

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

UiPath Specialized AI Professional v1.0

SHARED BY [u/Honest-Packet-9004](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 2
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QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	UiPath Specialized AI Professional v1.0
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10 practice questions for the UiPath Specialized AI Professional v1.0 exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

www.aiexamcerts.com/uipath/uipath-specialized-ai-professional-v1-0. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam name and the question number.

1. Which AI Center concept packages a trained model so that it can be deployed and called from automations?

- A An ML package deployed in AI Center
- B A Studio workflow file stored in an Orchestrator folder
- C A queue item that holds a retry count for the process
- D A license key assigned to one robot in the tenant

Answer: A

An ML package is the deployable unit that AI Center hosts so automations can call the model. A workflow file is the tempting distractor, because workflows also call services, but they are not model packages. Queue items and license keys are operational objects, not deployable models.

2. Setting temperature to zero guarantees that the answer is factually correct.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Temperature controls randomness in sampling, not truth, so a deterministic answer can still be wrong. The tempting error is treating low randomness as accuracy. Grounding and checking are needed for factual reliability.

3. Which component converts a scanned page into machine-readable text before extraction?

- A The Validation Station reviewer queue
- B The OCR digitizer
- C The Orchestrator asset store
- D The Action Center approval form

Answer: B

The digitizer runs optical character recognition to produce text and layout that later steps can read. The validation queue is the tempting distractor, because reviewers see the text there, but reviewers correct results rather than generating them. The asset store and approval form hold configuration and tasks.

4. The share of actual positive cases that a classifier finds is called _____.

Answer: recall (also accepted: sensitivity)

Recall, also called sensitivity, divides true positives by all actual positives. Precision is the tempting alternative, because it uses true positives in its numerator, but it divides by predicted positives. Recall answers how many of the real cases were found.

5. Which two statements about human-in-the-loop review are correct? (Choose two.)

- A It removes the need for an audit trail
- B It must happen for every item, regardless of confidence or risk
- C It is used for low-confidence or high-risk results
- D It is possible only inside a Studio project and never in Orchestrator
- E The reviewer's corrections can be fed back to improve future extractions

Answer: C, E

Review is targeted at uncertain or risky results, and corrections become labeled data for later improvement. Removing the audit trail is the tempting distractor, since review feels like the record itself, but the review still needs logging. Review does not have to cover every item, and human tasks are handled in Orchestrator's Action Center.

6. Which evaluation checks whether the retrieved passages actually contain the answer to a question?

- A Robot utilization measured across the queues in the tenant over the last thirty days of activity
- B Average handling time of the human reviewers on the team
- C Retrieval recall, measured on a set of questions with known source passages
- D Storage cost per gigabyte of the index over a month

Answer: C

Retrieval recall asks whether the known source passage appears among the retrieved results. Robot utilization is the tempting distractor, because it is a common operations metric, but it does not test retrieval quality. Handling time and storage cost are operational measures.

7. What is a hallucination in a generative AI output?

- A An error returned when the API key is invalid or a required field is missing
- B A repeated copy of the prompt inside the response text
- C A timeout that occurs when a document is too large to read
- D A fluent answer that is not supported by the source data or by facts

Answer: D

A hallucination reads convincingly but has no support in the supplied sources or in reality, which is why it needs checking. An invalid key error is the tempting distractor, because it is a visible failure, but it is an access problem rather than a content problem. A repeated prompt and a timeout are different failure modes.

8. Idempotent steps are safe to retry after a failure without duplicating the action.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

An idempotent action gives the same result when repeated, so a retry does not create duplicates. The tempting error is assuming every retry is harmless, which only holds for idempotent steps. Designing for idempotency is what makes retries safe.

9. What should happen when an index has no passage that is relevant to a question?

- A The system should say that the information was not found rather than inventing an answer
- B The model should answer from memory with full confidence, since the question was asked and an answer is expected
- C The system should return a passage chosen at random from the index
- D The question should be removed from the queue without a response

Answer: A

Saying the information is missing keeps the answer honest and lets a person follow up. Answering from memory is the tempting distractor, because it produces a complete-looking reply, but that is how hallucinations start. Random passages and silent deletion both hide the gap.

10. Which AI Trust Layer capability detects personally identifiable information in prompts before they reach a model?

- A Optical character recognition of scanned pages
- B Template matching for invoice layouts
- C PII detection
- D Scheduled backup of the Orchestrator database

Answer: C

PII detection scans prompts for personal data so the organization can decide whether to block, mask or allow it. Optical character recognition is the tempting distractor, because it also reads document content, but it extracts text rather than detecting personal data in prompts. Template matching and database backups are unrelated to privacy controls on prompts.