LECTURE 04. COLLECTIONS. PART I

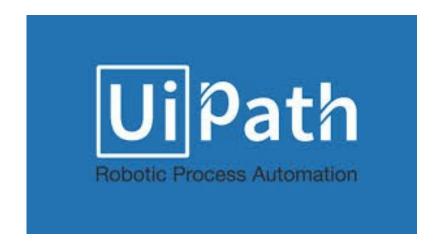
Robotic Process Automation [24 October 2022]

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Arguments. Definition

Arguments are

- used to pass data from a project to another;
- similar to parameters in method definition;

advantages:

- increase workflow readability;
- increase sequence/flowchart reusability in workflows;

arguments vs variables:

- argument it stores data dynamically and passes it on, between automations,
 i.e., projects;
- variable it passes data between activities.



Arguments. Types. Direction

- argument types similar to variable types available in UiPath;
- argument direction it indicates where the information stored in them is supposed to go;
- possible argument directions:
 - In data can be used in the current project only; it was sent by another project;
 - Out data can be used outside the current project;
 - In/Out In + Out.



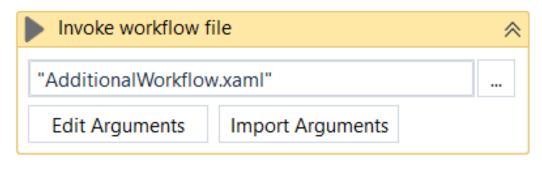
Arguments. Invoke Workflow File Activity

Invoke Workflow File activity

 allows to invoke a specified workflow, passing a list of input/output arguments (parameters);

Properties to set:

- WorkflowFileName a string with the file path of the .xaml file to be invoked; the
 file path is relative to the current project folder;
- Arguments the parameters that are passed to the invoked workflow;
- **Isolated** if checked, the invoked workflow runs in a separate Windows process; this is useful when isolating a faulty workflow from the main workflow (invoker).





Demo 1

- Create a process that performs the following actions:
 - 1. read two integer numbers;
 - 2. compute the maximum value between the given numbers;
 - define a distinct workflow having:
 - two input arguments;
 - one output argument;
 - invoke the defined workflow;
 - 3. print the computed maximum value.

Variable Categories

- Scalar single value of a fixed type:
 - Int32, Boolean, Character, Date Time, etc.;
- Collections single dimension structures, where multiple values are viewed as an entity:
 - Array, List, Queue;
 - String;
 - Dictionary;
- Tables two dimensional structures, where multiple values are viewed as an entity:
 - Data Table.



Arrays. Details

- Array characteristics in UiPath:
 - an array has a fixed length, set at instantiation/initialization time;
 - it implements the **IEnumerable** interface ==> can be iterated by using a **For Each** activity.

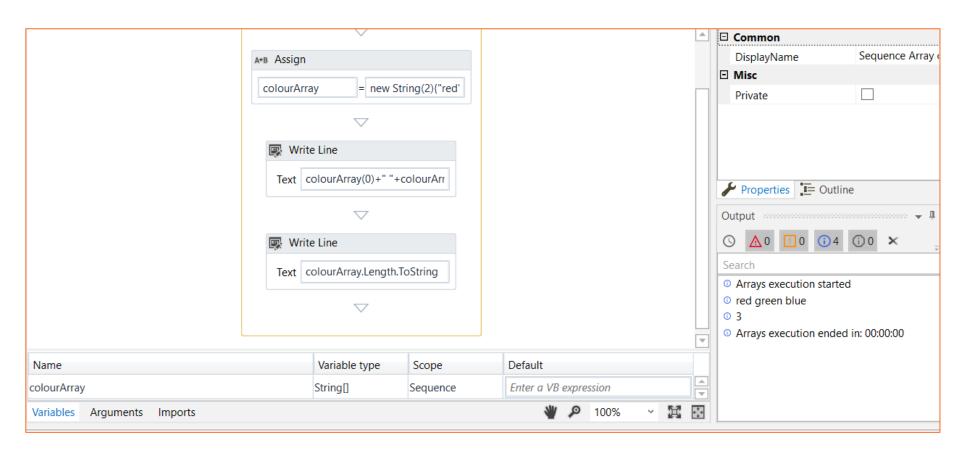


Arrays. Declaration. Instantiation. Initialization

- ways to declare/instantiate/initialize an array:
 - Variables Panel:
 - Name: colourArray; Type: String[]; Default: {"red", "green", "blue"} //Length=3
 - Assign activity:
 - colourArray= new String(){"red", "green", "blue"}//Length=3
 - colourArray= new String(2){"red", "green", "blue"}//Length=3
 - colourArray= new string(2){}//values are set later, Length=3, valid indices: 0, 1, 2
- ways to set/change the values in arrays:
 - Assign activity:
 - colourArray(0)= "red"// overrides or initializes the value on index = 0

