

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

UiPath Certified Professional Agentic Automation Associate

SHARED BY [u/calm_badger_60](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 2
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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:

www.aiexamcerts.com/uipath/ui-path-certified-professional-agentic-automation-associate. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam name and the question number.

1. Why is it important to define a clear goal and success criteria before building an agent?
 - A Because goals are required by the Orchestrator before any job can start
 - B Because success criteria change the model's weights during training
 - C Without them, evaluation cannot tell whether the agent completed the task correctly
 - D Because agents cannot read any prompt that lacks a numbered list of steps and tool names

Answer: C

Success criteria give evaluation something objective to measure, so a team can tell whether a change helped. The Orchestrator does not require goals to start a job, and success criteria do not alter model weights or depend on prompt formatting.

2. Logging each agent step, tool call, and result makes it possible to trace and debug the agent's behavior after the fact.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

The statement is true. A step-level trace shows what the agent saw, which tool it called, and what came back, which is essential for diagnosing a bad outcome.

3. Which general model setting controls how varied a model's wording is?
 - A The output schema field names
 - B The number of input arguments
 - C The sampling temperature
 - D The Orchestrator queue priority

Answer: C

Temperature controls how much the model varies its token choices, so lower values produce more consistent wording. Schema field names define structure, input arguments supply values, and queue priority orders work items, so none of them controls wording variation.

4. An agent's expected output is defined by its output _____, which tells the caller the structure of the result.

Answer: schema

An output schema names and types the fields the agent returns, so downstream steps can rely on a known structure. Without it, callers must parse free text, which is fragile.

5. Which two steps improve retrieval quality over a document set? (Choose two.)

- A Cleaning the documents and removing duplicated boilerplate
- B Converting every document into a single long paragraph
- C Tuning chunk size and testing retrieval with real questions
- D Disabling metadata so the index is smaller
- E Indexing only the document titles

Answer: A, C

Removing boilerplate keeps passages meaningful, and tuning chunk size against real questions finds the best balance. One long paragraph, no metadata, and titles only each make relevant passages harder to find.

6. An API tool returns 429 Too Many Requests. What is the most appropriate handling?

- A Treat the response as a final failure and skip the retry logic
- B Send the same request in a tight loop until it succeeds
- C Back off and retry with a delay, or escalate if the limit persists
- D Switch the request to a different HTTP method and resend it immediately

Answer: C

A 429 response means the caller is over the rate limit, so a delayed retry with a cap, then escalation if it continues, respects the provider. Giving up at once or hammering the endpoint causes failures, and changing the HTTP method does not lift a rate limit.

7. Where should credentials for an external system be kept?

- A In the agent's system prompt so that the model can log in on its own
- B In a comment inside the tool description so the agent can read it
- C In the instructions of every test case
- D In a secure asset or connection managed by the platform

Answer: D

Managed assets and connections keep secrets out of prompts, logs, and shared text, and they can be rotated without editing agents. Prompts, descriptions, and test cases are visible to many people and can leak secrets.

8. Grounding a model on documents removes the need for evaluation, since the answers always match the sources.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

The statement is false. Retrieval can return the wrong passage, and the agent can still misread or combine passages, so grounded answers must be evaluated like any other output.

9. How should an approval path behave if the reviewer does not respond within the deadline?

- A Approve the action automatically so that the process never stalls
- B Delete the request without recording it in the audit log
- C Restart the agent from the first step with no record of the earlier decision
- D Follow a defined timeout rule that escalates to a backup reviewer

Answer: D

A defined timeout rule keeps the process moving while preserving control, such as routing to a backup reviewer. Automatic approval removes the human check, and deletion or silent restarts leave no record of what happened.

10. Which information is most useful on an escalation task?

- A The proposed action plus the evidence behind it and the decision options
- B A full copy of every past conversation the company has ever had
- C Only the internal model name and temperature used for the run
- D A list of unrelated open tickets

Answer: A

Reviewers need the proposed action, the evidence, and the choices available to decide quickly. Entire conversation histories, model names alone, and unrelated tickets add noise without helping the decision.