statements, based on the value of a specific expression.



# If

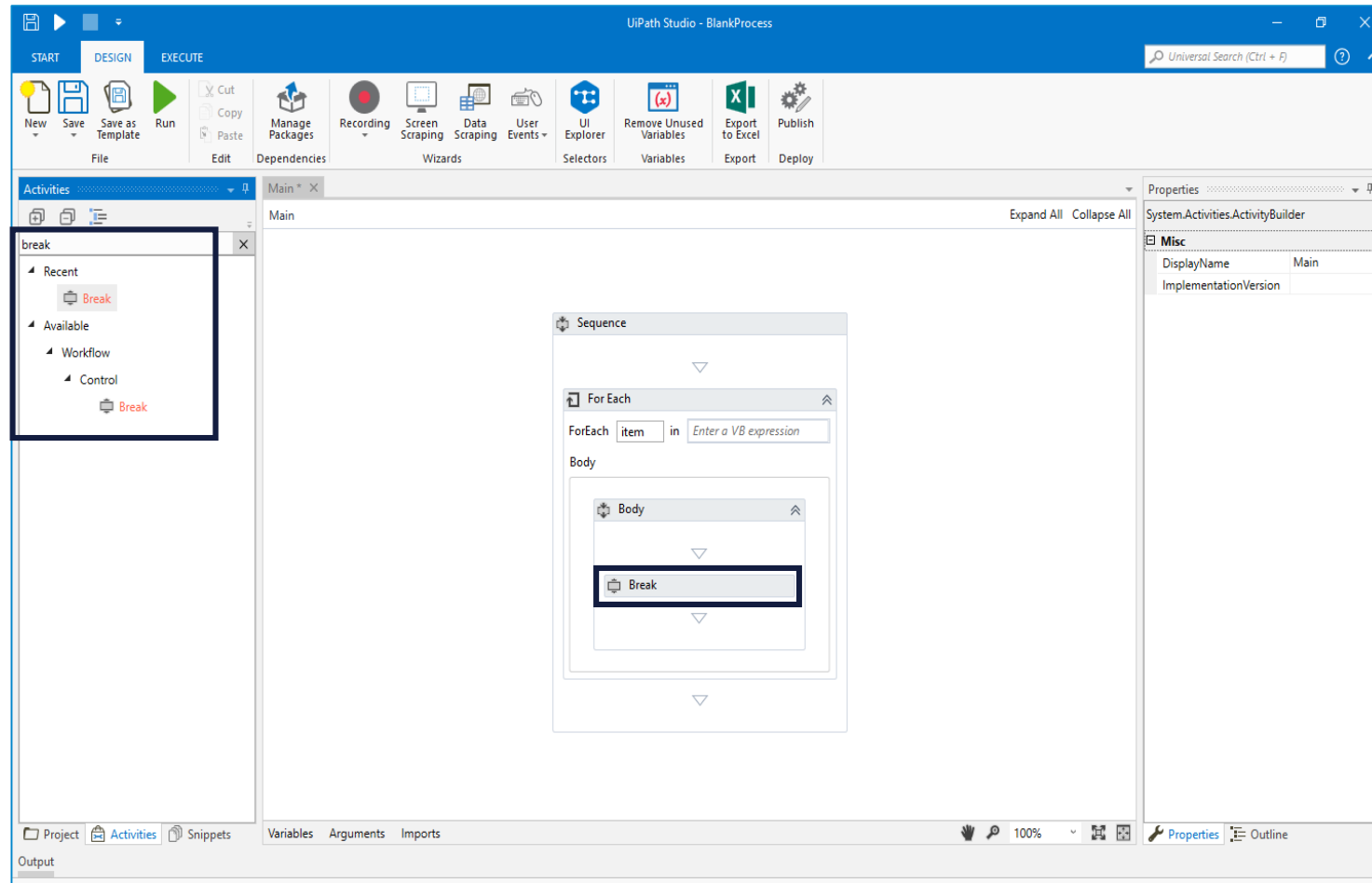
The **If** statement enables a project to take one of two different courses of action, depending on whether a specified condition is met.