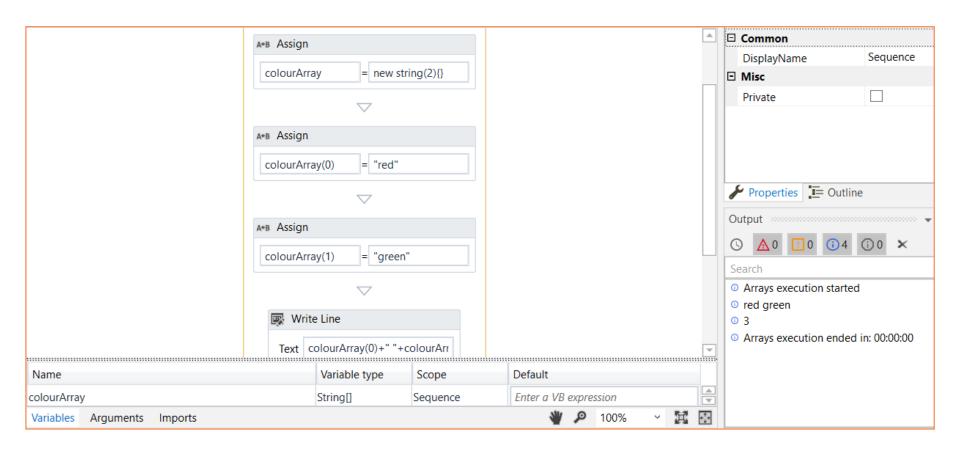


Arrays. Example 1



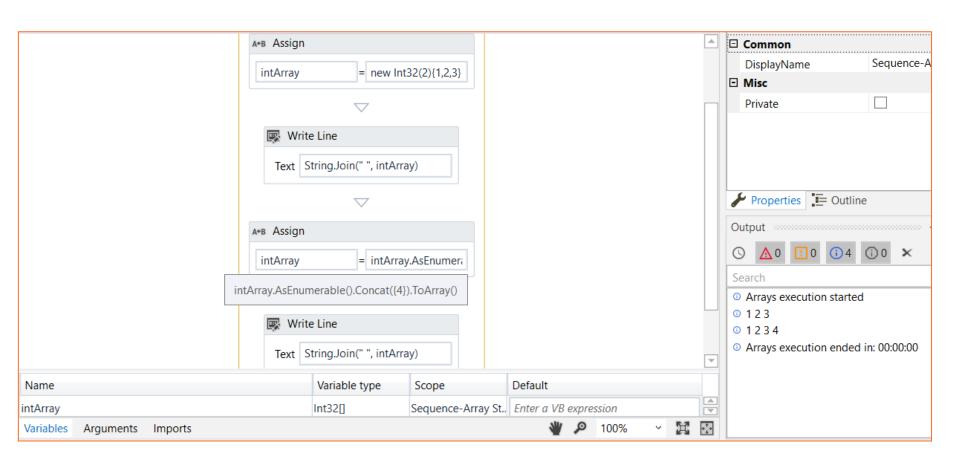


Arrays. Example 2





Arrays. Example 3





Demo 3

- Create a process that performs the following actions:
 - 1. instantiate an array of 5 integer numbers;
 - 2. set the values of the generated numbers from 1 to 10 and:
 - 2.1. print the generated number;
 - 2.2. check if the number is even:
 - 2.2.1. if TRUE then print number+1;
 - 2.2.2. if FALSE then *print* number-1;
 - use For Each activity to iterate the array;
 - use Log activity to print the generated values;
 - 3. compute the sum of numbers in the array;
 - 4. print the sum;
 - 5. print the array;
 - use a String-based method.

Lists. Details

- **List** characteristics in UiPath:
 - a list has a flexible length;
 - it implements the **IEnumerable** interface ==> can be iterated by using a **For Each** activity.

