

ROBOTIC PROCESS AUTOMATION





What is **RPA**?

In its simplest terms, Robotic Process Automation (RPA) is software that helps improve processes within an organization through automation. The evolution of RPA begins with the original 'screen scraping' by copy, cut and pasting characters and pictures that people did manually between various applications. Nowadays, we can replace manual digital copies into finely replicable steps that can be recorded and reused with various technology platforms, creating a boom in automation software.

At the heart of RPA, there is the notion of a 'BOT' which is purely software and is also known as a digital worker. Bots can be programmed to handle discrete specific tasks. They can replicate steps and behaviors in character or picture formats. Examples include the opening of a website and a login to that website, the opening of an email along with its attachments, the read and write of a database, and content extraction from forms or documents.

Thanks to the gargantuan amounts of all types of data, today's RPA solutions are integrating different technologies such as:

- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Orchestration
- Workflows
- Low code/no code
- OCR



These applications ways to replicate complex patterns that previously took too much valuable time and were prone to human errors.

The importance of RPA is driven by its ability to show an immediate return on investment (ROI). The shift to cloud automation has only been accelerated by COVID-19. Now, there are over 70 RPA vendors on the market and depending on the platform being utilized, narrowing the list down is essential to find the best fit your enterprise's needs.

+ -× =



RPA for Digital Processes

The first broad category of RPA is automating repetitive business processes to fill out forms such as an invoice in an organization's procurement department. With drag and drop capabilities in an orchestration design application, integrations can be combined intuitively by a sales representative in the field or in a remote customer service role.

Privacy and compliance in data quality can be improved upon by removing human errors in entering and exposing sensitive Personal Identifiable Information (PII).

There are still industries that rely heavily on handwritten forms, such as in insurance, banking, government andhealthcare. An example of RPA working is the processing of a loan. Document scanning with an optical character recognition (OCR) software can scan large volumes of documents and then spot the keywords and financial details. From this, the RPA platform can apply workflows to the loan submission, which could apply rules for where to send the documents or what criteria to use for an approval.



RPA for Cloud Workloads

The second broad category is the utilization of RPA is in automating cloud workloads. Thanks to cloud computing, many enterprises have seen an explosion in workloads from virtualized servers, containerization, and microservices in the form of Docker or Kubernetes engines by most cloud providers. New RPA platforms bring the ability to scale and compute with low-code/no-code business configuration capabilities to create:







Although cloud computing removed the physical configuration and maintenance, keeping up with scaling and right-sizing cloud workloads have become very tedious and time consuming. Managers can easily orchestrate workstreams across a team of Information Technology (IT) employees and bots, driving a higher level of employee productivity and improved customer experience. This enables customers to automate more processes than ever before, with the same level of centralized governance, security, and analytic capability.

For solutions on meeting your enterprise needs, please feel free to contact AVATTAR U.S. at:



website: https://www.avattar.com/rpa