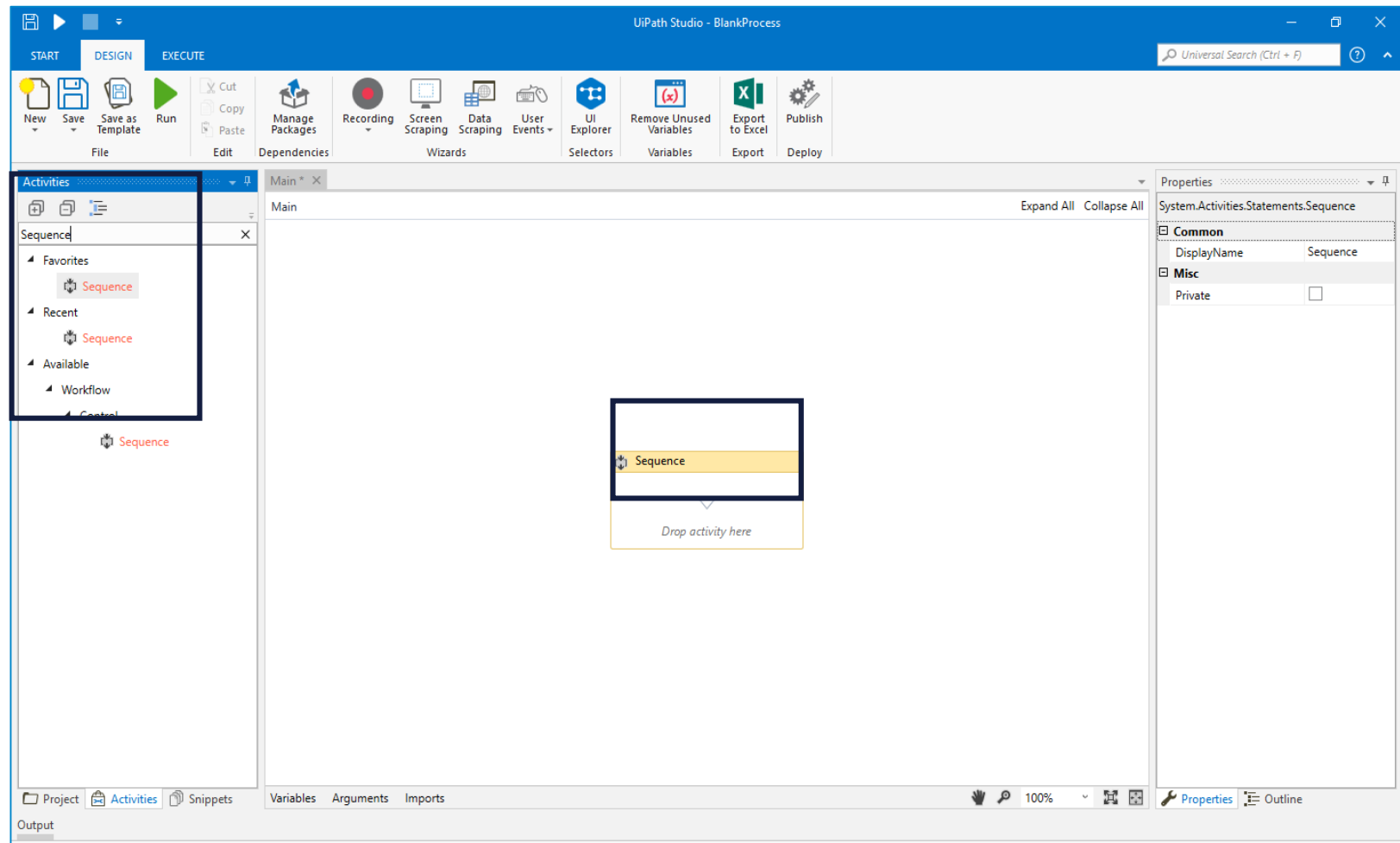
# Break

The **Break** statement stops the loop at a chosen point and continues with the next activity.