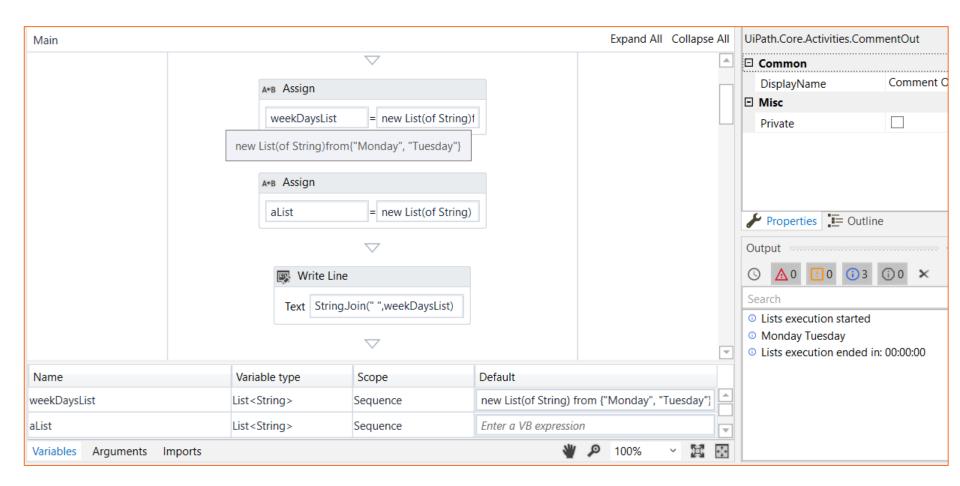


Lists. Declaration. Instantiation. Initialization

- ways to declare/instantiate/initialize a list:
 - Variables Panel:
 - Name: weekDaysList; Type: List<String>;
 - Default: new List(of String) from {"Monday", "Tuesday"} //Length=2
 - Assign activity:
 - weekDaysList = new List(of String)from{"Monday", "Tuesday"}//Length=2
 - weekDaysList = new List(of String) //Length=0, values are added later
- way to change values already added to the list:
 - Assign activity:
 - weekDaysList(0)= "Friday" // overrides the value on index = 0



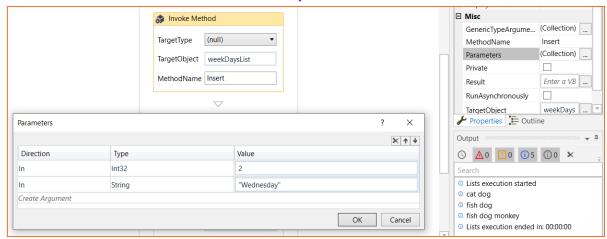
Lists. Example 1

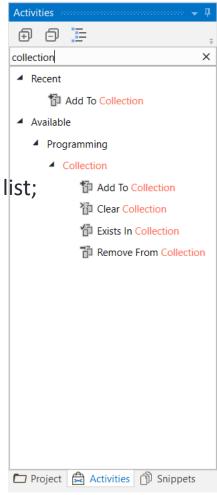




Lists. Operations

- ways to apply predefined operations on lists:
 - Invoke Method activity:
 - the user needs to know the signature of the use method;
 - it can be used to Add, Insert, Remove, etc. an item to/from a list;
 - Collection package of activities:
 - Add To Collection;
 - Clear Collection;
 - Exists In Collection;
 - Remove From Collection;

