

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

UiPath Certified Professional Agentic Automation Professional

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EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM UiPath Certified Professional Agentic Automation Professional

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

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1. In the reason-act pattern, what is an observation?
 - A The final answer shown to the user at the end of the run
 - B The system prompt that defines the agent's role
 - C The result a tool or environment returns after an action
 - D The audit record written by the platform for the run

Answer: C

An observation is the feedback an agent receives after acting, such as a tool's return value, a retrieved passage, or an error message, and it feeds the next reasoning step. The final answer is the output of the run rather than feedback from an action. The system prompt is the tempting distractor because it shapes every step, but it is fixed instruction text rather than a result.

2. An agent is guaranteed to produce identical output for identical input whenever its temperature is set to zero.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Temperature zero reduces sampling randomness but does not guarantee identical output, because provider-side model updates, tool results, and inference nondeterminism can still change responses. Designers should test consistency instead of relying on the setting alone. The temperature setting is the tempting reason people answer True.

3. A designer wants an agent to answer questions only from approved company policy documents. Which Agent Builder capability fits most directly?
 - A A scheduled trigger in Orchestrator
 - B A Document Understanding taxonomy with no retrieval
 - C A recorded Studio Web session
 - D Context Grounding over approved policy documents

Answer: D

Context Grounding gives the agent retrieval over an indexed set of documents, so its answers can be tied to approved sources. A scheduled trigger, a recording, or a taxonomy does not supply knowledge for answering questions. The Document Understanding taxonomy is the tempting distractor, since it extracts fields from documents but does not act as a question-answering source.

4. To limit what an agent can do with a connected tool, the designer grants only the minimum _____ needed for the task.

Answer: permissions (also accepted: privileges, access)

This is the principle of least privilege, where each agent or connection receives only the access its job requires. Broad access makes a mistake or an injected instruction more damaging. Maximum access is the opposite of this pattern and expands risk instead of limiting it.

5. Which two actions should an orchestration design take when an agent step returns low-confidence output? (Choose two.)

- A Trigger a retry or an alternate path with a defined limit
- B Replace the output with the answer from the last successful run
- C Delete the case so no bad response is sent
- D Publish the output to customers without review
- E Route the case to a human review task

Answer: A, E

Low confidence should trigger a bounded retry or fallback path and, if uncertainty remains, a human review, so the case is neither lost nor published wrongly. Publishing unreviewed output or deleting the case creates customer and data risk. The earlier-answer replacement is the tempting distractor because it looks like a fallback, but it has no basis in the actual case.

6. A tool returns an HTTP 429 response. What should a well-designed agent do?

- A Assume the record does not exist and delete it from the queue
- B Repeat the identical request as fast as possible until it succeeds
- C Back off, retry within the limit, then escalate if needed
- D Return a success message to the user so the flow can continue

Answer: C

HTTP 429 means the service is limiting request volume, so the right response is to back off, retry within the limit, and escalate if it persists. Rapid repeat requests worsen the throttling, and a fabricated success misleads the user. Rapid retry is the tempting distractor because it looks persistent, but it ignores the signal the service is sending.

7. Why should an agent's tool list be kept small and focused for a given task?
- A Tools must be loaded in alphabetical order before the run can start
 - B Each tool doubles the number of approvals that policy requires
 - C The model can never see more than three tools at once
 - D Fewer choices reduce wrong tool selection and unneeded access

Answer: D

A focused tool set makes selection easier for the model and limits what a confused or compromised run could do. The alphabetical-order and three-tool claims are not real requirements of the platform. The approval-doubling claim is the tempting distractor because it sounds like governance, but it misstates how approvals work.

8. An orchestrated process can resume from its last completed step after a restart, when its state is persisted.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Persisted state lets a durable process pick up at the saved point instead of repeating finished work or losing progress. This is why state is stored in governed systems rather than only in memory. The tempting belief is that every restart begins again from step one, which is true only for non-durable designs.

9. Which factor should determine whether an agent action needs a human checkpoint?
- A The action's business impact and reversibility
 - B The length of the agent's system prompt
 - C The name of the department that built the agent
 - D The size of the model file on disk

Answer: A

Actions that are costly, external, or hard to reverse, such as payments or customer messages, warrant a checkpoint, while low-impact reversible steps can run unattended. Prompt length, department name, and model file size do not measure risk. Prompt length is the tempting distractor because it varies between agents, but it says nothing about impact.

10. An agent processes 5,000 items a day, and only 2 percent of them are uncertain. Which design makes the best use of human review?
- A Send every item to a human to be safe
 - B Route only the uncertain items to review and let confident ones proceed
 - C Send no items to review in order to save time
 - D Send items to review at random regardless of how confident the agent is about each one

Answer: B

Routing by confidence and policy focuses human effort where it matters and keeps throughput practical. Reviewing everything removes the benefit of automation, while random sampling ignores the risk signal. Reviewing everything is the tempting distractor, since it looks safest, but it is not sustainable at that volume.