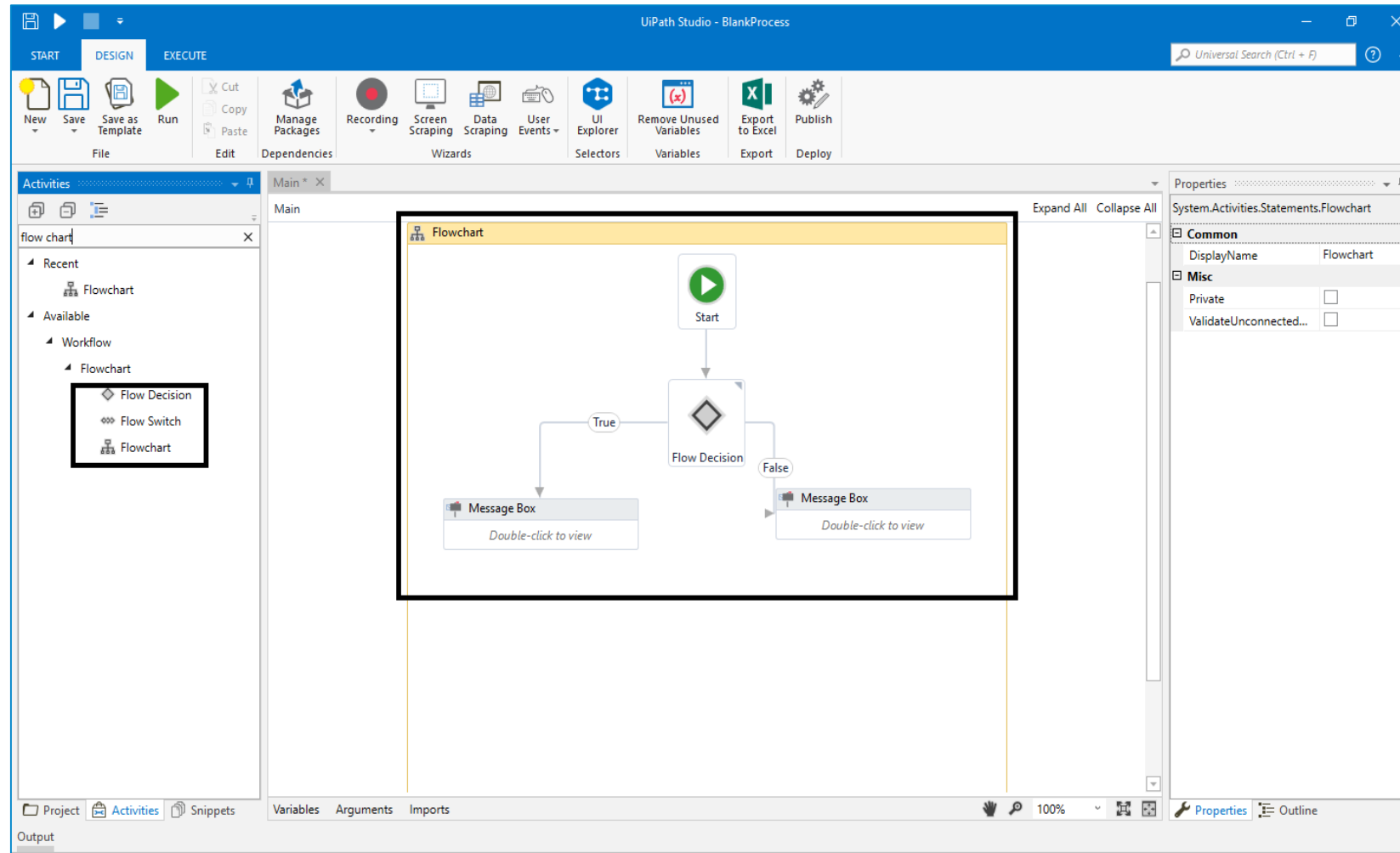
# Sequence

**Sequence** is the smallest project to create a process in UiPath that enables to create a linear process in various activities and execute the sequential order.



# Flowchart

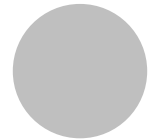
The **Flowchart** represents various steps involved in completing activities, task, and process.