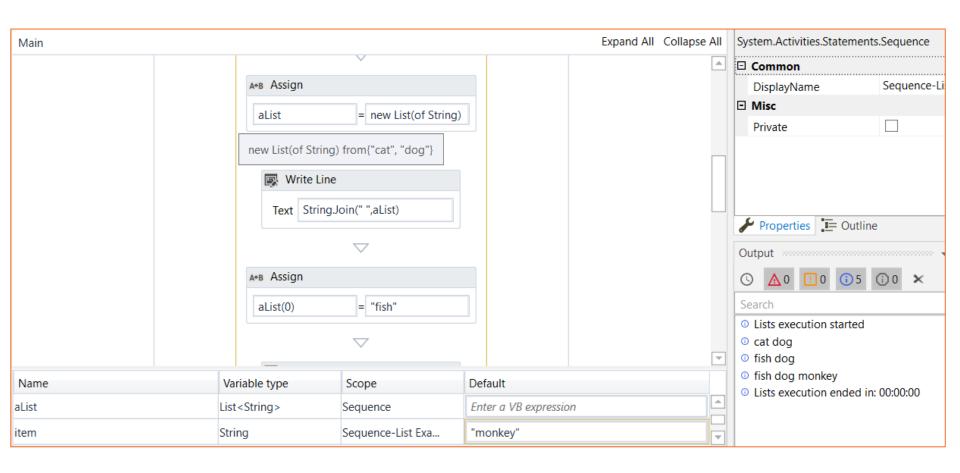




see Demo4 - Lists



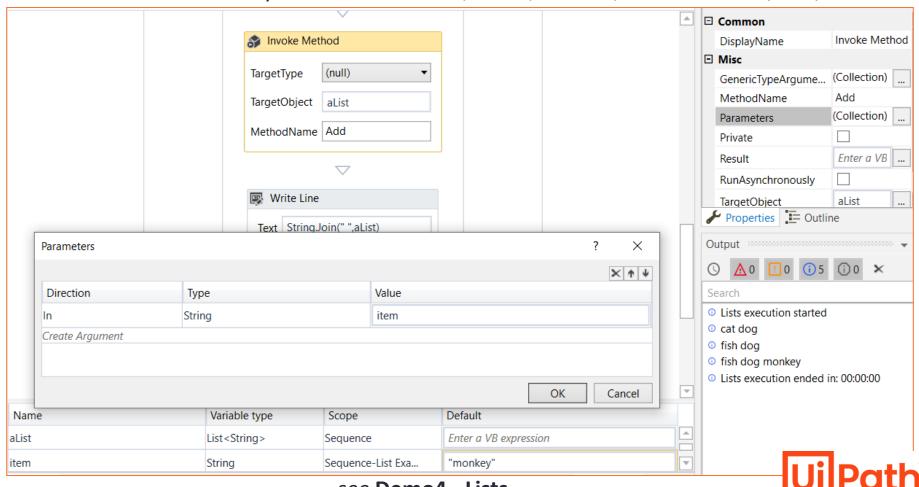
Lists. Example 2A. Set/update an item





Lists. Example 2B. Add an item

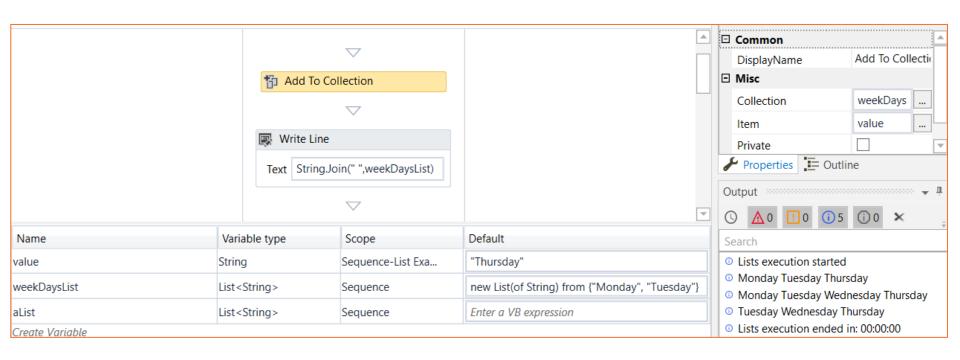
Invoke Method activity can be used to add, insert, remove, etc. an item to/into/from a list;



see Demo4 - Lists

Lists. Example 3. Collection Package

Add To Collection activity is used add an item to the list;





Demo 5

- Create a process that performs the following actions:
 - 1. create a list of the following items: {"still water", "sparkling water", "herbal tea", "coffee", "wine", "juice", "green tea", "black tea"};
 - 2. generate an index value (from 0 to 7);
 - 3. print the message "Do you like to drink some juice/green tea/...?" and enter the answer (yes or no):
 - 3.1. if "YES" move the item to the front of the list;
 - 3.2. if "NO" move the item to the end of the list;
 - 4. repeat step 3. four times;
 - 5. print the bill, i.e., the list of accepted drinks.

References

- UiPath Docs https://docs.uipath.com/studio/lang-en/v2019
- UiPath Forum https://forum.uipath.com/
- UiPath Help Centre https://www.uipath.com/developers/guides-and-resources
- UiPath Academy https://academy.uipath.com/