

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

UiPath Certified Professional Agentic Automation Associate

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM UiPath Certified Professional Agentic Automation Associate

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10 practice questions for the UiPath Certified Professional Agentic Automation Associate exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. In an agentic loop, what happens after the model proposes a tool call?
 - A The model writes directly to the database without any runtime involved
 - B The runtime executes the tool and returns the observation to the model for the next decision
 - C The loop ends and the proposed call is returned to the user unchanged
 - D The tool is saved as a permanent Studio workflow that all later runs must follow exactly as written

Answer: B

The runtime runs the requested tool, captures the result, and passes that observation back so the model can decide the next step. The model does not write to systems on its own, the loop continues rather than ending, and saving a tool as a workflow is a separate design activity.

2. The pattern of letting an agent call tools, read the results, and decide what to do next is known as the _____ loop.

Answer: agentic (also accepted: ReAct)

The agentic loop alternates reasoning, tool use, and observation until the goal is met or a limit is reached. ReAct is a named version of the same reason-and-act pattern, so both labels describe the behavior.

3. Why define a typed output schema for an agent that feeds another workflow?
 - A It makes the agent run faster on every single request
 - B The downstream step can rely on predictable fields instead of parsing free text
 - C It removes the need for any tests of the agent
 - D It lets the agent skip its system prompt and answer from the schema alone without any tools

Answer: B

Typed fields let the next step read values directly and fail clearly when something is missing. Speed, test removal, and skipping the system prompt are not benefits of an output schema.

4. A well-written tool description helps the agent decide when to call the tool, not only what the tool returns.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

The statement is true. The description guides selection, so it should state the purpose, the situations where the tool applies, and what it does not do.

5. Which two statements about agent tools are accurate? (Choose two.)
- A One tool should be created for every possible question in the company
 - B Tools should return enough context that the agent can explain its result
 - C A tool's output must always be a single unformatted number
 - D Tools cannot be tested in isolation before the agent uses them
 - E Each tool should do one clear job with well-defined inputs and outputs

Answer: B, E

A single-purpose tool with clear inputs is easier for the agent to select and for testers to check, and returning context helps the agent explain results. One tool per question does not scale, and tools can be tested in isolation before an agent uses them.

6. Which tool type lets an agent call a SaaS application through a prebuilt connector?
- A A Context Grounding index
 - B An Integration Service connector tool
 - C A Document Understanding taxonomy
 - D An Orchestrator asset

Answer: B

Integration Service provides prebuilt connectors to SaaS applications, which agents can use as tools with managed authentication. Indexes, taxonomies, and assets do not call external applications directly.

7. Why index documents with metadata such as department and date?
- A So the index can translate each document into the user's language
 - B So the model weights are updated after each document is indexed
 - C So retrieval can filter results to the relevant and permitted subset
 - D So the same index can serve every tenant without permission checks

Answer: C

Metadata lets retrieval narrow results by department, date, or permission before ranking, which improves relevance and access control. Translation, weight updates, and skipped permission checks are unrelated to the metadata's purpose.

8. Splitting documents into smaller pieces before indexing is called _____.

Answer: chunking

Chunking divides documents into passages sized for retrieval, which keeps each passage focused enough to match a question. Indexing without chunking often returns broad, weakly relevant matches.

9. A reviewer rejects an agent's proposed action. What should happen next?

- A The rejection is deleted so the metrics stay clean
- B The rejection and reason are recorded and fed into evaluation or instruction updates
- C The agent repeats the same action until approved
- D The robot is removed from the folder and all the queue items it processed are deleted

Answer: B

Recording rejections with reasons builds evidence for improving instructions and evaluations. Deleting the rejection hides a failure, repeating the action ignores the decision, and removing the robot does not address the cause.

10. What is the main purpose of a human task form in an agentic workflow?

- A To replace the agent with a faster model at run time
- B To store the agent's prompts permanently
- C To collect a structured decision from a person and return it to the workflow
- D To schedule robots for overnight runs and rotate their credentials

Answer: C

A human task form gathers a structured decision, such as approve or reject with a reason, and returns it to the workflow to continue. Replacing agents, storing prompts, and scheduling robots are other functions.