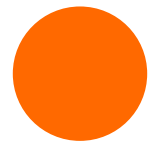
## Control Flow & Universal Statements

- Introduction to control flow
- Generic control statements



## Control Flow Statements in UiPath

- The main control flow statements used in RPA/UiPath

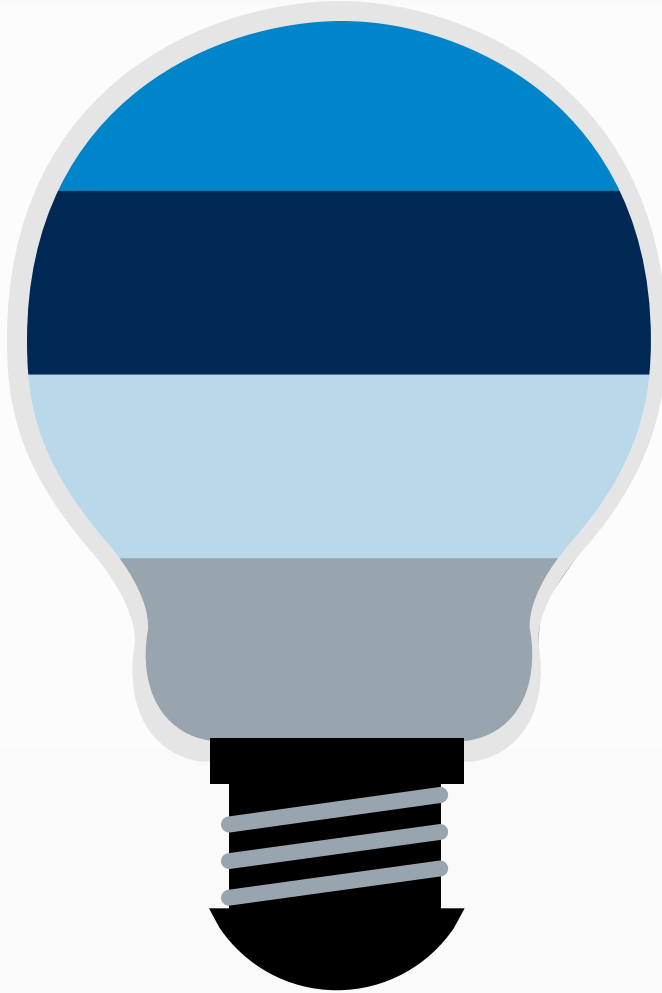


## Practical Exercise

- Using control flow statements to solve a practical RPA challenge

# Back to our **Exercise...** Part II

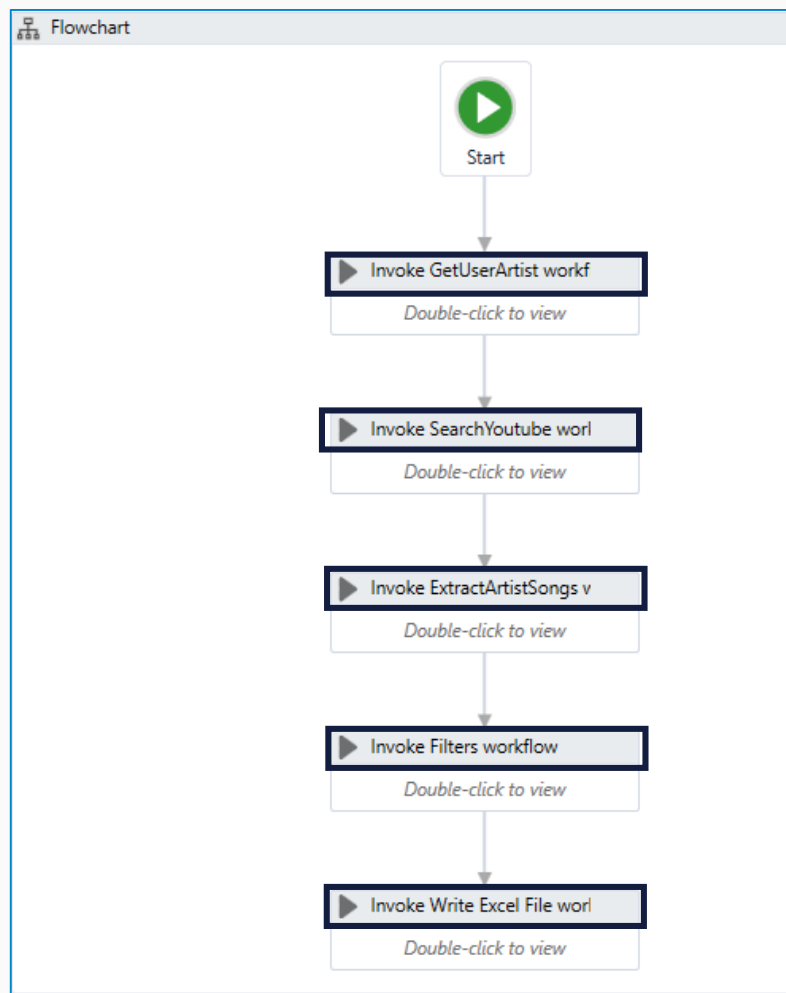
Create a **list** of songs of an artist from YouTube



Now that you are familiar with the control flow statements in UiPath, can you translate the solution to our task into UiPath Studio?



# Create a **list** of songs of an artist from YouTube

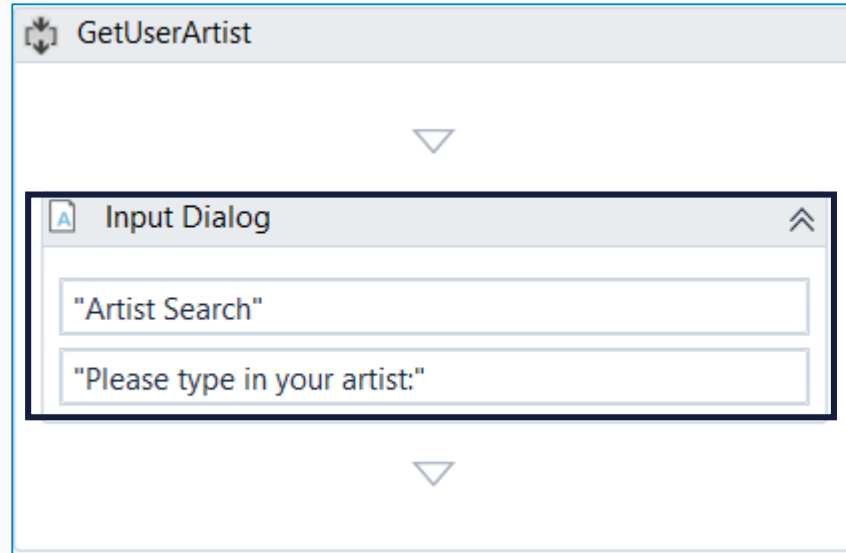


## Main steps of the solution:

1. Get the artist name and store it as an argument (**GetUserArtist** workflow)
2. Open YouTube with Chrome browser, search for the artist, sort the results by view count (**SearchYouTube** workflow)
3. Scrape the relevant data from the search results and store them inside a DataTable argument (**ExtractArtistSongs** workflow)
4. Filter the results in the DataTable (**Filters** workflow)
5. Write the filtered results in the Excel file (**WriteExcelFile** workflow)



