RPA MODULE-1'

RPA (Robotic process automation) is a technology that enables software 'robots' to corry out repetitive, rule-based digital tasks. They are more occurate, foster and consistent.

Tasks of RPA: (6 points)

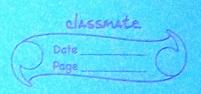
- 1. Cut and poste information from one app to another
- 2. Opening of website & login
- 3. Opening of an email and attachments
- 4. Read/write of database
- 5. Extraction of content from forms/documents
- 6. Use of calculations and workflows.

Flowers of RPA: (3 points)

- 1. Attended RPA
- D. Unattended RPA
- 3. Intelligent process automation (IPA)

History of RPA: (2 points)

- 1. Mainframe Era
- 2. PC revolution



BENEFITS OF RPA: (10 points)

- 1. Higher quality services, greater occuracy
- 2. Improved analytics
- 3 Reduced costs
- 4 Increased speed
- 5. Greater compliance
- 6. Comprehensive insights
- 7. Versatility
- 8. Simplicity
- 9. Time savings.
- 10 Increased employee satisfaction

Downsides of RPA!

- 1. Long-term sustainability
- 2. Implementation
- 3. Error magnification
- 4. Overall risk
- 5. Maintenance.

RPA compared to BPM (Business Process monagement)

-adopting different monagement approaches, such as six

Sigma (combo of project management 4 Statistical

techniques), lean prodution (monufacturing principle
of Toyota) & Total quality management (TOM - blend of

six Sigma & lean production)

- BPM dequires more time q effort because of changing
-ch & nerve
industries that are heavily regulated like financial
- To use RPA in BPM, first undergo BPM implementation
to improve core processes.
The second secon
with BPO (Business process outsourcing)
1 Offshore 7
a. Nearshore Strategics.
3. Onshore
4. Security ?
2 Costs prombouts
3. Politics
with BPA (Business process automation)
- Automati complete process.
- Usecase is onboarding
Service of the Servic