# Step 1: GetUserArtist Workflow



**Purpose:** Get the artist name and store it as an argument

## Activities:

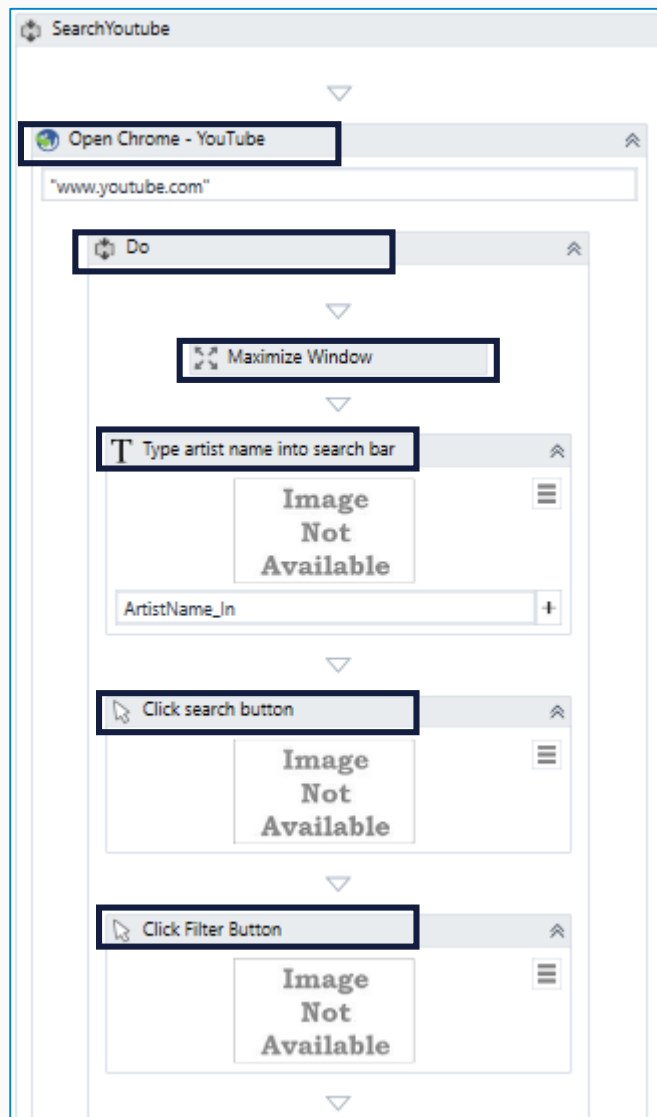
Input Dialog to ask the user for the artist name

## Variables/Arguments:

Argument: ArtistName (type: string, direction out)



## Step 2: SearchYouTube Workflow (part 1)



**Purpose:** Open YouTube with Chrome browser, search for the artist, sort the results by view count

### Activities:

1. **OpenBrowser** Chrome – [www.youtube.com](https://www.youtube.com)
2. **Do**
3. **Maximize** the window
4. **TypeInto** for searching the artist name
5. **Click** search button
6. **Click** filter

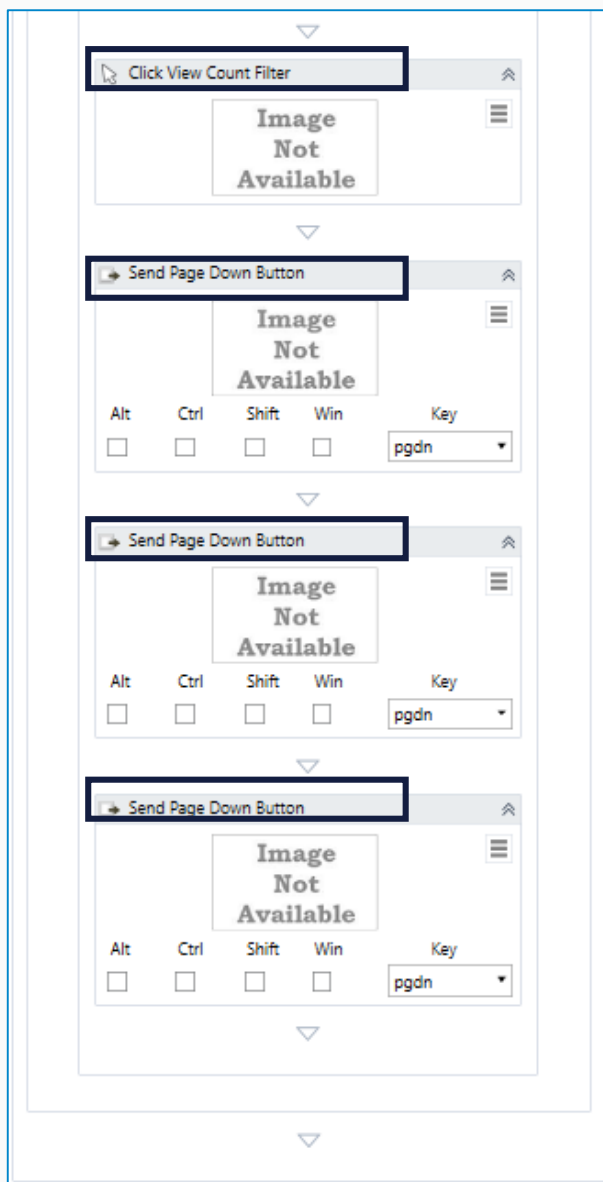
### Variables/Arguments:

Argument: ArtistName (type: string, direction in)





## Step 2: SearchYouTube Workflow (part 2)



**Purpose:** Open YouTube with Chrome browser, search for the artist, sort the results by view count

### Activities:

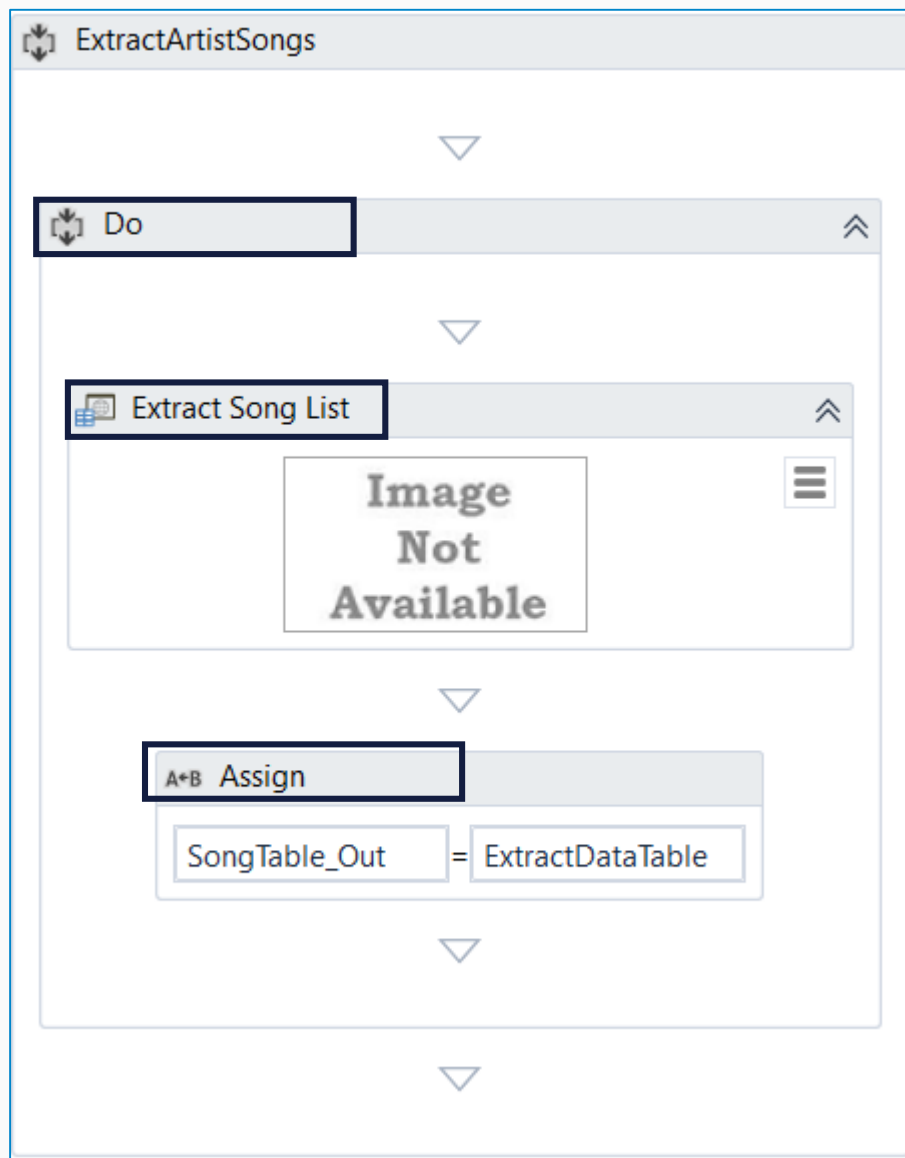
1. Click View Count
2. SendHotkey Page Down x 3

### Variables/Arguments: -

No variables and arguments are needed.



## Step 3: ExtractArtistSongs Workflow



**Purpose:** Scrape the relevant data from the search results and store them inside a DataTable argument

### Activities:

1. Do
2. ExtractData for extracting the information for each song on the page and store it in a variable
3. Assign the info extracted to an argument

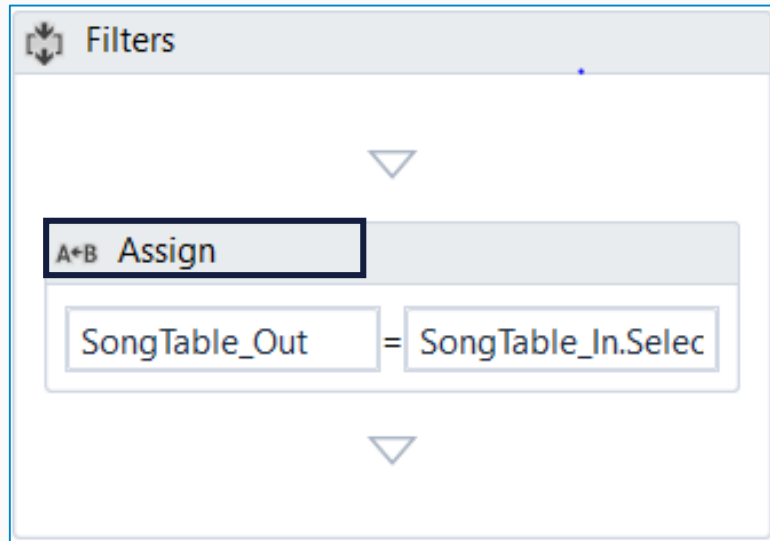
### Variables/Arguments:

Variable: Song table (type: DataTable)

Argument: Song table (type: DataTable, direction: out)



## Step 4: **Filters** Workflow



**Purpose:** Filter the results in the DataTable **Activities:**

1. **Assign** to filter out the unwanted results in the DataTable (live songs & songs from other artists)

### **Variables/Arguments:**

Argument: SongTable\_In (DataTable, direction: in) – extracted data

Argument: Song table (DataTable, direction: out) – filtered data

Argument: ArtistName\_IN (String, direction: in) – filter out results



## Step 5: WriteExcelFile Workflow

Write Excel File

Write Range - Excel File

ArtistName\_IN+"\_SongList.xlsx" ...

"Sheet1" "A1"

SongTable\_IN

**Purpose:** Write the filtered results in the Excel file

### Activities:

1. WriteRange for writing the filtered data in a new Excel file

### Variables/Arguments:

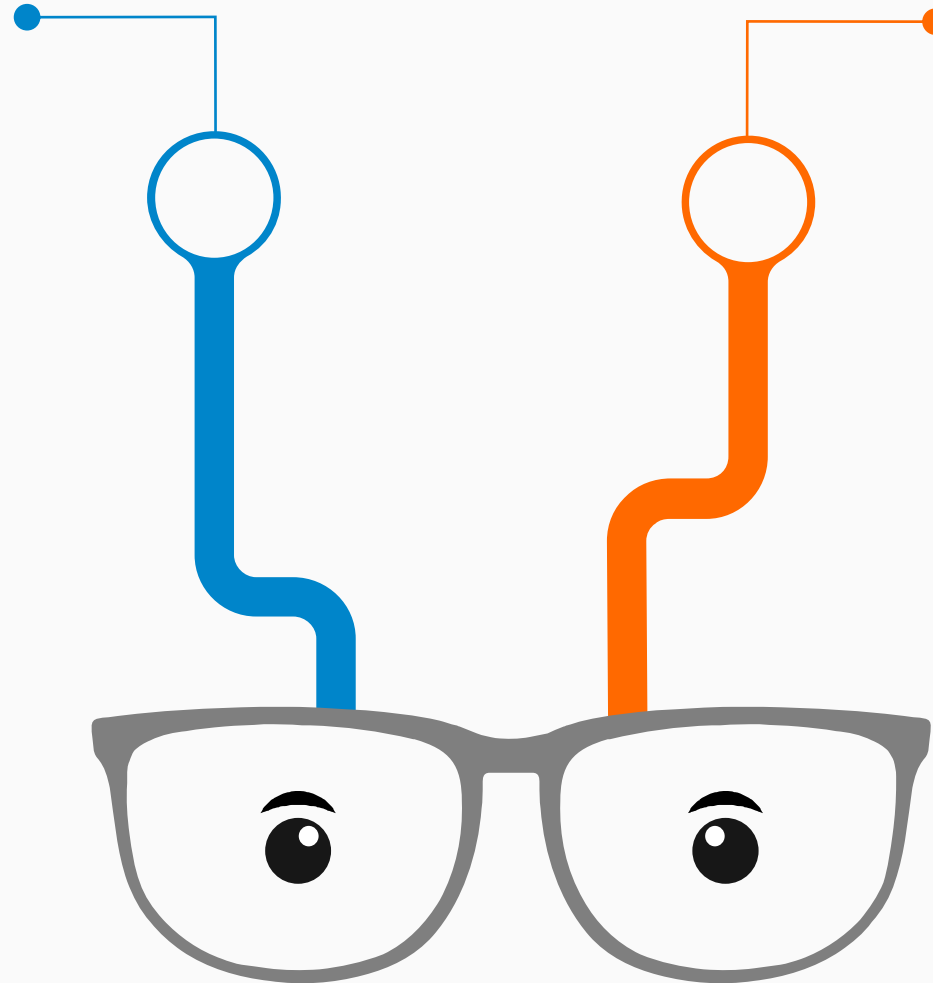
Argument: SongTable\_In (DataTable, direction: in) – filtered data

Argument: ArtistName\_IN (String, direction: in) – filter out results

# Takeaways

## Control Flow & Universal Statements

Control Flow is the order in which individual statements, instructions or function calls are executed or evaluated in a software project.



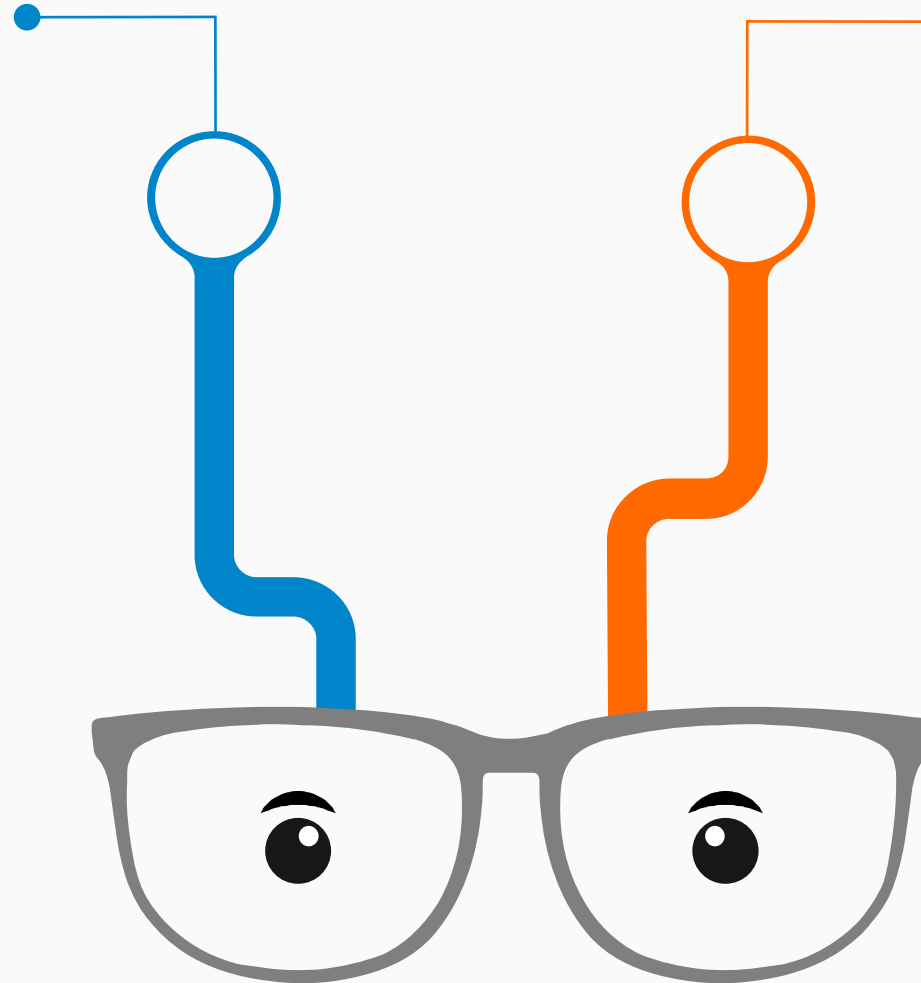
There are four basic control statements:

- If
- Switch
- Loop
- Break

# Takeaways

## Control Flow Statements in UiPath

There are eight different types of control flow statement that are used in UiPath.



UiPath Control Flow Statements:

- Assign
- Break
- Delay
- Do While
- For Each
- If
- Switch
- While

# Questions & Answers



# Which of the following statements are interrupted using the Break statements?

a) Do While

b) While

c) For Each



# How many nested If statements are needed to replace a Switch statement with 4 cases?

a) 3

b) 4

c) 5

**Let's take a variable (V) initially assigned with a value of 10 and decreasing by 1 every time a sequence is executed in a Do While Statement. How many times will the sequence be executed if the expression is  $V > 0$ ?**

a) 11

b) 10

c) 9

# Next Steps

Module 3 - Lesson 4: Data Manipulation

